

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Illustrated

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

August 1897

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

The Anatomy of The New Tariff:

An impartial explanation of the new tariff and revenue measure as finally agreed upon.
By CHARLES A. CONANT,
of the New York Journal of Commerce.

An American's View of the Two Boer Republics of South Africa. (Illustrated.)

By the Rev. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.

Two New Ideas in Practical Education:

I. Continuous Sessions of Schools.

By Professor KIRKPATRICK, of Minnesota.

II. The Vacation Schools of New York.

By Dr. W. H. TOLMAN.

The Tendencies of
Current Thought and Discussion
at Home and Abroad are shown in the departments reviewing the new periodicals. The important NEWS OF THE WORLD is epitomized in the "Record of Current Events."

Westward Ho!

This number contains various articles, pictures, and maps that relate to topics now uppermost in the great American West. Some of them are as follows:

The Klondyke Gold Field

(with map), in editor's Progress of the World.

The Seals in Diplomacy,

in editor's Progress of the World.

Hawaii, Japan, and Annexation

(with map), in editor's Progress of the World.

The Climate of Hawaii

(many illustrations), by Dr. C. F. Nichols.

A Rose Carnival on Puget Sound

(with numerous illustrations), by Bernice E. Newell.

The Good Crops and the Western Farmers,

in editor's Progress of the World.

The Wheat Areas of the Northwest,

in Leading Articles of the Month.

The Forest Areas of the Northwest,

in Leading Articles of the Month.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

Vol. XVI. No. 91.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second-class matter.
Copyright, 1897, by THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

Price 25c. (\$2.50 a Year.)



You are
sure to
need

Armour's
Extract of **BEEF**

wherever
you go this
summer.

— if you should
happen to get a
little chilled or
tired, a cup of
Hot Bouillon is
the best thing
you can take.

Anyone can
prepare it
in a moment.

Our little book "Culinary Wrinkles" tells many other ways in which the Extract
may be used to excellent advantage. It is sent for the asking.

Armour & Company
Chicago.



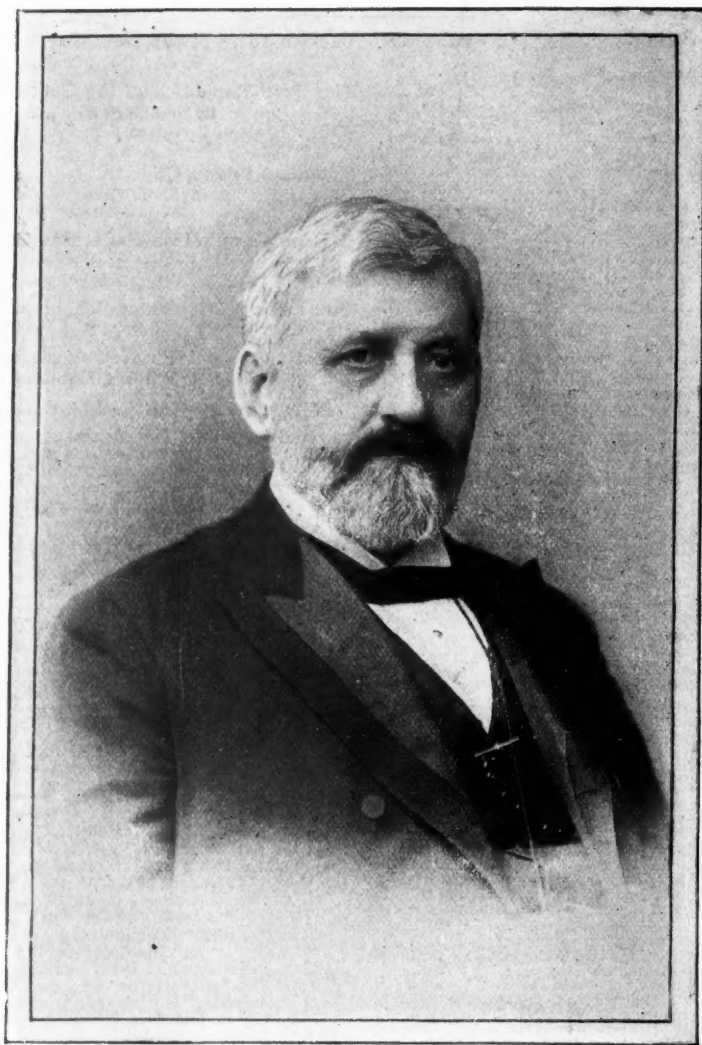
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1897.

Hon. William B. Allison.....	Frontispiece	The Anatomy of the New Tariff.....	137
The Progress of the World—		By Charles A. Conant.	
The Harvest and Its Reward.....	131	The Two Republics of the Southern Cross..	175
The Crop Statistics.....	131	By Francis E. Clark, D.D.	
Condition of the Farmers.....	131	With portrait of President Kruger and other illustrations.	
Our Foreign Trade.....	132	Hawaiian Island Climate.....	180
Home vs. Foreign Markets.....	132	By C. F. Nichols, M.D.	
The New Tariff.....	132	With illustrations.	
The Tariff and Its Makers.....	133	A Rose Carnival on Puget Sound.....	187
Sugar Speculation.....	134	By Bernice E. Newell.	
Inter-Oceanic Transit.....	135	With illustrations.	
Annexation Policies.....	135	Continuous Sessions of Schools.....	190
Spain's Altering Mood.....	135	By Prof. E. A. Kirkpatrick.	
Should Cuba be Joined to Mexico?.....	135	Vacation Schools in New York.....	191
A Policy Worth Considering.....	136	By William H. Tolman.	
The Sherman Letter on the Seal Question.....	136	Leading Articles of the Month—	
Uncle Sam's Rude Manner.....	136	Modern College Education.....	193
Japan and the Hawaiian Question.....	136	The College Woman.....	194
An Inconsistent Attitude.....	137	French Women and the Teaching Profession...	195
The Rumor of a Spanish-Japanese Alliance.....	137	How People Think.....	196
Annexation and the Canadians.....	138	Literature as a Livelihood.....	197
Ultimate Colonial Sovereignty.....	139	Margaret Oliphant.....	198
Freedom at Its Best.....	139	Leslie Stephen on Pascal.....	199
Federation Tasks and Problems.....	140	A Frenchman on American Religion.....	200
The "Federation of Europe" and the Turks.....	143	President Jordan on Evolution.....	201
Europe and America.....	144	Genius and Stature.....	202
The Civil Service and the Office-Seekers.....	144	A Study in Folk-Songs.....	203
Reform in the Consulates.....	144	The Record Reign of the Microbe.....	204
The Congressional Librarianship.....	145	Rabies and the "Dog Days".....	205
More Diplomatic Appointments.....	145	Pasteur.....	206
Other New Diplomats.....	146	State Against Caterpillar.....	206
The Coal Miners' Strike.....	146	An American on India's Famine.....	208
Desirable Mining Reforms.....	147	The Wheat Areas of the Northwest.....	209
Industrial Topics in England.....	148	The American Forests.....	210
The Parliamentary Scandal.....	148	British Interests and the Wolcott Commission..	211
The Passion for Exploration.....	148	The Greenback as a Protector of the Gold Standard.....	213
The Klondyke Gold Field.....	148	Taxation in France.....	214
The Great Gatherings Last Month.....	149	The Australian Federal Convention.....	214
South American Notes.....	150	The South Africa Bubble.....	215
Continental Glimpses.....	150	China's Trade Relations.....	218
Suffering in India.....	151	Mayor Strong's Administration of New York City.....	219
Railroad-Building in China.....	151	The Fate of Greece.....	220
America and the African Slave Trade.....	151	Russia, England, and the Turk.....	222
Praiseworthy Summer Philanthropy.....	151	The Rights of Foreigners in Turkey.....	223
The Obituary Record.....	152	The Cyclist as War Correspondent.....	223
With portraits of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Rear-Admiral Beardsley, Hon. John Russell Young, Prof. A. S. Hardy, Hon. Bellamy Storer, Michael Ratchford, William P. de Armitt, and Mr. Chamberlain and the colonial premiers, and maps and other illustrations.		Mr. Gladstone and Our Civil War.....	224
Record of Current Events.....	153	The Making of Dynamite.....	225
With portraits of C. B. Hart, E. H. Conger, Henry L. Williams, J. S. Leishman, Leonard J. Crawford, George R. Bidwell, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Terence V. Powderly, M. de Leontieff, Lord Glencoe, Dr. Johann Miquel, Frederick E. White, H. L. Chapman, the late John Evans, the late Mrs. Oliphant, the late Senator Harris, the late Henri Meilhac, the late Rev. A. F. Hewit, and the queen, and views of the Duluth-Superior bridge and the Logan monument.		Labor-Saving Machinery.....	226
Current History in Cartoons.....	160	The Union Label.....	227
With a sketch of Dr. William B. Stewart and reproductions from his recent drawings. Also cartoons from various American and foreign journals.		The London Sphinx.....	228
		The Periodicals Reviewed.....	229
		The New Books.....	243
		Contents of Reviews and Magazines.....	248
		Index to Periodicals.....	254

TERMS: \$2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.



HON. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, SENATOR FROM IOWA.

(To whose conciliatory tactics and statesmanlike talent for compromise is in large part
due the comparatively prompt passage of the tariff bill through
Senate and conference committee.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XVI.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1897.

NO. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Harvest
and Its
Reward.*

There are some welcome signs that business conditions throughout the country are on the mend. It cannot be said that there is any prospect of a great return tide of prosperity, but the coming year promises to be better than its immediate predecessors. The American farmer is getting higher prices, and existing crop conditions are especially favorable to our own producers. This year's wheat crop will have been larger than the average in the United States, while much smaller than the average of several preceding years in the countries that compete with us in supplying the European market. Thus it is certain that our good crop will bring relatively good prices; and this means better days for the Western farmers, whose reasonable prosperity is fundamental to the business welfare of the country at large. India, with her great famine still raging, will have no wheat to send to Europe this year. It is said that the Australian crop will barely suffice for home consumption. The Argentine export has almost reached the vanishing point, while that of Southern Russia and the Danubian States is also, this year, a small factor. The prospect, therefore, is for a very large European demand upon the crop of the United States, which is expected to be at least 30,000,000 bushels larger than that of last year, and the average price is likely to continue at least twenty cents a bushel higher than a year or more ago.

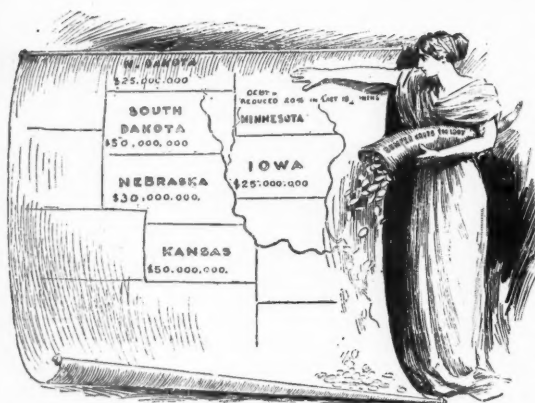
*The Crop
Statistics.*

Precise agricultural statistics may be possible in the next century, but they have not been obtained hitherto. The United States Government's estimate of this year's American wheat crop is 450,000,000 bushels. But some private expert estimates go almost as high as 600,000,000. *Bradstreet's* considers 550,000,000 a reasonable forecast. Full allowance having been made for the home demand, it is estimated that we shall have about 160,000,000 bushels available for export. For the year ending June 30 we exported 140,000,000 bushels. The shortage in the European crop is estimated by such continental authorities as Beer-bohm to be more than 100,000,000 bushels, as

compared with last year. The demand for the American surplus, therefore, is certain to be very firm, with the result of better prices than farmers have been accustomed to obtain for a number of years. An interesting development of our wheat trade is the rapidly increasing demand that comes from China and Japan, this being fostered in part by the changing customs of the Orient and the gradual improvement in standards of living, and in great measure also by the marked progress of steamship navigation across the Pacific, which has reduced freight charges and has made wheat an available return cargo for the great steamships that bring Oriental wares to Puget Sound, Portland, and San Francisco. When once we actually secure a waterway across Nicaragua or the Panama isthmus there will be a large outflow of breadstuffs from the Mississippi Valley to the Orient by way of Galveston and New Orleans.

*Condition
of the
Farmers.*

The farmers of the Western States have had so hard an experience in recent years that they have been driven to the utmost economy. Their ambition is not so great as it was eight or ten years ago, and better times will scarcely tempt them to the freedom of expenditure and generous style of living that was common in many parts of the West in the "boom" period. They will be disposed to make use of returning prosperity for the reduction of their indebtedness. Indeed, the past year has witnessed a very steady reduction of farm mortgages. It was reported from Omaha on July 15 that a careful estimate showed about twenty-eight millions of dollars of farm indebtedness paid off in the one State of Nebraska during the preceding six months. Reports from Kansas also show that the better crops and better prices of the past season or two have begun to tell most satisfactorily upon the financial condition of the farmers. In the best parts of these two States, as in Iowa and Illinois, agriculture is upon a thoroughly solid and assured basis. Farmers are learning that they must adapt themselves to new conditions, and that whereas in the period of the rapid development of the Western wheat lands farming was as speculative an affair as placer gold-



FIVE STATES THAT HAVE PAID OFF \$180,000,000 OF MORTGAGES IN THE LAST THREE YEARS.—(Chicago Times-Herald.)

mining, it has now come to be a business that can only be made profitable by great attention to details, by diversity of crops, and by the application of improved methods. Science holds the key to the future of American farming, and science just now is most ably personified in Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture in Mr. McKinley's administration. It is without any hesitation that we express the opinion that the best work of the United States Government is going on at the present time under Mr. Wilson's direction in the various bureaus of the Agricultural Department. That Department is promoting the most interesting experiments in the improvement of roads; it is finding new outlets at improved prices for American dairy products; it is lending every possible aid to the promotion and culture of sugar beets; it is working for the cause of forest preservation and modern forestry methods, and it is doing a hundred other things for the welfare of the farming community.

Our Foreign Trade. The most recent tendencies in our commercial and economic life are well exhibited in the report issued by the Treasury Department of July 16, on the imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year ending with the last day of June. Our export trade was the largest in the history of the country, exceeding \$1,050,000,000, that of the preceding year being about \$880,000,000. The balance of trade in our favor for this past year, that is to say the excess of exports over imports, is about \$288,000,000, and is considerably the greatest in our history. But for the enormous anticipatory importations of the past four months, which were made to avoid the new tariff, we should have had a balance of trade for the fiscal year of about \$400,000,000. An analysis of our

trade shows how unusually great was the European demand for our breadstuffs, provisions, cotton fiber, and other materials. It also shows a larger and more rapid development of the foreign demand for our manufactured goods than at any other time in our history. Our exports of machinery were very large, and it is interesting to observe, as an illustration of the tendencies in the manufacturing world, that we sent abroad last year nearly \$5,000,000 worth of bicycles, about half of them going to England.

Home vs. Foreign Markets. It is true, of course, that the consuming power of the American people has been decidedly curtailed in the past year or two, so that our manufacturers have been compelled to look to foreign markets as a place to dispose of their surplus wares, regardless of the question of profits. Most manufacturers would greatly prefer a prosperous home demand to the uncertainties and difficulties involved in searching for markets in foreign lands. The comparative diminution of our purchases abroad, resulting in an abnormally large balance of trade, has also been due in some part to the fact that Americans have felt themselves poor, and have gone without costly luxuries that in good times this country is accustomed to import freely. Of course the thing most to be desired is such an improvement in home conditions as will provide steady employment for our workers at reasonable wages, and thus bring up the consuming power of our country to its normal point. Foreign trade is all very well, but it is as yet an incidental affair for the people of the United States. It will become vastly more important when we have cut the waterway across Nicaragua and developed the American merchant marine.

The New Tariff. It remains to be seen what effect the new tariff will have upon the business of the country. Its possible influence will of course be exerted in a variety of directions. Thus, if the new tariff were productive of an ample public revenue, the mere fact of our having escaped from the intolerable deficits of the Wilson-Gorman tariff would make for a period of business activity. It is conceivable that the protectionist character of the measure might have the effect of improving the general business condition by especially stimulating certain great industries. The most important effect, however, of the new tariff legislation may well be produced by the mere fact that for the time being we have escaped from uncertainty and know exactly where we stand. The assurance of even four years of freedom from tariff changes, quite regardless of the nature of the measure itself, is enough to

give a great impetus to business. The tariff bill passed the Senate on July 7, with 38 Senators voting for it and 28 against it. Sixteen Senators were paired and absent, while seven others who were present declined to vote. The 38 favorable votes included that of one Democrat, Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, who naturally favors the high duty on sugar. Two members of the Silver party, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Senator Mantle, of Montana, voted for the bill, principally because it embodied their views on wool and hides. The bill as reshaped and adopted by the Senate was at once sent to the House and found its way promptly into the hands of a conference committee composed of eight members from each branch of Congress. Work proceeded rapidly in the conference committee until practically everything was disposed of except the question of sugar. The essential point of difference on that question had to do with the amount of differential duty to be levied upon the refined article for the benefit of the refining industry in the United States, or, to speak plainly, for the benefit of the Sugar Trust. The amount of this differential as provided in the Senate bill was considerably higher than the other house was willing to allow. At length on Saturday, July 17, it was announced that the Senate had yielded most of its ground and an agreement had been reached. The House adopted the conference report at midnight Monday, the 19th. It was understood that the Senate would concur without much delay and that President McKinley would sign the bill at once. The general character of the new tariff is summed up for our readers in a special article published elsewhere on this number, from the very competent pen of Mr. Charles A. Conant, Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, who is exceptionally well qualified to discuss and clarify this intricate subject.

*The Tariff
and Its
Makers.*

The unlovely side of tariff-making at Washington is so much dwelt upon that there is always a little danger that the country may fail to accord to certain able, honest, and experienced men the credit that is their due. It would seem to us that the Speaker of the House, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, is entitled to recognition for the splendid qualities of firmness he has shown during the recent special session, and for a leadership which, though at times a little masterful and arbitrary, has had the deliberate sanction of a very great majority of the members of the House. Mr. Reed has been well sustained by upright and experienced men like Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; but Mr. Reed personally, perhaps more

than any one else, is entitled to the credit that belongs to the victory achieved by the House over the Senate in the matter of the tariff on sugar. In the Senate, the serene and conciliatory spirit of the Hon. W. B. Allison, of Iowa, together with his mastery of the general principles as well as the details of tariff and revenue legislation, must be credited to a great extent with the success achieved in steering a Republican tariff measure through a body of men so peculiarly aligned as the United States Senate. Until this country becomes emancipated from the tariff-making methods that have prevailed hitherto, no great national measure for customs taxes can be anything else except a series of compromises. The Democrats, in making the Wilson-Gorman tariff, showed that both parties were subject to the same sort of pressure, and that the time had not come in this country for broad, logical, and disinterested tariff-making. One of the worst mistakes the country had made in many years was the permission it gave to the Democratic party to tear up the McKinley tariff and substitute for it a haphazard measure which, in the nature of the case, could not be expected to remain in force for more than from two to four years. We need tariff stability until we have reached that stage in our political and commercial development where we may hope for real tariff reform. The next revision of the tariff should be scientific rather than partisan. It can wait for several years.



MR. REED AND THE HOUSE BILL TRIUMPH OVER THE SUGAR TRUST.

(From the *New York World*.)

As was the case four years ago, the whole period of tariff consideration this year was characterized by feverish speculation in the stock of the Sugar Trust. This speculation reached its highest pitch upon the completion of the sugar schedule by the conference committee. Although the Sugar Trust had demanded a much larger differential than was actually granted, the result was favorable enough to stimulate the market and send sugar stock to the highest figure ever reached since the trust was formed. The accompanying drawing, made by a *Journal* artist, represents the scene in what is known as the "sugar pit" on the great floor of the New York Stock Exchange in Wall Street, on Monday, the 19th. Says the *Journal* of the 20th:

The floor of the Stock Exchange became for the nonce a "bull-ring" in grim reality, and the galleries, crowded as never before in years, looked on, breathless, speechless, wide-eyed in amazement at a scene which the ancient Romans would have cheered without comprehending. Around the post which marks the center of the "sugar pit," on the great floor of the exchange, two hundred men howled and danced, clutched and fought, gesticulated and shrieked in a wild scramble for profit. Coats, collars, and shirts were torn in the rush to get some of the millions that were flying in the air or in the desperate struggle to keep

some hoarded thousands out of the clutch of the predatory buccaneers of the Sugar Trust.

At the close of the trading on Saturday the sugar stock had stood at 133 and a fraction. At the close on Monday afternoon it stood at something more than 144. The buying and selling had been enormous in volume, and the advance of a single day represented a value of more than \$7,000,000, the capitalization of the American Sugar Refining Company being \$75,000,000. The extra profits of the company on its advance importations will reach many millions that ought to have been put into the Treasury by a special internal revenue tax as urged by Secretary Gage.



THE "SUGAR PIT" OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE ON JULY 19.

*Inter-
Oceanic
Transit.*

By way of digression, let us remark that the question of inter-oceanic transit, though it has seemed in abeyance, is by no means dead. It has within the past month been a topic of careful Cabinet discussion at Washington. It was reported on July 17 that the new Nicaragua canal commission, which it is desired to set at work without delay, will be headed by Rear-Admiral Walker, and it was expected that Captain Carter, of the United States Engineering Corps, and Professor Haupt, of Pennsylvania, would be the other two members. The work of such men would command public confidence. There have come from Europe within the past month somewhat sensational reports to the effect that England and Germany were to join with France in completing and controlling the Panama Canal, in order to circumvent our American plans on the Nicaragua route. Such a combination is improbable on its very face. Nevertheless, if an American canal across Nicaragua is desirable and is ever to be built, there ought to be no farther delay about it. The report by this new commission upon the engineering feasibility and the financial aspects of the Nicaragua route should be made the basis for a final decision, either pro or con. If the canal is to be built at all, however, it should be built by the United States Government, under the direction of army engineers, upon a strip of land duly acquired by the United States Government, so that the canal should be literally and in the fullest sense a waterway crossing our own territory. If we are to enter at all upon the policy of territorial annexation there should be some breadth, foresight, and consistency in that policy. Congress would not be justified in appropriating money for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal except upon American soil.

*Annexation
Policies.*

The acquisition by our Government of a strip across Central America would so make for the stability and commercial progress of all that region that no serious difficulty should be encountered in the negotiations. It could be made advantageous to Nicaragua from every point of view. We have reached a period in our history where we must either accept the policy of keeping within ourselves and rejecting all suggestions of territorial expansion and of larger participation in the affairs of the planet, or else, on the other hand, we must face courageously a new policy, count the cost, and proceed along deliberately chosen rather than accidental lines. The policy of annexing the Sandwich Islands, from our own political and commercial point of view, is necessarily a part of the policy that would also con-

struct and own the Nicaragua Canal, and that would obtain advantageous ports and coaling stations in the West Indies. The Republican party is pretty definitely committed to all the features of such a policy of expansion, while the Democrats also, except for the element that adhered closely to Mr. Cleveland's views, are quite as strongly committed to these ideas as any part of the Republican body. The Trans-Mississippi Congress, under Mr. Bryan's presidency, meeting at Salt Lake City in the middle of July, undoubtedly expressed the overwhelming sentiment of all parties and factions in the South and West, by adopting resolutions favoring the annexation of Hawaii, the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and the encouragement of the Cuban insurgents.

*Spain's
Altering
Mood.*

There is nothing decisive to report in the Cuban situation, although everything would seem to indicate the increasing strength and confidence of the insurgents, and the gradual awakening of the Spanish people to the fact that their money and the lives of their sons have been vainly and wickedly sacrificed. The plain people of Spain have become so utterly tired of war that the sober second thought begins to appeal to them, and they are venturing to ask why, after all, it is so indispensable that Cuba should remain under the political control of Spain. There is open protest against the plan of sending another army corps across the Atlantic. It would seem to be felt in Spain that efforts had better be concentrated upon suppressing the revolt in the Philippines, which may yet be pacified, rather than lose all the colonies in the struggle to keep all. There have been some sensational arrests in Havana on the ground of furnishing aid to the insurgents, many leading men of supposed strong Spanish proclivities being among those arrested and released on bail.

*Should Cuba
be Joined
to Mexico?*

It is suggested by some careful students of the situation that the best future for Cuba would lie in annexation to Mexico, under arrangements promoted by the United States, with due provision for the grant to this country of a satisfactory naval station. The Cubans and Mexicans are alike in their Spanish traditions, their language, their religion, and much else in their civilization. Cuba, as a self-governing State like Chihuahua, might find it advantageous to attach herself to the Mexican federation, just as Texas found it advantageous to abandon her position as an independent State and obtain admission to the American Union. Commercial questions, as between Mexico-Cuba and the

United States, would then be arranged either on the basis of a complete commercial union or Zollverein, or else by a very liberal reciprocity treaty. The Central American States in such a case should be encouraged to imitate Cuba, and seek admission to the Mexican confederation. These are days of large rather than small federal aggregations, and Central America is not well adapted for the maintenance of an independent federal republic. Mexico has long ago forgiven us for the acquisition of Texas and California. Intelligent Mexicans perceive that those regions were inevitably destined to become English-speaking, and that Mexico could never have held them. Furthermore, all old grudges against the United States were wiped out by the action of the United States Government in rescuing Mexico at the end of our civil war from the European combination that had foisted the empire of Maximilian upon an American republic.

*A Policy
Worth
Considering.*

If now, with Mexico's good-will and approval, we should acquire the needful territory and build the Nicaragua Canal, also acquiring a naval station or two in the West Indies, while promoting the expansion of Mexico by helping to bring about the extension of the Mexican flag to Cuba and Central America, with the farther plan of close commercial union and a tacit alliance for defensive purposes between the two republics, we should certainly have entered upon a policy that would promise much for peace and progress. It is reported that the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have at length all affixed their signatures to the compact which will make them one nation as respects their foreign relations, while retaining their separate sovereignties in domestic affairs. But it is not easy to have much faith in the permanence of any of these Central American compacts, which have been so often formed in the past only to be promptly upset by revolution. The best guarantee for a stable condition of things in Central America would be an amalgamation with Mexico.

*The Sherman
Letter on the
Seal Question.*

It is now understood that there will be a conference at Washington next fall on the subject of the better protection of the fur seals, in which the governments of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and the United States will participate. This information was published on July 15. Great Britain had peremptorily refused to reopen the discussion of the rules for the regulation of seal-catching, and Secretary Sherman had felt himself justified in sending an exceedingly outspoken criticism of

England's conduct to Ambassador Hay, to be transmitted by him to Lord Salisbury. It was perhaps unfortunate that this dispatch should have found its way into the newspapers. It was a most rasping and disagreeable letter, and it was not strange that the English press should have taken great umbrage. The London editors, as usual, attempted to explain it on every possible ground except the correct one. It never seems to occur to a London editor that when the United States Government sends a letter of this kind, the proper interpretation is the literal one. Mr. Sherman's letter was not sent for the purpose of "twisting the lion's tail" or of making any political or party capital. It was sent as a thoroughly justified protest against England's censurable conduct in the particular case which the letter was discussing. It had solely to do with the seal question and England's shortcomings in that one matter.

*Uncle
Sam's
Rude
Manner.*

If Uncle Sam's communications to John Bull are at times impolite, the fact is merely due to the long experience which has shown that John Bull, like the sultan, needs something ruder than a polite note. Mr. Olney's plain language caused Lord Salisbury to reverse his attitude on the question of Venezuela. Mr. Sherman's plain language, in like manner, has enabled the British Government quite suddenly to perceive the entire reasonableness of a conference on the question of the seals. John Bull does not really resent these American communications, for nothing so surely makes for peace as full, frank, and open discussion. It may indeed be "undiplomatic," to tell the truth; but it is altogether convenient for one government to know exactly what another government means and wishes respecting any matter that is in controversy. It is not often that our Government means or wishes anything that is improper or disadvantageous to any other country. John Bull had an enormous amount of outside business to absorb him, and Brother Jonathan sometimes finds it necessary to shout rudely in the old gentleman's ear, in order to get his attention.

*Japan and
the Hawaiian
Question.*

The Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations agreed readily enough to make a favorable report upon the Hawaiian annexation treaty. It was not expected that the Senate would act upon the matter in the remaining days of the special session, but it was obvious that the treaty would gain something by having passed through the stage of consideration in committee. It will be taken up in earnest by the Senate in December, with every apparent prospect of ratification. The Japanese Government has entered into a serious diplomatic discus-

sion with Secretary Sherman of Japan's alleged treaty rights in Hawaii. The attitude of Japan is most unexpected and extraordinary. Of all nations in the world, Japan is the one that can least afford to take the position that a foreign treaty places limitations upon national sovereignty. In the very nature of the case, there is no such thing as a perpetually binding treaty. The exercise of the treaty-making power implies national sovereignty, and national sovereignty implies the right under certain circumstances to abrogate treaties. Japan herself has been most humiliatingly subjected to the unjust claims made by the Western powers that their treaty rights give them an unending authority to maintain separate courts on Japanese soil, and to throw their goods upon the Japanese market at the low rates of duty specified in the old commercial treaties. It is true that those treaties contained no clause fixing a date of expiration or a method by which they could be abrogated. But there is no sanction whatever in international law, much less in ethics or in common sense, for the doctrine that in signing those treaties Japan had for all time put it out of her own power to fix her tariffs or to control her law courts. The prestige gained by the victory over the Chinese gave Japan the courage to assert herself and take steps for her emancipation.

An Inconsistent Attitude. It is extremely unbecoming, therefore, in the Japanese Government to set up preposterous claims in Hawaii on the strength of certain ordinary treaties between the two countries, regulating questions of immigration and the like. Nothing could be more inadmissible than the pretense of Japan that she has acquired by treaty a perpetual right to see that Hawaii accords to Japanese laborers a certain prescribed civil or political status. This would mean nothing less than that Japan had somehow obtained an unending authority to interfere in the internal affairs of another sovereign country—a proposition absurd on its very face. The Japanese are perfectly aware that in the eyes of the whole world the Hawaiian group has been under the full protection of the United States for two generations, and that, so far as the rights of any other country might be involved, annexation was as good as secured long before Japan had ever had any dealings with Hawaii. All treaties between Hawaii and Japan were entered into subject to the notorious understanding that circumstances might at almost any time bring about the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is a pleasant report that the Japanese have decided that all matters in dispute between Hawaii and Japan be submitted to arbitration.

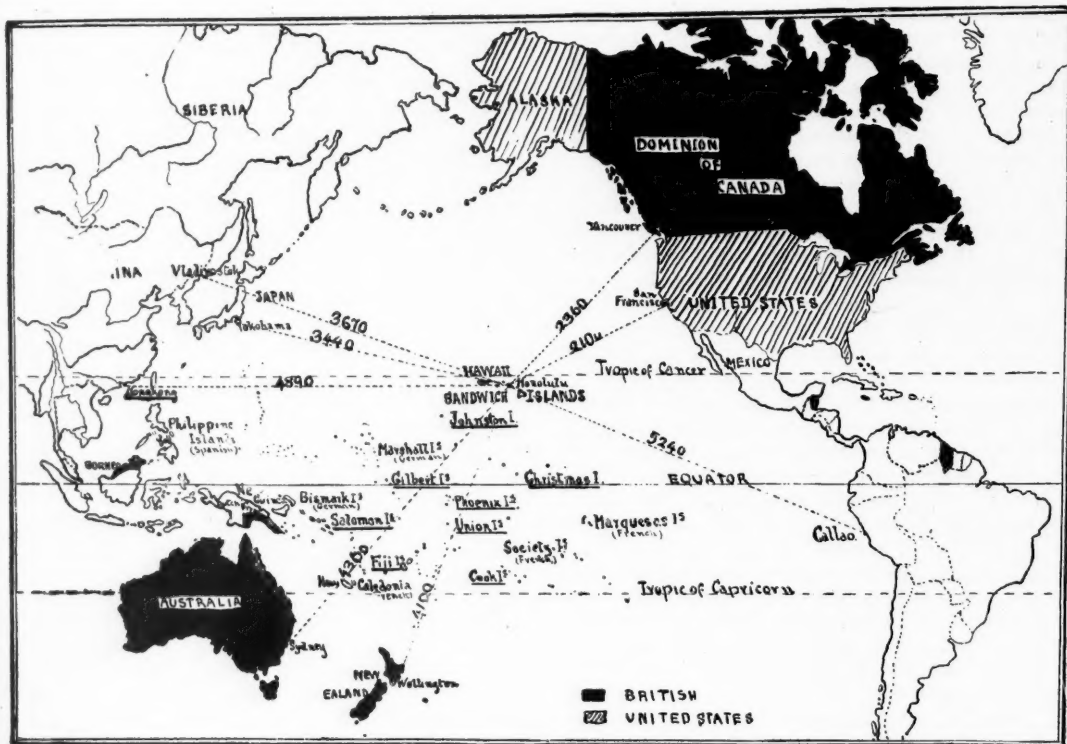
The Rumor of a Spanish-Japanese Alliance.

It is of course not strange that the Japanese have become somewhat intoxicated by the ease with which they defeated the Chinese. As a matter of fact the United States has always been Japan's best friend. The people of this country have had for Japan the most intense feelings of interest and sympathy. If any European Machiavelli has been encouraging Japan to take an attitude of aggression in matters concerning the United States and Hawaii, Japan should be warned in time against evil advisers. It is only an enemy of Japan that could give such advice. Certain London newspapers have asserted that the Japanese navy could readily overpower that of the United States and lay waste San Francisco and the whole Pacific slope. But this merely illustrates once more the invincible ignorance of London journalism. Our vessels already in the Pacific and adjacent waters are more than a match for the whole Japanese navy, and would need no assistance from that larger half of our naval armament that is stationed in the Atlantic. This same element of malevolent European journalism has hinted that it would be an admirable thing for Japan to attack the United States with Hawaii for an excuse, while Spain should declare war simultaneously on the score of Cuba. It is probably hard for some Europeans to believe that no sane person in the United States would for a moment have the slightest doubt about the outcome under these circumstances. But the Japanese know something of the resources of America, and they will not exchange American friendship for a Spanish alliance. Happily there is not the slightest speck of a war-cloud hovering over the Pacific, nor is there any lurking hint of unfriendliness in the Japanese Government's arguments on the annexation question. The correspondence will doubtless proceed with courtesy on both sides. Assuredly it will not exercise any determining influence upon the fate of the annexation treaty. The only thing to be really decided is what would be best for the United States.



"IMPUDENCE!"

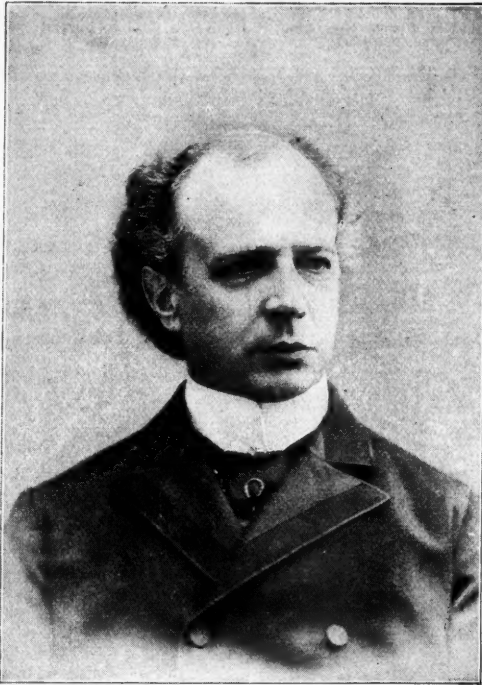
(From Chicago Times-Herald.)



Annexation and the Canadians.

Our readers well know that our own predilections have long been favorable to annexation. Nevertheless it would be idle to deny the palpable fact that the Americans who are opposed to annexation include a great number whose intelligence, patriotism, and sincerity place them in the very foremost rank of our citizenship. These men think that it would make us weaker rather than stronger to have our flag flying over the Hawaiian Islands, and that we should jealously avoid all addition to our territorial responsibilities. Their fears seem to us highly exaggerated, but they have a right to the most respectful attention. This is one of the questions which might, perhaps, be advantageously settled by the referendum. A treaty annexing territory is certainly a very different affair from an ordinary treaty regulating commerce or extradition, or dealing with some current matter in dispute. In view of the reluctance that Americans feel about territorial acquisitions, we have a right to some good-natured amusement over the recent discussions in England concerning the future of Canada. We might readily quote from various speeches and articles in which Canada is represented as having carefully weighed the

claims, advantages, and essential characters of two ardent suitors, namely, England and the United States, with the result of a deliberate rejection of the American overtures and an equally deliberate, final, and joyous acceptance of England. Such a statement of the case is obviously imperfect at several points. No such alternative, as a matter of fact, has ever been open to Canada. If there exists any widespread desire in this country to annex Canada, we have never been able to discover it. On the contrary, a reluctance to extend the domain of the American Union has been very evident indeed. Even if Canada very much desired union with the United States, it is by no means certain that this country could be induced to consent. Obviously it is not a question for to-day, but for the next century. Meanwhile the Canadians do well to show happiness, contentment, and loyalty in the very fortunate and comfortable position in which they find themselves. A mightily amusing thing about the English articles to which we have referred lies in their assumption that Canada has become a part of the British empire as an original act of deliberate choice, as if a child, forsooth, should be congratulated on its correct taste in the choice of



SIR WILFRID LAURIER, CANADIAN PREMIER.

a mother! Canada has a vast deal to do in the immediate future that is far more important than these heart-searching discussions of its national or international place and status.

*Ultimate
Colonial
Sovereignty.*

Mr. Laurier has lost no popularity in England by asserting that Canada considers herself perfectly free to come or go at her own pleasure. It is significant that nobody in England has denied this proposition. If Canada should wish to cut the slender thread that now joins her to the British empire, it is conceded that she may do so without let or hindrance. Canada, however, is only a loose federation of self-governing States. If Canada may leave England at her own pleasure, is it not equally true that British Columbia, or Manitoba, or Quebec, might at their own pleasure withdraw from the Canadian confederation and resume their direct relationship with England, having precisely the same status that Newfoundland now has, or the same as that of Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, or Tasmania? Certainly Canada possesses no right of withdrawal from the British empire that Newfoundland does not also possess, and it is hard to see what right of withdrawal Newfoundland possesses that is not also

inherent severally in Quebec, or Manitoba, or British Columbia. It is to be remembered that the line which now separates Canada from the United States is purely arbitrary, and that it does not correspond with any sharp division, whether of physical geography, of commerce, or of racial characteristics. Furthermore, the confederation of provinces which now has its seat of government at Ottawa is also rather an arbitrary than a natural grouping. When, therefore, our friends in England are discussing the future of Canada, they are forgetting the fact that Canada is a designation which does not of necessity correspond to any permanent, integral fact. Even if the Canadian Government desired annexation to the United States, and the proposals were received with good-will at Washington, it does not follow that the Dominion Government would be competent to make delivery. It would probably turn out to be a question which the individual colonies would insist upon deciding for themselves. We are not likely to face any annexation problem along our northern boundary for many years to come; but in any case Englishmen seem to forget that annexation would probably occur, not at a gulp, but by individual provinces. There have been times when Manitoba was very near withdrawing from the Dominion, and stranger things might have happened than her application to be admitted as a State in the Union. Newfoundland, in exchange for some substantial relief two or three years ago, might readily enough have sought and accepted political union with the United States for the sake of the advantages of commercial union. Our English friends do well to consider the organization of their empire; but they will not be able to invent any machinery of imperial federation that will be strong enough to thwart manifest destiny. The future of the great English-speaking colonies must be worked out by processes which no man by taking forethought, however anxiously, can control.

*Freedom at
Its Best.*

The one gift England has conferred upon these colonies has been the priceless boon of freedom; and they are not ready to have their liberty of action curtailed. There is freedom in England and there is freedom in the United States; but it is just possible that modern Anglo-Saxon freedom is a little better exemplified in the British self-governing colonies, like Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, than in England, their mother country, or America, their eldest sister. These colonies may therefore well be content with a suzerainty so unstintedly generous as that of England has been in the reign of Queen Victoria. The theo-

Mr. E. Wingfield, C.B. (Assistant Under-Secretary, Colonial Office). Mr. John Anderson (Principal Clerk, Colonial Office). Earl of Selborne (Under-Sec. of State for the Colonies). Right Hon. Harry Escombe (Natal).
 Sir John Bramston, K.C.B. (Assistant Under-Sec., Colonial Office). Right Hon. H. M. Nelson (Queensland). Right Hon. Charles Kingston (South Australia). Right Hon. Sir John Forrest (West Australia).



Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon (Tasmania). Right Hon. Sir George Turner (Victoria). Right Hon. Sir W. Whiteway (Newfoundland).
 Right Hon. R. J. Seddon (New Zealand). Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G. (Canada). Right Hon. G. H. Reid (New South Wales). Right Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg (Cape Colony).
 Right Hon. J. Chamberlain (Secretary of State for the Colonies).

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS CHIEF ASSISTANTS AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

retical status is certainly anomalous, but the practical advantages are as substantial as possible. Will the people of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand be willing to surrender their present satisfactory status, in favor of a scheme of imperial federation that would give them direct representation at Westminster, but would also subject them to imperial taxation, and would at the same time, by implication at least, involve the complete abandonment of the right to decide for themselves at any time in the future how, where, and by whom political sovereignty shall be exercised over them? The federation of the British empire is certainly an attractive dream, and it is hard to understand the point of view of any Englishman who does not take to so grand an idea with enthusiasm. But the difficulties are many, and they will not readily be surmounted. Mr. Chamberlain has already learned a great deal on that score from his confer-

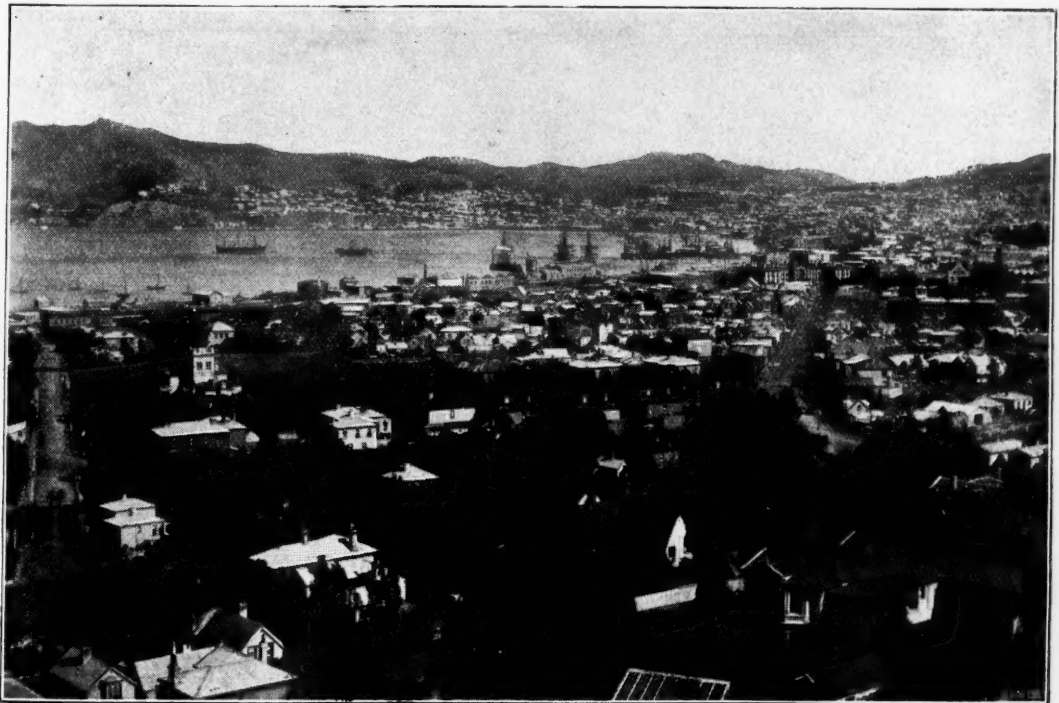
ences with the more experienced if not abler statesmen who have gone to London from the colonies.

*Federation
Tasks and
Problems.*

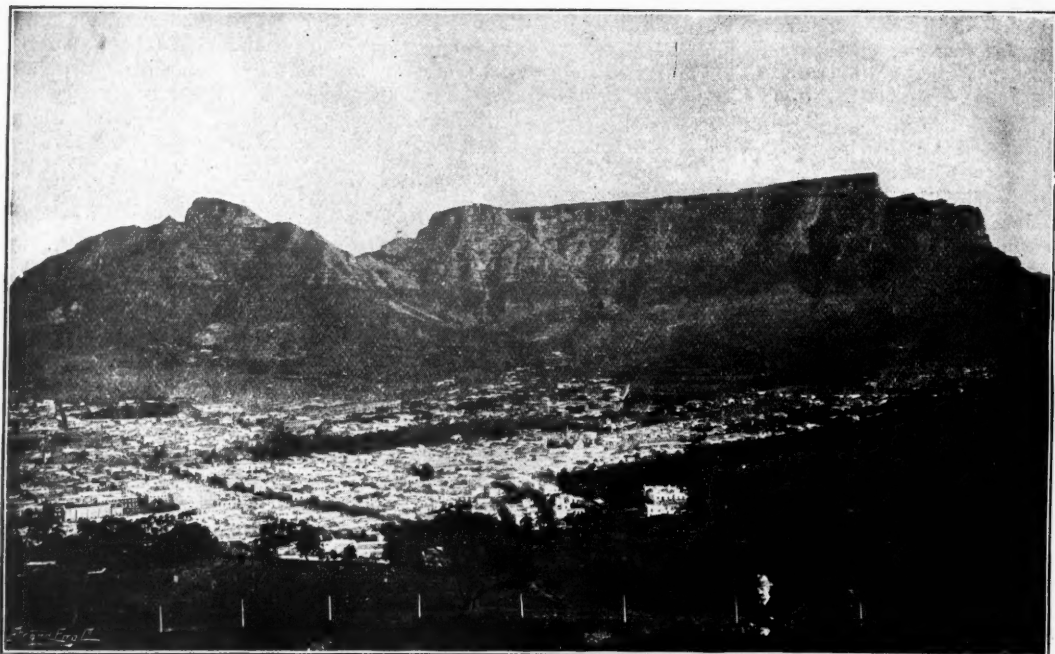
Even under circumstances comparatively simple, it is no easy matter to work out a federal scheme and secure its adoption. For instance, the desirability of federating the Australian colonies would seem to be self-evident. Australia is a geographical entity. Its colonies are all of the same race origin. They are even more homogeneous in their character than were the original colonies which composed the United States. Yet for many years the attempts to bring these colonies into union have been unsuccessful. Sir Henry Parkes made it the chief object of a long public life, and died at length at a great age without seeing the result secured. It is true that the adjourned conference which will meet in the coming fall may devise ways and means for bringing about the amalga-

mation of the Australian colonies, but it is by no means certain. At present Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, although immediately adjoining one another, are as wide apart politically as Newfoundland and Cape Colony. The deadlock last year between the Dominion Government at Ottawa and the provincial government of Manitoba at Winnipeg over the question of the Manitoba schools, made it clear that Canadian federation is as yet a somewhat doubtful experiment, and by no means worked out in any complete or final form. Moreover, Newfoundland is still outside of the Canadian federation. As for South Africa—the federation of which is constantly discussed in England as if it might be accomplished to-morrow or next year at the farthest—it is due solely to the vast projects and limitless energy of Mr. Cecil Rhodes that such a thing as an English-speaking confederacy in South Africa has ever been suggested. Sometimes a great idea so impresses itself that it compels the course of future history; and it is likely enough that the idea of an English-speaking South African confederation will some day be realized. But it must be remembered that at present the stable English-speaking population of South Africa is almost too small to be regarded as important.

Cape Colony is Dutch rather than English, and the English-speaking population of Johannesburg and Kimberley is principally a transient population of miners and speculators. Dr. Francis Clark, the founder and president of the Christian Endeavor movement, who has lately visited South Africa, contributes to this number of the *REVIEW* some interesting impressions of that region. He makes it clear that South Africa has not become the home country of any considerable Anglo-Saxon element. To the Boers, on the other hand, South Africa is home and native land in the most absolute sense. This fact constitutes the real weakness of the British in South Africa. There is no prospect whatever that federation as in Canada can be brought about in South Africa for a long time to come. If, then, federation of the colonial groups, which is generally acknowledged to be a comparatively simple matter, is as yet so far from completion, what early prospect can there be that the scattered regions whose only political bond at present is in the British crown can be wrought into a consolidated empire? If the imperial dream is ever realized, it will have to be worked out by slow degrees. It will not come to pass by any grand scheme of constitution-making, but will be a growth and not a fabrication.



WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND—A COLONIAL CAPITAL.



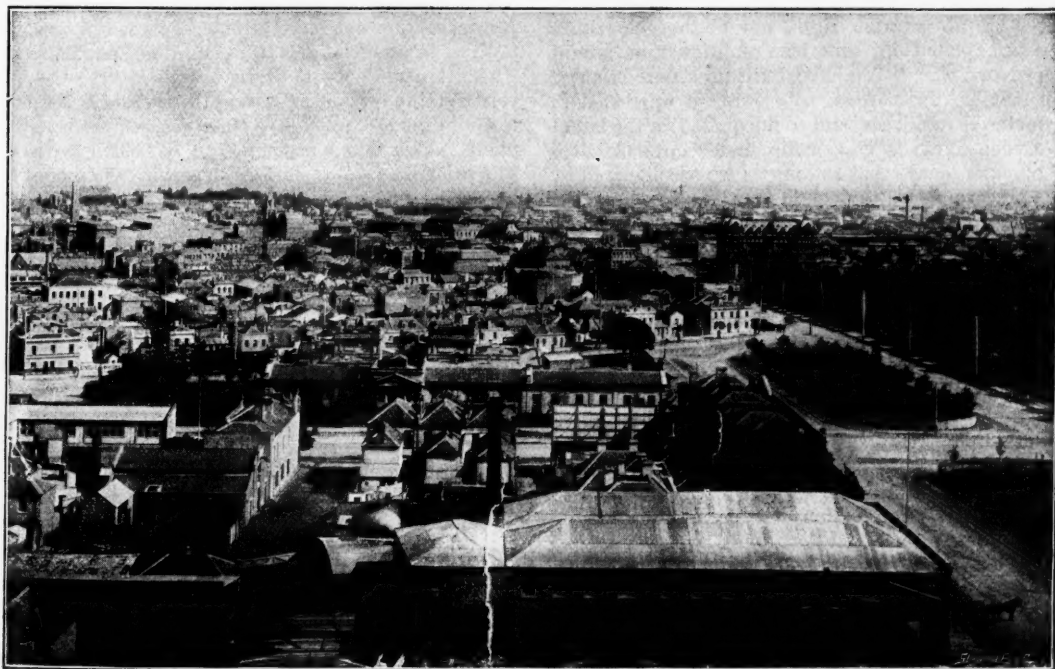
CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
TWO BRITISH COLONIAL CAPITALS.

The "Federation of Europe" and the Turks.

Nevertheless, the most complete and compact union of the queen's dominions into a federated empire would be simplicity itself when compared with the task of giving political reality to that so-called "federation of Europe" about which some of our English friends have had so much to say in these past months. England having signally failed in its own international duties and obligations in the East, it has been easy to attempt to find an apology in the use of phrases; and a very favorite phrase has been the "federation of Europe." The great powers of Europe do not wish to become involved in war with one another, but they do not rely upon "federation" or the reign of harmony and goodwill to keep the peace. Each one is playing its own game deeply and craftily. The result is that their coöperation, as in the Turkish question, takes a negative form, and involves at almost every move a pusillanimity that no strong statesman in Europe can contemplate without some secret loss of self-respect. Through all these long weeks of negotiation Turkey has been playing with the great powers, while the position of Greece has become more and more deplorable. The Turkish armies remain in possession of Thessaly and are strengthening their position

every day. At first, the so-called "European concert" declared in the most emphatic manner that Turkey should not gain an acre of territory or an iota of advantage. At length the concert consented to a so-called military rectification of the frontier, which meant a very material concession to Turkey. The concert has now receded from that position and is willing to allow Turkey a still larger slice of territory. The Turks are pretending to be about ready to come to terms with the powers on this compromise basis, but they are only playing their usual tricks for a gain of time. There is nothing in the situation to make it in the least likely that the Turks are about to evacuate Thessaly. It is reported that the concert of Europe has been trying to agree upon a plan for coercion. As a part of this scheme, Russia's Black Sea fleet was to enter the Bosphorus; England's Mediterranean fleet was to enter the Dardanelles; and Austria was to seize the railroad that runs down to the port of Salonica. But there is much reason to believe that the powers have found it impossible thus far to agree upon the preliminaries of any coercion scheme whatsoever. Even the pacification of Crete has by no means been accomplished as yet. We shall believe that the sultan is sincere in yielding to the powers when his troops move out.



MELBOURNE, VICTORIA—A BRITISH COLONIAL CAPITAL.

*Europe
and
America.*

Beneath the surface of European politics the negotiation of secret alliances goes on busily. There is not a single international friendship in Europe. Europe is of about the same area as the United States, although as yet much more populous. As compared with the strife, discord, and excessive militarism of Europe, the harmony, peace, and perfect security of the United States is a condition of millennial bliss. Europe has millions upon millions of soldiers, while we get along with an army of some twenty-five thousand men. Some of our newspaper writers have informed us that if we annex the Hawaiian Islands we should need an enormous navy to defend that outpost. But this is only a theory that flashes through the newspaper writer's mind as his pen moves over the blank sheet. Apart from his theory, he knows perfectly well that we should not need even a wooden tub to defend the Hawaiian Islands. There are reasons why a navy is a useful and desirable thing to have, and in the long run also an economical investment. But this country has no wars in sight, nor is there anything contemplated in American politics that would provoke war. We have built up a federation of States so prosperous, so secure, so unrivaled in material resources, and so unequaled in the latent capacities of its citizenship under circumstances of emergency, that so long as we are actuated by a sincere desire to deal justly there is no nation that would dream of bringing inevitable ruin upon itself by attempting to seize our territory or to ravage our coasts.

*The Civil
Service and the
Office-Seekers.*

The question of the modification of the national civil-service rules and regulations has been under discussion by the Republican politicians, and undoubtedly a great deal of pressure has been brought to bear upon President McKinley to induce him to revoke the executive orders promulgated by Mr. Cleveland within the last year of his term of office. The impression has been somewhat industriously conveyed that Mr. Cleveland, having filled the departments at Washington with Democrats, had turned the key in the lock at the very moment of leaving the White House, thus placing all his own appointees under the protection of the civil-service rules. The fact, of course, is that nearly all the extensions of the civil-service

reform policy made by Mr. Cleveland were accomplished by his historic order of May, 1896, almost a full year before the end of his term. President McKinley is so constantly beset by office-seekers, and Washington is so full of the place-hunting fraternity, that it is a little difficult for the President to get a whiff of the uncontaminated atmosphere of a really representative American public opinion as respects this one subject of office-holding.



REAR-ADMIRAL BEARDSLEY, U. S. N.
(Who will command our naval forces in
Hawaiian waters.)

The slightest backward step in the matter of the reform of the civil service would so deeply offend the country that it would be very hard for President McKinley to regain the confidence that such a move would destroy. The civil-service regulations as they stand do not require the retention for a single day of any employee who is unworthy or ill-qualified. These regulations merely provide a practical way for finding a worthy and well-qualified successor in every case. They protect the public service against the crime of using offices for personal favor or party reward. The

country has a right to expect from this Republican administration not merely the acceptance in good faith of as much reform as it found accomplished when it came into authority, but also the very considerable farther extension of civil-service reform in fields to which it has not yet been applied. This is not a matter to be trifled with. The rules and regulations of the service are inconvenient at times, but they must not be relaxed

*Reform
in the
Consulates.*

The spirit of civil-service reform is a great deal more important, of course, than any particular method of examination or selection. The system which answers very well for the appointment of ordinary department clerks might be very unsuitable for the selection of the more important consuls. Nevertheless, it is true that the sweeping changes made in our consular force for personal or party reasons every four years is not creditable to our civilization. Mr. McKinley has not turned loose upon unoffending foreign nations as many objectionable characters as Mr. Cleveland did four years ago. Nevertheless, Mr. McKinley is said to have been misled into making some shockingly bad consular appointments. It is always offensive to the people of a European country to have men who have renounced allegiance to their flag and acquired citizenship in the United States, sent back to

them as consular or diplomatic representatives from America. It ought to be possible to make this simple proposition understood, even at Washington. Naturalized citizens, other things being equal, should have precisely the same chance of getting public offices here at home that native-born citizens have. But naturalized citizens, for reasons that ought to be understood without argument, cannot represent us abroad as suitably or acceptably as native-born Americans. Mr. McKinley makes a mistake if he supposes that any favor is conferred upon the great body of German-American citizens by sending German-Americans to fill the consular positions in Germany. On the contrary, the best sentiment among our German-American citizens is against such selections. The average of Mr. McKinley's consular appointments thus far has been very fair; but our consular service will never be what it ought to be until we take it out of politics, as every other important commercial nation of the world has done. The President has the matter in his own hands.

*The
Congressional
Librarianship.*

One of the most interesting of the appointments made last month was that of the Hon. John Russell Young to be chief of the Congressional Library in the place of Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford, who has held that



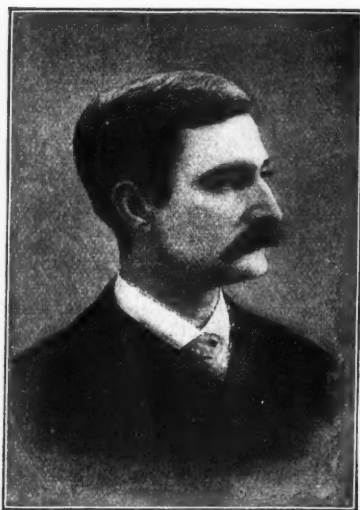
MR. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

post for more than thirty years. The duties and responsibilities of the position must of necessity be greatly increased with the occupancy of the new library building. This will mean the employment of a much larger force than could be used in the cramped quarters so long occupied in the Capitol building, and will also lead naturally to a much more rapid development of the library, now that it has ample room for growth. Mr. Spofford, who is now seventy-two years of age, will remain as Mr. Young's colleague, and it is understood that the other well-

known library officials who have been on duty for a long time in the old quarters will continue to serve the public in the new. It had been hoped in some quarters that President McKinley would select a great library expert like Dr. John S. Billings to take charge of the Government's storehouse of books in the magnificent new building. Mr. John Russell Young is a man of varied experience, high intelligence, and quick aptitudes. He has had administrative experience, is a journalist and a bookman, and ought to succeed very well in his new position, if he will take full counsel at all times with the best available library talent. It is a good thing for the manager of a great railroad to be himself an accomplished engineer, a master accountant, and an expert in all that concerns transportation. But a railroad administrator may succeed by virtue of possessing the rare intelligence that knows how to utilize expert talent in every direction. Mr. Young has an opportunity that many a man might covet, and it is to be hoped that his administration may happily disappoint those who have criticised his appointment. His selections of helpers as far as announced have been admirable.

*More
Diplomatic
Appointments.* The nomination of a minister to Greece has at length been made, and the post has fallen to the lot of Mr. William W. Rockhill, who was an Assistant Secretary of State in the last administration, under Mr. Olney, and who was retained in the State Department by the present administration. Mr. Rockhill has been a useful official in the State Department, and he is qualified to serve the country well in a foreign post; but it would seem rather obvious on the face of the situation that he could have rendered the country the best service in the office at Washington, where we need permanent experts. Professor Manatt, on the other hand, who was a candidate for the post at Athens, was far better qualified for that particular office than Mr. Rockhill, inasmuch as Professor Manatt has spent four years there as consul and speaks modern Greek with fluency, while as a distinguished Greek scholar and archaeologist he would have doubly represented the United States at that little capital. Mr. Rockhill's qualifications were of the sort to fit him for serious diplomatic work at such a post as that of Madrid or in Japan. His appointment to Athens is fairly creditable, but it seems not quite felicitous. The appointment of Prof. Arthur Sherburne Hardy to represent us in Persia is, on the contrary, altogether felicitous. Mr. Hardy has developed a great liking for old-world travel and Oriental observation, and we may hope that his stay in Persia will afford him abundant literary

suggestion and material. Mr. Hardy is a West-Point man, a Dartmouth professor, a distinguished authority in the field of the higher mathematics, a poet in verse and in prose, a novelist of distinction, an experienced editor, a biographer, a business man and successful man of affairs, a traveler, and a linguist. He is entirely qualified to serve the government of his country in any diplomatic capacity whatsoever, from the court of the Shah of Persia to the court of St. James.



PROF. A. S. HARDY,
Minister to Persia.

*Other
New
Diplomats.*

The diplomatic posts have now been nearly or quite all filled with Mr. McKinley's appointees. The Hon. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, who was slated in March for a prominent post at Washington, has been sent to represent us at Brussels. The Hon. J. S. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, has obtained the honorable and pleasant office of United States Minister to Switzerland. Mr. Lawrence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, retires to the obscurity that always involves America's representative at Lisbon, Portugal. The more important South American positions have been assigned to the following gentlemen: The Hon. F. B. Loomis, a well-known journalist of Ohio, will represent the United States in Venezuela; Hon. C. B. Hart, of West Virginia, goes to the United States of Colombia; Hon. E. H. Conger, of Iowa, a well-qualified public man, goes to Brazil; the Hon. Henry L. Wilson, of the State of Washington, will represent us in Chile. The nomination for Buenos Ayres is yet to be made. In almost all instances Mr. McKinley seems to us to have named excellent men for the important foreign positions. Unfortunately, however, the series of new foreign ministers displaces some men—as for example our exceedingly able and valuable representative in Japan—who had become so familiar with their duties and with the political

and commercial life of the countries to which they were accredited that our country runs the risk of incurring some relative loss of advantage by dispensing with their services as tried and trained diplomats. It is only because our international relationships are more simple, open, and straightforward than those of the great European nations that we project our system of political rotation in office into the diplomatic service. Mr. W. L. Merry, of California, goes to the Central American States.

In the industrial world the most disturbing event of July was the great strike of the miners in the bituminous coal districts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, affecting also to some extent West Virginia and other districts. The problems involved were difficult and complicated. The ordinary

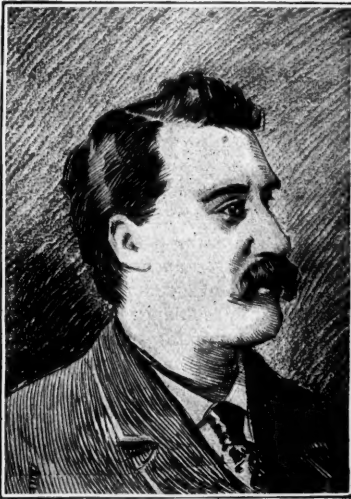


HON. BELLAMY STORER,
Minister to Belgium.

capacity of the bituminous coal mines of the country is considerably beyond the regular demand. If the number of miners actually on the ground and dependent exclusively on these mines for livelihood were kept steadily employed, the total output would undoubtedly exceed by a great deal the total consumption. The natural tendency, therefore, is for the owners and operators of coal

mines to engage in a ruinous competition that compels them to keep down wages and that makes the life of the average miner altogether pitiable. The only protection for the miners has been in close and compact union, and the only salvation for the mine owners on their part has been found to lie in the observance of certain agreements among themselves as to output, methods, prices, and the like. It has become necessary for the associations of mine operators to agree with the miners' unions on such questions as the amount to be paid per ton for the extraction of

the coal from the mine. But of late such agreements have been repudiated or ill-kept, wages have been cut down, and the position of the miners has been worse, perhaps, than ever before. Their leaders came to the conclusion that a concerted strike in the coal regions



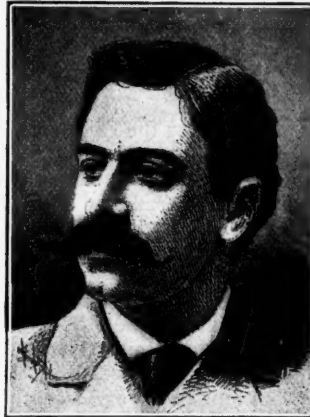
MR. MICHAEL HATCHFORD,
National President United Miners'
Association.

of a number of States, Pittsburg being the general strike center, would be the only means by which a broad consideration of the situation could be obtained. Accordingly a strike was carefully organized, and went into effect in the early days of July. Nobody seemed disposed to blame the miners, but almost every one agreed that the questions at issue should be settled promptly by arbitration, and that a protracted strike, with the possibility of violence, was at this time to be deplored above almost anything else that could affect the industrial situation. The arbitration commissioners of four or five States, including those of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, made haste to assemble at Pittsburg in order to promote in every possible way some basis of agreement. The newspapers of the country, led with particular and commendable enthusiasm by the *New York Journal*, undertook to promote the cause of arbitration; and it seemed probable as these pages were closed that

the difficulties which stood in the way of a resort to some impartial arbitrament would be overcome.

*Desirable
Mining
Reforms.*

On the side of the mine owners, the chief obstacle seemed to be Mr. De Armitt, of the Pittsburg coal district, president of the company which includes the Carnegie and Frick coal interests. Mr. De Armitt stoutly declared that arbitration was an impossibility, and that so far as his company was concerned there was nothing to arbitrate. Mr. De Armitt's miners had not joined in the strike, and they were employed under a contract differing considerably from the form that generally prevails in the mining districts. Mr. De Armitt bluntly declared that the worst evils involved in the coal-mining controversy were caused by the dishonest methods of many mine owners, who use false weights and false screens in paying their men, and who also compel their miners to trade at company stores—



WILLIAM P. DE ARMITT,
President of the New York and Cleve-
land Gas Coal Company.

these stores being run upon a plan which makes the miner's real wages considerably less than his nominal pay. Mr. De Armitt's company, on the other hand, claims that it pays its men in cash, allowing them to trade where they like. Mr. De Armitt at length proposed that if 97 per cent. of the operators in the Pittsburg dis-

trict would sign an agreement to abolish company stores and to use a uniform and honorable system of weighing and screening, the path would be cleared for arbitration with the striking miners. This proposition was at first considered unreasonable because impossible; but the assemblage of State commissioners of arbitration were disposed to take a more hopeful view, and the effort was at once entered upon to secure the necessary signatures. If it should be found possible to abolish these vicious practices which Mr. De Armitt has denounced in language none too strong, the situation would be very greatly improved. It is desired at Washington that the anticipated improvement in general business following the settlement of the tariff question should not be interfered

with by a coal miners' strike, which might cause such a fuel famine as to make it impossible to operate factories. It is understood that President McKinley stands ready to name arbitrators whenever the consent of the conflicting parties can be obtained.

Industrial Topics in England. In England several great industrial topics are reminding the public that the jubilee is over and that the ordinary affairs of life must be resumed. A great contest, which is half strike and half lockout, was entered upon several weeks ago with the purpose of deciding whether engineers and skilled machinists should have a uniform eight-hour day or should work nine hours. The eight-hour day has already been successfully introduced in many of the largest engineering establishments in England, and there is little reason to doubt the result of the struggle. Mr. Chamberlain has been making himself unpopular with a large element of his Tory associates by his championship of the pending workingmen's compensation bill, which subjects employers in factories, mines, etc., to especially heavy liabilities in case of injuries or deaths by accident to men while at work.

The Parliamentary Scandal. The impression left by the Parliamentary committee on the Transvaal raid only grows deeper as the discussion proceeds. The London *Speaker* calls the episode the most discreditable in the history of the British Parliament. The committee completely exonerates Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Office, in the face of facts which have made the guilt of the Colonial Office far more generally believed than before the investigation began. It could not, of course, avoid finding Mr. Cecil Rhodes guilty, inasmuch as that gentleman very defiantly and ostentatiously avowed his direct responsibility for the raid. But no one has any idea of causing Mr. Rhodes any farther discomfort, and his position as a member of the queen's privy council is not likely to be sacrificed. A frank and straightforward avowal of connection with the raid would have brought Mr. Chamberlain's administration of the Colonial Office far less discredit than the existing belief everywhere that the office was involved in a roundabout and indirect promotion of the affair, with careful provision for shirking responsibility in case of failure. The position of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, as revealed by the investigation, is not heroic, by any means. There has been uncovered an unlimited amount of lying and a very unscrupulous use of money. But Mr. Rhodes seems not to have withheld any facts that could involve him personally in blame or disgrace, and his position is enviable in comparison with that of the British

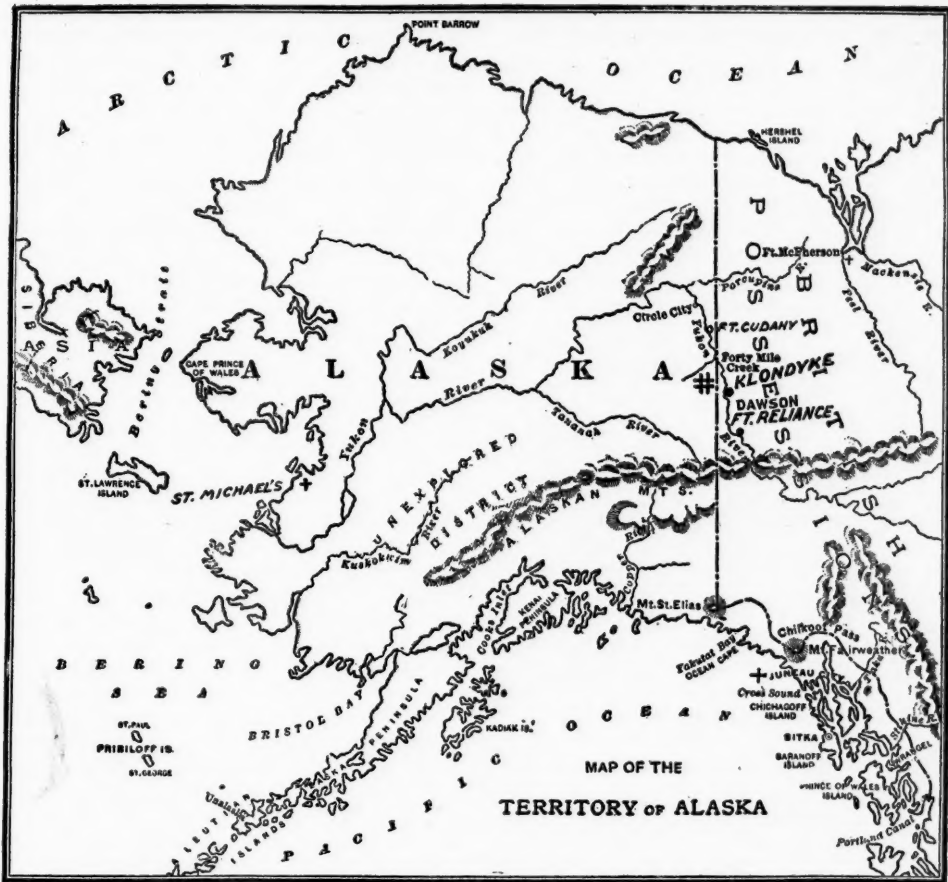
Colonial Office, the hypocritical conduct of which is rendered all the more conspicuous by the whitewashing of the committee.

The Passion for Exploration.

The determination to know the untraveled portions that remain of the earth's surface was never so strong as at the present moment. Nansen's brilliant arctic exploits have only stimulated others to follow his example. Herr Andrée has set forth from a point far north on the Scandinavian coast to try a balloon expedition into the gradually narrowing region that lies unexplored about the north pole. The thousands of restless adventurers who are setting their faces toward the Klondyke gold-fields scarcely realize perhaps that they, too, are heading for arctic regions, and that Fort Yukon in Alaska is on the arctic circle, in the same latitude as Iceland. Perfected airship navigation would be a great convenience just now for communication with the Klondyke. Australian zeal for exploration is turned toward the great interior of the Australian continent and the fascinating possibilities of unknown Antarctica. Lieutenant Peary, with a large party of American scientists, has gone for a summer trip to northern Greenland. He will plant a station to serve as a starting-point for his intended dash toward the north pole next year.

The Klondyke Gold Field.

The placer miners of the far West are always acutely affected by the announcement of new gold fields. The quest for gold is by far more closely akin to the Anglo-Saxon love of adventure than to the sordid vice of avarice. The one place on earth where all gold diggers now long to be is called Klondyke; and it is one of the most inaccessible places in the world. It is up near the arctic circle, about 140 degrees west longitude from Greenwich, on the British side of the arbitrary eastern boundary of Alaska. It is reached by way of the steamers on the Yukon River, or overland via Chilcoot pass from Sitka, and its center and capital, called Dawson City, is said to be nineteen hundred miles from St. Michaels, at the mouth of the Yukon. Last summer some prospectors—from the Forty Mile Creek placer region and other moderately successful gold fields near the international boundary line—discovered the Klondyke field, and there followed a great rush. The close of river navigation, however, and the setting in of the long arctic winter prevented the news of the discovery from reaching the outside. It is only within the past few weeks, therefore, after the lapse of about a year, that the world has learned of what would seem, on the strength of current reports, to be the richest placer mining field ever discovered. How



well it will hold out nobody can say, but it is reasonable to suppose that many millions of dollars will be taken out of it within the next season or two. All provisions have to be transported a very great distance to reach these Alaskan and British Columbian gold fields, and it is likely that for a time at least the companies navigating the Yukon will make more money from furnishing supplies than the most fortunate prospector will make from his diggings. It is reported that the Klondike has been a perfectly orderly community. The Northwest Territory's official surveyors have so marked out the claims that there have been none of those conflicts and disputes over titles and boundaries that have made trouble under Uncle Sam's jurisdiction in Alaska. Peace has been preserved by the simple device of allowing no man to carry arms. The Canadians know how to police a mining town. That the disgraceful scenes which have character-

ized most of the American mining camps in their early days are not necessary or inevitable is well shown by the manner in which the Canadian mounted police have, with perfect ease, protected life and property and maintained order in this almost inaccessible new mining district under the arctic circle.

The Great Gatherings of Last Month.

England still resounds with the echoes of the great diamond jubilee celebrations, the crowning feature of which was the review of the fleet. So huge an aggregation of warships was never before witnessed in the history of the world. Our Canadian neighbors have had a modest anniversary celebration of their own, in honor of the completion of the thirtieth year of the establishment of the Dominion Government. San Francisco last month gave a most magnificent welcome to the many thousands of young people who had

assembled for the annual convention of the Christian Endeavor societies. The San Francisco press is to be commended for its remarkably full reports of the convention. At Milwaukee the annual meeting of the Educational Association was a conspicuous success. These two great gatherings at Milwaukee and San Francisco were illustrative of the forces that are giving direction and character to our American civilization. Our British friends have been in the seventh heaven of ecstasy over their alleged rediscovery of the amazing beneficence of the institution of royalty; but for our part we have merely to turn in justification of our democratic institutions to our greatly superior educational life and development.

It is worth while to call attention to the fact that the boundary line long in dispute between the United States of Colombia and the Central American State of Costa Rica is about to be settled by arbitration. The arbitrator who has been agreed upon is President Faure of France. It is much to be regretted that the boundary dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia has not been put in the way of settlement by the same sensible process. Paraguay has hurried troops forward to the frontier line to occupy the territory in dispute, and both countries are making preparations for war. The Bolivians, however, are awaiting the report of a special commission sent by the government to investigate and to report upon all the facts involved in the matters at issue. The Brazilians for several years past have had more opportunity to gain military experience than is beneficial to the country. The great southernmost State or province of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, has been the scene of insurrection and revolt, never wholly suppressed, for several years. Within the past few weeks the insurgent troops, under General Conselheiro, have come into bloody conflict with the national forces several times at or near the town of Canudos, in the extreme southern tip of Brazil. The national forces seem not to have made much headway, and they were reported early in July as having recently lost over a thousand men in battle. The insurgents were said to have lost even a higher number. In the stormy little republic of Uruguay, which immediately adjoins the insurrectionary part of Brazil, a revolution has also been going on for some time, and no settlement of the trouble seems to be in early prospect. The people of the Argentine Republic have not been as fortunate in their crops this past year as usual, and the country has been much ravaged by locusts; but Buenos Ayres continues to develop as one of the great ports of the

world, and toward the end of June the president of the republic celebrated the completion of a system of great docks, including two fine dry-docks. The republic of Chile has been going through a period of financial tribulation, four or five large banking institutions having recently failed. The Chilean ministry was forced to resign several weeks ago, but the crisis seems to have been of the peaceful parliamentary sort rather than a characteristic South American revolution. Gradually South America is improving, both in its commercial life and its political stability. It is not, however, gaining as fast as our neighbor republic Mexico is gaining, under the firm administration of President Diaz, who is this year promoting an extraordinary amount of new railroad construction.

Germany has been in the throes of a reconstitution of the imperial ministry.

The process is not yet complete, but it is probable that eventually Dr. Miquel will step into the high post of imperial chancellor. Since Bismarck's day, Counts von Caprivi and von Hohenlohe have been respectable makeshifts and have answered well enough for a transitional period. But Dr. Miquel is a statesman of the first order of talent, who has made his way from the ranks of the people, and once in the saddle he will be likely to remain. Baron Marshal von Bieberstein, as minister of foreign affairs, has been temporarily replaced by Count von Bülow. In France there is much interest over the visit President Faure will pay this month to Russia, in his official capacity as head of the French nation. The visit is regarded as fraught with much political significance. Emperor William made a persistent attempt to obtain an invitation to visit Russia at the same time. His desire to bring France and Germany to a better understanding is exhibited on every possible occasion. The Russians are intrenching themselves so firmly in Corea as to cause the Japanese great anxiety. Numerous high posts of influence are being filled by the Russians, and their ultimate control of the country is inevitable. It is significant also that Menelik of Abyssinia has appointed a Russian to an official place of great authority in his country—this being done apparently in token of a relationship which may in time bring Abyssinia under an admitted Russian protectorate. In the Austro-Hungarian empire, the anti-Semitic crusade is especially active this summer. The rapid growth of peasant socialism in Hungary is also a subject of contemporary interest. The Conservatives in Holland are overthrown and a new Liberal ministry is in office. Italy has been struggling with her finances.

South American Notes.

Continental Glimpses.

*Suffering
in India.*

The latest reports from India are to the effect that the number of persons employed on the famine relief works is a little under four millions. There has been general rain in most of the affected districts, under the monsoon conditions that ordinarily prevail at this season. Riots and seditious outbreaks in various parts of India point to an uneasy condition among certain classes of the natives. Part of this agitation is due to ignorant prejudice on account of the necessary sanitary measures taken by the English Government for the prevention of the spread of the plague. It is also to be suspected that, so far as the Mohammedan element of the population is concerned, some of the disaffection toward England may be due to incitement by emissaries of the Turkish sultan. There is no serious reason for thinking that India is on the eve of any such uprising as the Sepoy rebellion of just forty years ago.

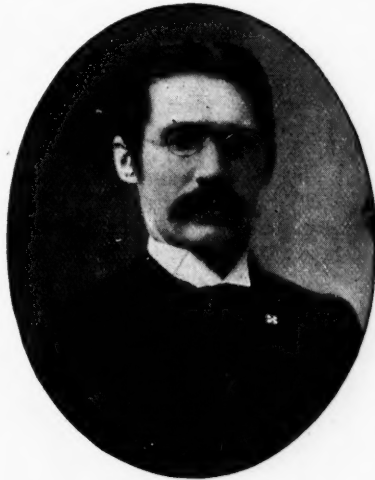
*Railroad-
Building
in China.*

The close of the century will have witnessed the beginning of a profound change in the industrial conditions of China and the adjacent parts of the Orient. Besides the great trunk railroads that the Russians are to build in the north of China, and the Chinese lines that will be built by the Belgian company recently chartered, it is announced that the French Government has completed important arrangements for the extension of railroads from Cochin China, the Tonquin region, well into the adjacent Chinese provinces. On the west the trans-Caspian lines are approaching Chinese territory, while railroad-building under English governmental auspices in the Malayan peninsula is progressing with much enterprise, and new concessions have just been wrested from the Chinese Government. Several million dollars is about to be spent for constructing two hundred miles of road as an extension of existing lines. All this work in and about China means the gradual opening up of an enormous commerce with that rich and productive empire.

*America and
the African
Slave Trade.*

About July 20 a little expedition set forth from the United States for the Dark Continent which had no gold-seeking or land-grabbing objects, but which was bent wholly upon the task of improving the condition of the natives of Africa. Its leader was Mr. Heli Chatelain. Several Americans accompanied him. Mr. Chatelain is of Swiss origin, and he has been in this country for some time organizing the Phil-African League. The purpose of the league is to overthrow the internal slave trade in Africa. It is estimated by Mr. Chatelain that there are fifty million slaves at

the present time in that continent. He has been an indefatigable African traveler and knows whereof he speaks. His plan is to establish villages on lands conceded by the Congo State and the European governments, to be made up of free natives and rescued slaves, who are to



MR. H. CHATELAIN.

be educated in farming and handicrafts. Each station will have its work divided into the four departments of agriculture, industry, education, and medical and charitable oversight. The work is to begin on the high table-land between Benguela and Lake Nyassa. The Phil-African Liberators' League, which has undertaken to support this movement, has for its president Dr. L. T. Chamberlain and for its treasurer the Hon. Thomas L. James. The list of vice-presidents and the board of directors include many well-known names. The movement begins in a small way and without ostentation; but no work of philanthropy was ever better thought out or more competently directed. If Mr. Chatelain's health and strength are spared, there will be news from this enterprise in due time, and our readers shall be kept duly informed.

*Praiseworthy
Summer
Philanthropy.*

The summer philanthropy of our great cities grows wiser and more effective from one season to another. Our readers will remember that somewhat more than a year ago we published a full account of an interesting experiment that had been launched by Mr. William R. George, in an article entitled "Vacation Camps and Boys' Republics." It is pleasant to have to report that Mr. George's "Junior Republic" at Freeville, N. Y., is more

flourishing and successful than ever, and that some half a dozen other junior republics have been inaugurated in pursuance of the good example set by Mr. George's pioneer community. One of these later republics has been established by Mr. Hearst, of the *New York Journal*. Various other methods for taking city children from the tenement districts for wholesome and instructive vacation life in the country are in successful operation. Nothing in the whole field of educational and charitable endeavor is more promising than these projects that deal with town children in the summer period. Of course the great majority of the tenement-house children are as yet not provided for by the country-vacation schemes. For the benefit of these children who stay at home, nothing is more commendable than the plan of vacation schools so extensively developed by the New York Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. We are glad to publish elsewhere an article giving some account of this admirable work in New York. It is also encouraging to note the fact that a beginning, though on a smaller scale, has been made in Chicago and Boston. Thoughtful readers will find something to be considered in Professor Kirkpatrick's instructive and suggestive article, also published in this number, on the continuous session of schools in general and the advisability of a rearrangement of all school work on the basis of the quarter.

The Obituary Record.

The most prominent of the men in public life whose names are recorded in our obituary list this month was United States Senator Harris, of Tennessee. His was one of those picturesque and varied careers that have so abounded in the history of American politics. He was born almost eighty years ago on a Tennessee farm; and by dint of night study and special effort while working in a country store he secured admittance to the bar at the age of twenty-three. He went at once into the State Legislature, and entered Congress a few years later. He served two or three terms, and then retired from office to practice law. In 1857 he was elected governor of his State, and subsequent reflections carried his incumbency well into the war period, so that he was able to render the Southern Confederacy great services. After

the war he went to Mexico and then to England as an irreconcilable; but in 1867 he accepted the situation and returned to America. For twenty years he has been a conspicuous figure in the United States Senate. He was a man of positive convictions and a strong and aggressive partisan. He was a distinguished authority in all matters of Parliamentary law. On July 31 there passed away at Denver the Hon. John Evans, at the age of eighty-three. John Evans was born in Indiana, was one of the pioneers of Chicago, founded the



THE LATE MISS JEAN INGELOW.
(From an engraving of twenty years ago.)

town of Evanston and the Northwestern University, promoted Western railroad construction, went to Denver, Colo., as territorial governor on appointment of President Lincoln in 1862, and identified himself in many ways with the development of his adopted State and city. Among religious leaders and teachers, one of the most honored and distinguished of those who died last month was the Rev. Dr. Augustine F. Hewit, usually known as Father Hewit, head of the community of the Paulist Fathers in New York. After leaving Amherst he became a Congregationalist minister, and then entered the Episcopal Church, from which soon afterward he passed into the

Roman Catholic communion. He succeeded Father Hecker about ten years ago as superior of the Paulist Fathers. Another well-known religious worker was the Rev. Dr. S. B. Halliday, who was for a long time Henry Ward Beecher's assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Dr. Halliday died in Orange, N. J., on July 9, at the age of eighty-five. Professor Lane, of Harvard, and Mr. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, of New York, were both known in the world of scholarship and letters. Professor Lane was a distinguished philologist who had served Harvard since 1851. Mr. Thompson was an active New York lawyer who found time to write books in the field of psychology and political science. He died in the prime of life. In the field of literature, the most eminent names on our list are those of Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, of whose life and work our readers will find some account in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month," and Miss Jean Ingelow, the poet, who died at the advanced age of seventy-seven. A distinguished French author is also listed, namely, Henri Meilhac, a member of the French Academy, whose most important works were in the dramatic field.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From June 21 to July 20, 1897.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

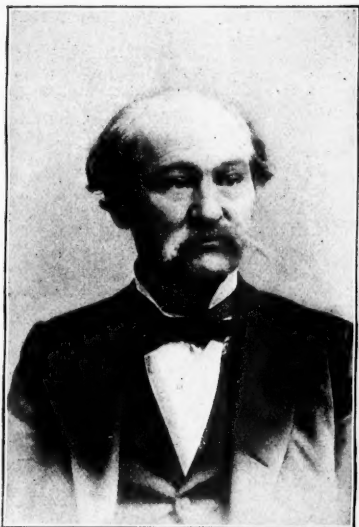
June 21.—The Senate completes the free list of the tariff bill, with the exception of certain items postponed for future action.... The House adopts a resolution appropriating \$100,000 for repairs on the Brooklyn Navy Yard dry-dock.

June 22-24.—The Senate Finance Committee's wool and woolens schedules in the tariff bill are adopted by decisive majorities; it is voted to place a duty on hides.

June 25.—The Senate adopts the silk and tobacco schedules of the tariff bill, completing the first review of the measure.

June 26.—The Senate begins consideration of items in the tariff bill passed over in the first survey.

June 28.—The Senate, by a vote of 37 to 20, agrees to the Finance Committee's amendment to the tariff bill placing a duty of 20 per cent. on hides and omitting the drawback provision.



THE LATE SENATOR HARRIS.
Photo by Bell.

June 29-30.—A number of the remaining paragraphs of the tariff bill are disposed of by the Senate; it is voted to retain the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty; the coal rates are adopted.

July 1.—In the Senate it is voted to place cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list of the tariff bill, and to make the duty on white pine lumber \$1 instead of \$2 per thousand feet.

July 2.—The Senate adopts the retaliatory and reciprocity features of the tariff bill.

July 3-6.—The Senate agrees to an amendment to the



MONUMENT TO GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, LINCOLN PARK,
CHICAGO, UNVEILED JULY 22.

tariff bill taxing the issue and transfer of stocks and bonds, and work on the bill is completed.

July 7.—The Senate passes the tariff bill by a vote of 38 to 28, Messrs. Jones (Nev.), Mantle, and McEnery acting with the Republican majority.

July 8.—In the Senate the General Deficiency Appropriation bill is considered.... In the House the tariff bill is received, the Senate amendments disagreed to, and conferees appointed.

July 13.—The Senate passes the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, voting to reduce the price paid for armor-plate to \$300 a ton.

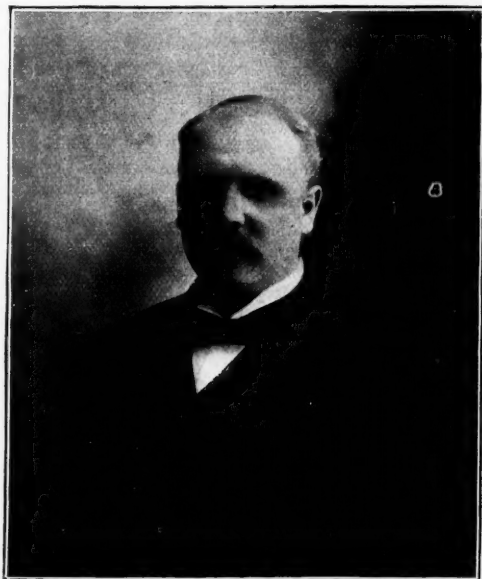
July 14.—The House disagrees to the Senate amendments to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, and the bill is sent to conference.

July 16.—The House, after much debate, concurs in the Senate amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill fixing the price of armor-plate at \$300 a ton.

July 19.—The Senate agrees to the conference report on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill.... The House adopts the conference report on the tariff bill by a vote of 185 to 118.



HON. WILBUR F. WAKEMAN,
Customs Appraiser, Port of New York.



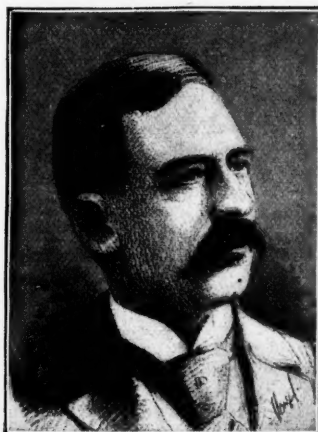
HON. GEORGE R. BIDWELL,
Customs Collector, Port of New York.
Photo by Davis & Sanford.



HON. TERENCE V. POWDERLY,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.



HON. J. S. LEISHMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Minister to Switzerland.



LEONARD J. CRAWFORD,
President National League of
Republican Clubs.

June 29.—The jury disagrees in the trial of the American Tobacco Company directors for conspiracy....The Canadian Parliament is prorogued.

June 30.—Ohio Democrats nominate Horace L. Chapman for governor and declare for free silver at 16 to 1.

July 5.—A national convention of "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists meets in Nashville, Tenn.

July 6.—The convention of Populists at Nashville declares against future fusion with either the Democratic or Republican party, on the silver or any other issue.

July 7.—Sound-Money Democrats of Iowa nominate John Cliggett for governor.

July 12.—Governor Black, of New York, dismisses the charges preferred by Mayor Strong, of New York City, against Police Commissioner Parker.

July 13.—The Chicago City Council passes an ordinance imposing an annual tax of \$1 on bicycles and a vehicle tax of from \$2 to \$12....The national convention of the Republican League is opened in Detroit.

July 14.—The Gold-Standard Democrats of Kentucky nominate a State ticket....President McKinley revokes President Cleveland's order reducing the number of pension agencies from eighteen to nine.

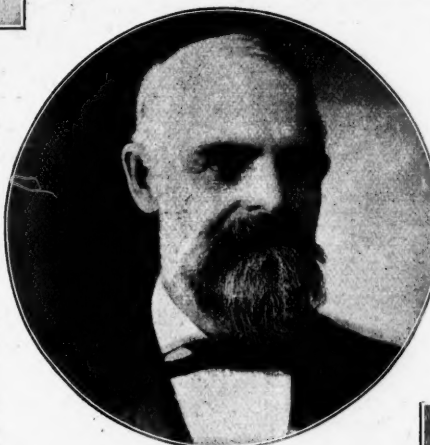
July 19.—Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, appoints Thomas B. Turley United States Senator to succeed the late Isham G. Harris.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

June 21.—John G. Foster, of Vermont, Consul-General at Halifax; Albert C. Thompson, of Ohio, Alexander C. Botkin, of Montana, and David B. Culberson, of Texas, Commissioners to Revise and Codify the Criminal Laws of the United States.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

June 23.—Ohio Republicans renominate Governor Bushnell and indorse Senator Hanna for election....The Bryan Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans of Iowa nominate a joint State ticket headed by F. E. White (Dem.) for governor.



HON. H. L. CHAPMAN,
Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio.

June 22.—John Goodnow of Minnesota, Consul-General at Shanghai.

June 23.—Edward McKitterick, of Iowa, Deputy Auditor for the Treasury Department.

June 24.—George B. Billings, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of Boston; George Westerly, of Minnesota, Deputy Auditor for State and other Departments.

June 25.—Irving B. Dudley, of California, Minister to Peru.

June 29.—Church Howe, of Nebraska, Consul-General at Samoa; John P. Bray, of North Dakota, Consul-General at Melbourne; Rounseville Wildman, of California, Consul at Hong Kong, China; John K. Richards, of Ohio, Solicitor-General.

June 30.—John Russell Young, of Pennsylvania, Librarian of Congress; Francis B. Loomis, of Ohio, Minister to Venezuela.

July 1.—George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs at the Port of New York; Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of Merchandise, Port of New York; John F. Govey, of Washington, Consul-General at Yokohama, Japan.

July 14.—Robert A. Sharkey, Naval Officer at the Port of New York; Thomas Fitchie, Superintendent of Immigration, Port of New York; William L. Merry, of California, Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador; Horace N. Allen, of Ohio, Minister to Corea.

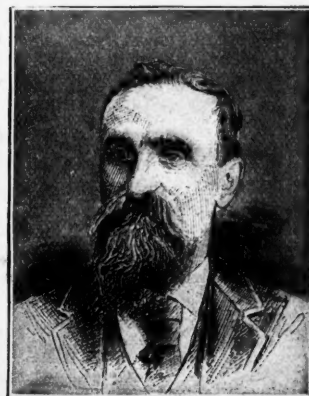
July 17.—Terence V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner-General of Immigration.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

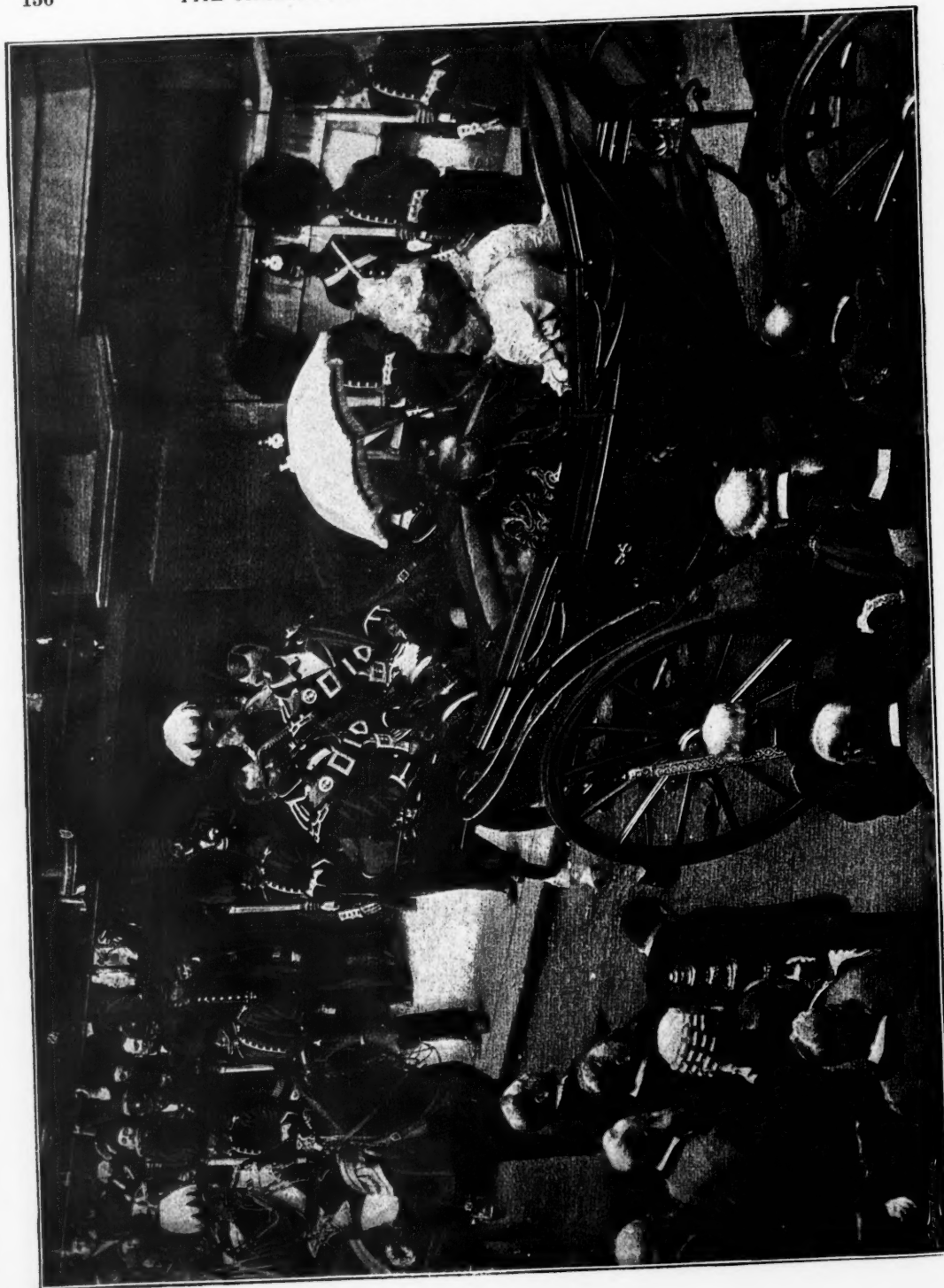
June 22.—Celebration of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee throughout the British empire....The Chilean Cabinet resigns because of disagreement with the Congress.

June 23.—The British Parliament is received by the queen....The Victorian Parliament is opened.

June 25.—The anti-Clerical party is successful in the second ballottings for elections to the Second Chamber of the Netherlands States-General, obtaining a majority of six seats.



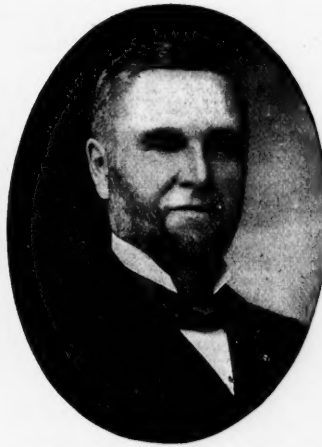
FREDERICK E. WHITE,
Iowa's Free Silver standard bearer.



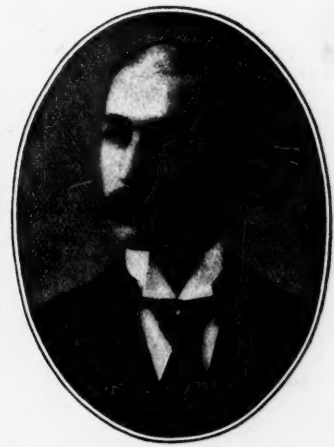
JUBILEE DAY: THE QUEEN AT TEMPLE BAR.



HON. C. B. HART, OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Minister to Colombia.



HON. E. H. CONGER, OF IOWA,
Minister to Brazil.



HON. HENRY L. WILSON, OF WASHINGTON,
Minister to Chile.

THREE NEW MINISTERS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

June 26.—British jubilee naval review at Spithead.... The Italian Senate, by a vote of 68 to 27, adopts the bill to increase the peace-footing of the land forces.

June 27.—The President of Chile chooses a new Cabinet.... The Italian Senate passes the army reorganization bill.

June 28.—Emperor William of Germany appoints Herr von Bülow to succeed Baron Marschall von Bieberstein as Minister of Foreign Affairs.... The Netherlands Ministry resigns.

July 1.—Jubilee review of the British troops at Aldershot.

July 9.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 425 to 110, adopts a bill empowering the government to raise the duties on wheat, wine, cattle, and meat at

twenty-four hours' notice, subject to later approval by the Chambers.

July 12.—The French Government narrowly escapes defeat in the Chamber of Deputies.... The Chief Secretary for Ireland announces in the British House of Commons that many evicted Irish tenants will be reinstated on their former holdings.

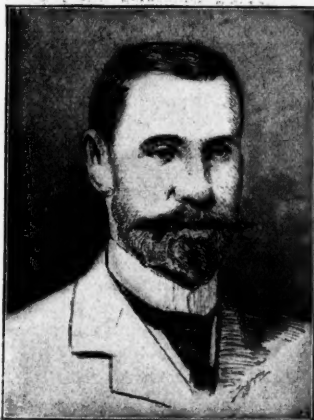
July 14.—The woman-suffrage bill in the British House of Commons is withdrawn.

July 20.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes the direct-taxes bill.

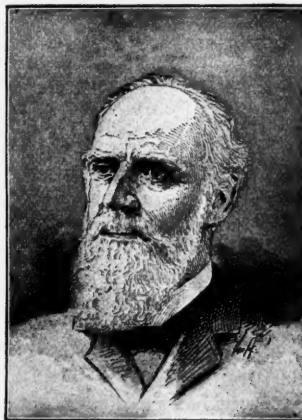
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

June 24.—A treaty for the provisional union of the Central American Republics is signed.

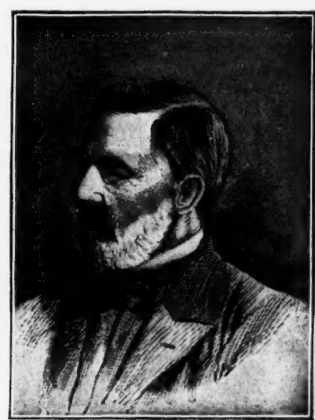
June 30.—M. Zenovieff, Russian Minister to Sweden



M. DE LEONTIEFF.
(The czar's man in Abyssinia.)

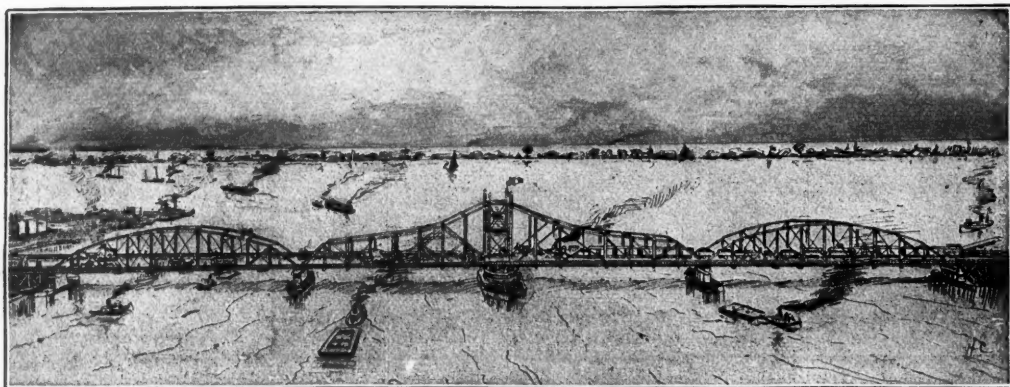


LORD GLENCOE.
(Canada's newest peer.)



DR. JOHANN MIQUEL.
(Germany's coming man.)

THREE MEN PROMINENTLY MENTIONED IN JULY.



DULUTH-SUPERIOR BRIDGE, OPENED JULY 13.

and Norway, is appointed to succeed Count Nelidoff as Russian Ambassador to Turkey.

July 7.—The French embassy in London is directed to coöperate with the Wolcott commission in negotiating with the British Government on the subject of bi-metallism.

July 9.—The powers unite in a note to the porte demanding the cessation of obstructions to peace negotiations.

July 10.—France and Germany agree on a division of the territory between Togo and Dahomey, Africa.

July 12.—King Menelik appoints M. de Leontieff governor-general of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia.

July 13.—The porte demands the withdrawal of Persian troops from Turkish territory near Kerbela.

July 17.—The French Chamber of Deputies sustains the policy of the government on the Eastern question by a vote of 334 to 114.

July 20.—The ambassadors of the powers suspend all negotiations with Tewfik Pasha, the porte having refused to accept the strategic frontier proposed.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

June 21.—In Pittsburgh an advance of five cents per 100 pounds in the price of bar iron is announced.

June 30.—Over 16,000 miners strike in Belgium.

July 1.—All the union mills in the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers close down; 75,000 men are made idle.

July 2.—Officers of the United Mine Workers order a general strike of bituminous coal miners throughout the central States.

July 5.—Most of the bituminous coal miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois quit work; the West Virginia miners refuse to strike.

July 13.—Commissioners meet in Pittsburgh to attempt a settlement of the coal-miners' strike by arbitration.

July 14.—At Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, the non-union engineers join the strike of the union engineers.

July 15.—Much excitement is caused at San Francisco by the arrival of miners with large quantities of gold from the Klondyke country.

CASUALTIES.

June 25.—Destructive hailstorms prevail in Kansas The Russian turret ironclad *Gangoot* runs on a reef and sinks.

June 26.—A Wabash train falls through a trestle at Missouri City, Mo.; seven persons are killed.

June 30.—A collision in the Dardanelles causes the sinking of the German steamer *Rembeck*; fourteen of the crew are drowned.

July 3.—Disastrous floods are reported from the south of France; three hundred persons lose their lives and thousands are made homeless.

July 9.—A dynamite explosion in a street excavation at Lexington, Ky., causes the death of five negro laborers.

July 12.—Many people are killed by a railroad collision in Denmark.

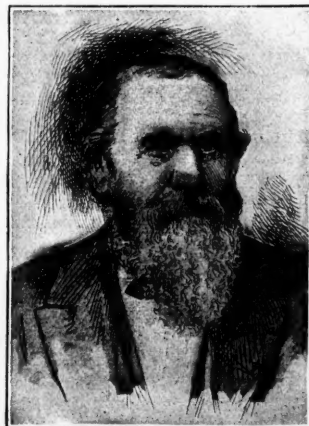
July 14.—By the bursting of two reservoirs near Fishkill, N. Y., eight people are drowned and much property damaged.

July 17.—A fire in Baku, Russia, destroys five great oil refineries; several lives are lost.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

June 22.—A reunion of Confederate veterans is held in Nashville, Tenn.

June 24.—The foundation stone of the Cabot Memorial Tower, in Bristol, England, is laid by the Marquis of Dufferin.

THE LATE HON. JOHN EVANS,
OF DENVER, COLO.

June 25.—Cornell wins the four-mile rowing-race with Yale and Harvard at Poughkeepsie.

June 30.—The Pan-Anglican Conference opens at Lambeth Palace, London.

July 2.—Cornell wins from Columbia and Pennsylvania in the rowing-race at Poughkeepsie.

July 6.—The International Congress of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers meets in London....The National Educational Association meets at Milwaukee.

July 7.—The Christian Endeavor Convention holds its first session in San Francisco.

July 11.—Herr Andrée starts on his balloon voyage over the polar regions.

July 13.—A drawbridge of 1,004 feet between approaches, and costing \$1,000,000, is opened between the cities of Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.

July 20.—The Mormon jubilee celebration begins in Utah.

OBITUARY.

June 23.—Hon. James T. Kilbreth, Collector of the Port of New York, 56....Hon. Luke Patrick Hayden, Parnellite member of the British House of Commons, 47.

June 24.—Representative Edward Dean Cook, of Chicago, 48.

June 25.—Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, the author, 69....Alice Lingard, the English actress.

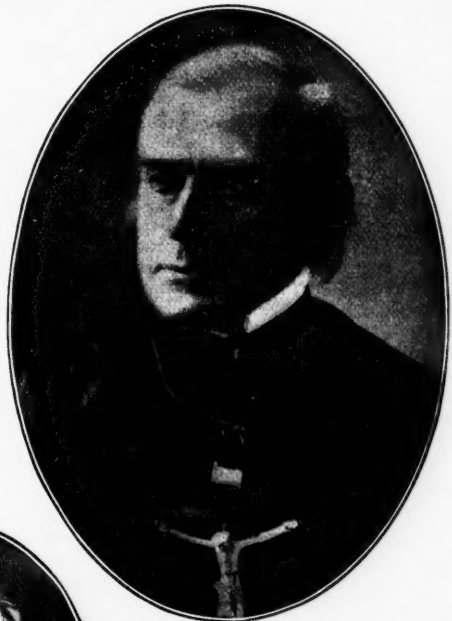
June 30.—Prof. George Martin Lane, of Harvard, 73....Dr. William C. Wey, of Elmira, N.Y., 68....Rev. Dr. E. M. Richardson, educational secretary of the Presbyterian Church South, 68.

July 1.—Marie Straub, composer of church and Sunday-school hymns.

July 2.—Rev. Dr. William S. Lang-



THE LATE MRS. OLIPHANT.



THE LATE FATHER HEWIT, OF NEW YORK.



THE LATE HENRI MEILHAC.

July 5.—Sir John Bennett, the famous English watchmaker, 83.

July 6.—Henri Meilhac, French dramatic author and member of the French Academy, 65.

July 8.—United States Senator Isham Green Harris, of Tennessee, 79.

July 9.—Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Halliday, 85.

July 10.—Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, of New York City, lawyer and author Ex-Congressman Charles H. Porter, of Virginia.

July 11.—Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, formerly Premier of New South Wales, 66.

July 12.—George Van Ness Lothrop, ex-minister to Russia, 80....James B. Germain, of Albany, N. Y., philanthropist, 88.

July 13.—Charles Coudert, of New York City, lawyer, 63.

July 14.—Gen. John F. Farnsworth, of Washington, D. C., 77....Frank McLaughlin, proprietor of the Philadelphia Times, 75.

July 15.—Gen. Philippe Regis D. de K. de Trobriand, a prominent Union officer in the civil war, 81.

July 16.—Rev. Dr. Elwood H. Stokes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 82.

July 19.—Alexander Wheelock Thayer, biographer of Beethoven, 80....William Ware Peck, formerly a well-known lawyer of New York City....Professor Ortel, distinguished laryngologist of Munich....Miss Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poet and novelist, 77.

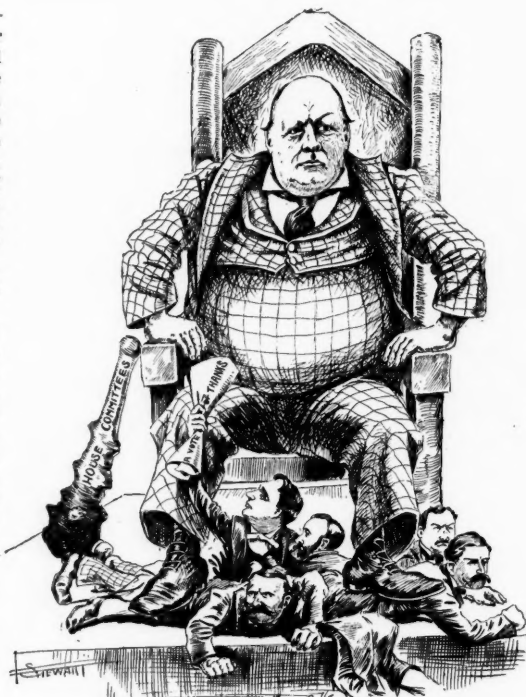
ford, secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 55.

July 3.—Very Rev. Dr. Augustine F. Hewit, Superior of the Paulist Fathers, 76.. John Evans, ex-governor of Colorado, 83.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARTOONS.

THE readers of this magazine will find it easy to recall a cartoon published last month having for its subject the position of Hawaii as between the United States and Japan, and another dealing with the same subject published in the previous month, both of them credited to the *Washington Times*. They were the cleverest cartoons on the Hawaiian question that we have seen anywhere. They were drawn by Dr. William B. Stewart, who has for some months been a member of the staff of the *Times*, and whose political cartoon work shows much originality and force. Dr. Stewart's work has been notably energetic in this past month of tariff-making, and it has occurred to us to open our department of caricature with several specimens of his every-day output.

Meanwhile, it may be interesting to say something about Dr. Stewart himself. He was born in Baltimore forty-one years ago, but while still an infant went with his family to Rochester, N. Y., his father being a clergyman. His fondness for drawing was developed early, and as a mere boy he obtained some opportunity for learning to model in clay through the favor of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, at that time a professor in Rochester University, and already famous for his casts of fossil skeletons and the like. Young Stewart, though he had little instruction, made some progress; and subse-



A VOTE OF THANKS TO SPEAKER REED.
From the *Times* (Washington).



THE HAPPY EFFECT AT WASHINGTON OF AN AGREEMENT ON THE SUGAR SCHEDULE OF THE TARIFF.

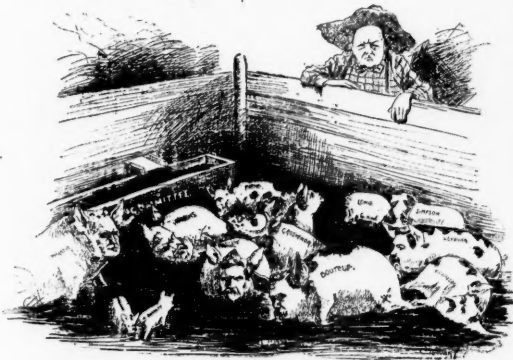
From the *Times* (Washington).

quently he went to Boston with a determination both to study art and also to take a degree at Harvard College. He realized both of these ambitions, and after graduation from Harvard came to New York, where he taught in a school for some time and then became a reporter on the *Tribune*. While connected with that newspaper he entered upon the study of medicine, and without giving up his regular work on the paper completed his course in a prominent medical school, and in due time received his degree of M.D. For farther variety of experience he made some voyages to the West Indies in the capacity of a ship surgeon. His ready ability as a draughtsman gained him a position as an illustrator on the staff of the *New York Journal*, and it was from that office that he transferred himself when he joined the staff of the *Washington Times* last March.

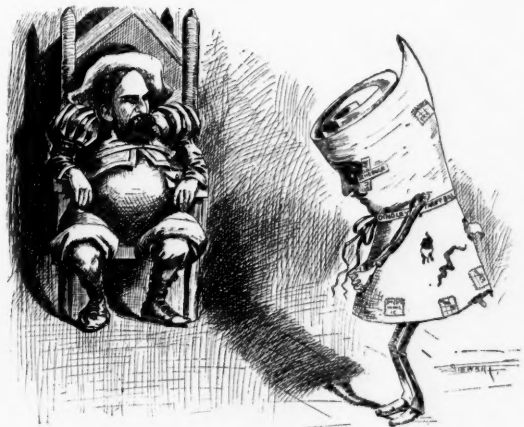
The success of a cartoonist depends in no small degree upon his environment and upon the tone and policy of

THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.—From the *Times* (Washington).

the paper which employs him. Dr. Stewart has evidently found a congenial opportunity in Washington, and the very radical position of the *Washington Times* on monetary and tariff questions, the Cuban situation, the Hawaiian matter, and several other subjects, has afforded the cartoonist an exceptionally good

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (*Times*).

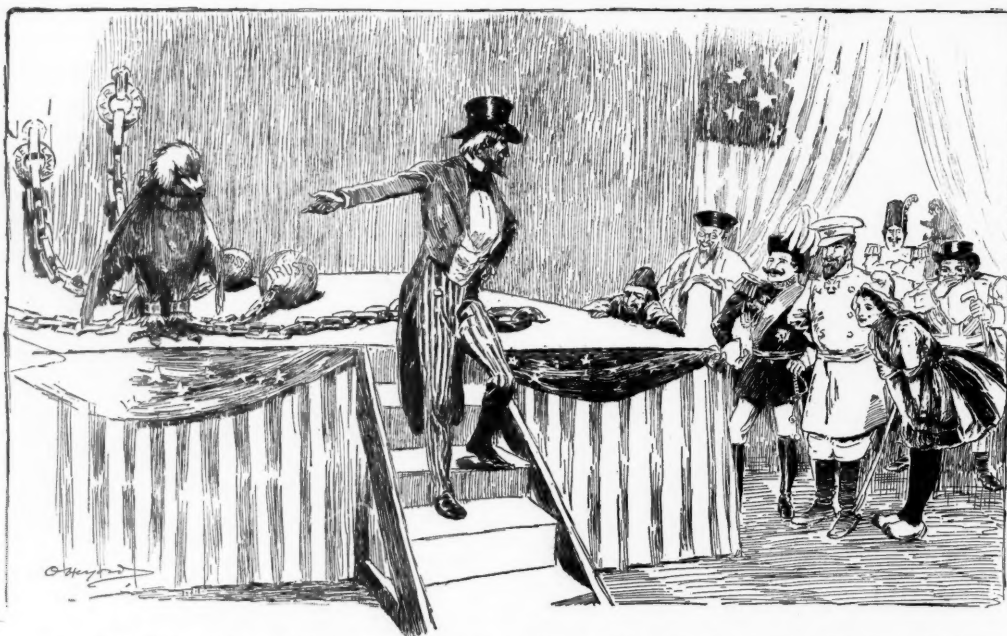
"Like pigs in a puddle, contented we lie,
Not caring to live and not wishing to die."



THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

FALSTAFF DINGLEY: "That thou art my son, I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a villainous trick of thine eyes and a foolish hanging of thy nether lip that doth warrant me."—*King Henry IV., Part 1, Act 2.*

From the *Times* (Washington).



UNCLE SAM: "Step right up, ladies and gentlemen, and see the great bird of freedom!"—From *Life* (New York).

chance, while he in turn has been able to support the editorial views and positions of the paper in a manner that has begun to attract attention in political and journalistic circles. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that we do not reproduce Mr. Stewart's cartoons as expressing our own views upon public affairs at Washington. An artist in *Life* represents Uncle Sam as exhibiting the great American Bird of Freedom in heavy manacles, the hapless victim of the trusts, the high tariff, the bosses, and restrictive legislation. It is a humiliating spectacle. *Life* is prone to be a little pessi-

mistic. *Judge*, on the other hand, sees the bright side of things. It represents Uncle Sam in one picture that



BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS.
From the *Times* (Washington).



THE SILVER SNAKE IS DEAD.

UNCLE SAM: "It is only the tail that is moving, but that will cease when the sun goes down."
From *Judge* (New York).

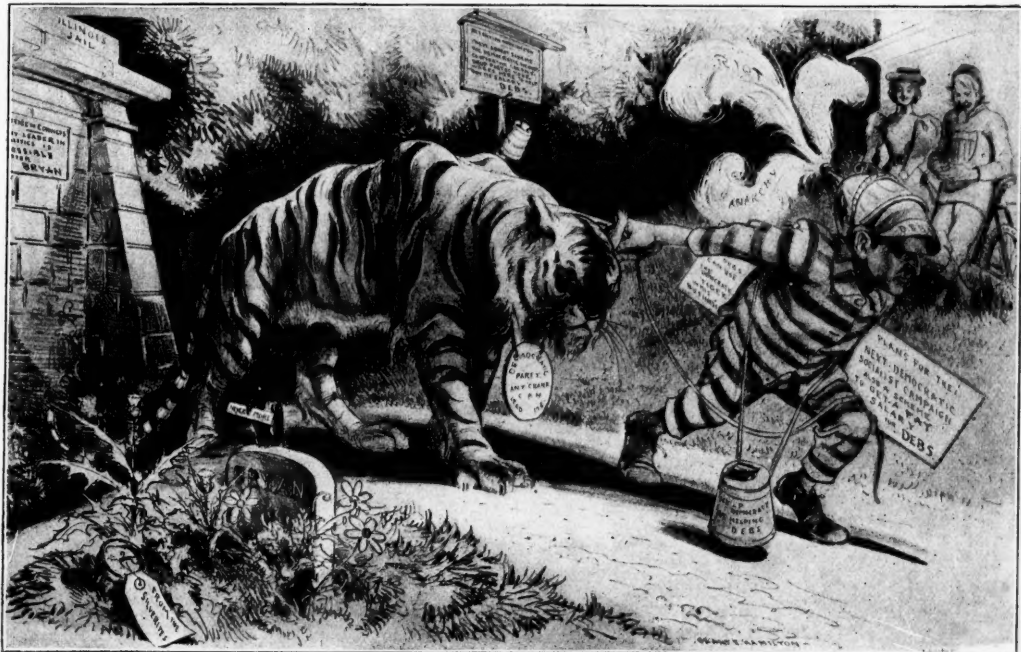


THE BATTLE OF OHIO.
From the Times (Washington).

we reproduce as having killed the free-silver serpent by the light of the declining sun of hard times, and in another it shows the fine old gentleman as smiling by the roadside while Debs leads off the Democratic party to its further sure undoing. Mr. Bush, of the *Telegram*, sums up the local New York political situation in his Coney Island cartoon, while Mr. Davenport, of the *New York Journal*, catches a snap-shot of Uncle Sam on his way to the Klondyke diggings.



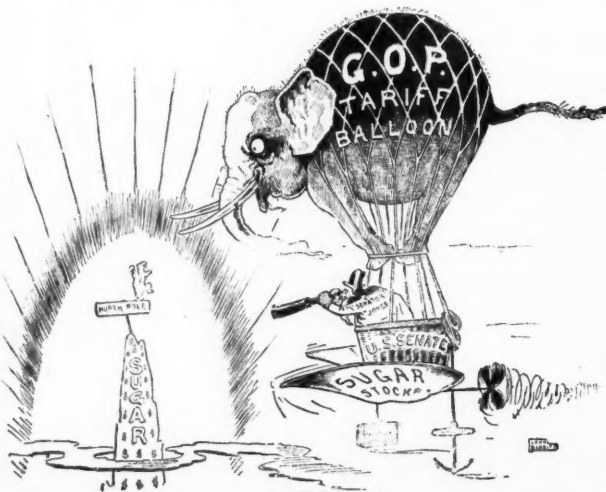
THE NEW NATIONAL GOLD PARTY (EN ROUTE FOR ALASKA).
From the Journal (New York).



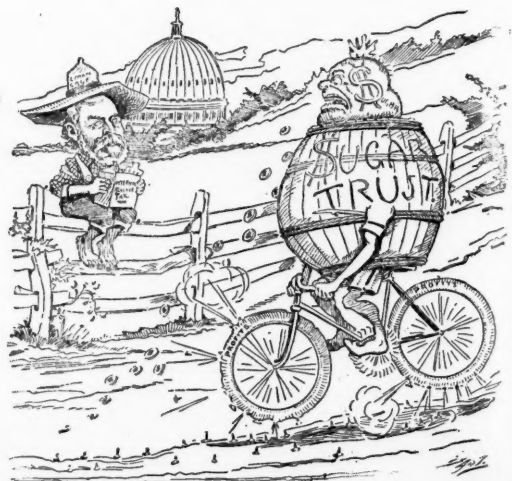
THE NEW LEADER OF DEMOCRACY.
From Judge (New York).



WHAT THE WILD WAVES ARE SAYING TO MR. PLATT AND THE NEW YORK MACHINE.—From the *Telegram* (New York).



SUGAR 144½—THE WINDS SEEM TO BE FAVORING THIS EXPEDITION, BUT YOU NEVER CAN TELL.—From the *World* (New York).



TACKLING THE SUGAR TRUST.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



ENGLAND AND IRELAND—JUBILATION AND DESOLATION.
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



RULE BRITANNIA!
SHADE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH: "The England I dreamed
of is your realm to-day."—From the *Westminster Budget*.



From the *Cape Times* (Cape Town, South Africa).



QUEEN VICTORIA.

Portrait dedicated to the queen by *Le Rire*, Paris.PROPOSED UNIFORM FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TROOPS
OCCUPYING CRETE.French cap, English jacket, Russian trousers, German boots,
Italian plume, Austrian saber.From *Charivari* (Paris).UNCLE SAM: "Why does this strange hound follow me every-
where?"

JOHN BULL: "He smells the sausage, uncle!"

From *Der Floh* (Vienna).

"WILL HE LET IT GO?"

SALISBURY: "That's a good dog; give it up; I was always your
friend."From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

THE TURK'S DEFIANCE.

From the *Times* (Washington).

THE ANATOMY OF THE NEW TARIFF.

BY CHARLES A. CONANT.

A NEW tariff law has just gone upon the statute-books, and the business community know once more for a period of three years to come under what conditions they are to conduct business. The constant changes of the past fourteen years, in 1883, in 1890, in 1894, and now in 1897, have probably done more to disturb certain branches of business than absolute free trade or unrelenting protection, if either were adopted as a fixed policy. Every manufacturer and importer has been bound to take note of what was going on in Washington, whether he has been a protectionist or a free trader, for if he has been the former he has probably desired an increased rate of duty on the articles which compete with his own, and if he has been the latter he may have had to guard against excessive rates upon the raw materials or finished articles which he imports, in order to prevent the annihilation of his business. A business man is not safe, moreover, in looking purely at the rates of duty imposed upon his own finished articles. He may find that an obscure word or phrase in another part of the law affects his dye-stuffs or his packing material, and places him at a disadvantage with those who use slightly different methods from his own.

These facts make the framing of a tariff bill inevitably a scramble of special interests for protection in either a positive or negative sense—protection under the law or protection against the law. The making of a tariff bill is becoming more and more a work of experts familiar with every detail of manufacturing, and less and less a discussion of general principles. There are very few men, even in Congress, who are familiar to even a moderate degree with the mass of detail involved in making a tariff bill. President McKinley was one of these men when he was in Congress, and Governor Dingley, his first Republican successor as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is another. Over in the Senate Senator Aldrich has long been justly regarded as the chief of tariff experts. But even these men, who to a large extent do the practical work of tariff-making, do not rely entirely upon themselves. They summon to Washington members of the Board of General Appraisers, whose constant business it is to determine the value and classification of imported merchandise, and nearly

all the new language of the bill comes from their hands or from the expert officials of the Treasury. Upon these men is cast the duty of conferring with the representatives of special interests who come to Washington, of getting such new facts as they bring, unmasking their more extreme claims, and endeavoring to bring about harmony between conflicting interests.

A tariff bill goes through the hands of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, passes the House itself, is reviewed by the Finance Committee of the Senate, and then passes the Senate. At every stage of this progress amendments are proposed by the representatives of different industries, and defects of adjustment in the relations between raw materials and finished products and between competing articles are brought to light and remedied. The final struggle comes in conference committee. A conference committee consists of an equal number of the members of each house, who meet to confer together as to the points of disagreement. Concessions are made upon both sides—the Senate receding in some cases from its amendments, the House accepting other amendments, and still others being drafted in a new form which involves a compromise between the two houses. When complete agreement is reached in conference committee, the conference report is first submitted to the House and then to the Senate for approval. A single vote is usually taken upon the question of accepting the report, and when this vote has been given favorably in both houses the bill goes to the President for his approval. The conference on the new law began on the afternoon of July 8, the day on which the House asked for a conference with the Senate, and the conference report was completed by the Republicans and presented to the Democrats on the committee on Monday morning, July 19.

THE NEW TARIFF AND THE OLD ONE.

There are several points of radical difference between the tariff of 1894, which is just going out of force, and the new one which supersedes it. The old tariff, known as the Wilson-Gorman law, was far from being a free-trade measure or satisfactory to the advocates of a revenue tariff. High duties were retained on the leading articles

of textile manufacture, on metals, many chemicals, and other articles. The law contained, however, several important features which have been abandoned in the new tariff. The attempt was made in the act of 1894 to carry out the theory of relieving raw materials of manufactures from duty and substituting simple duties according to value for those levied by the pound or square yard. The new law repudiates both these principles. Wool, flax, lumber, hides of cattle, and many chemicals which have been free of duty for the past three years now go back upon the dutiable list.

The doctrine of free raw materials is based upon the theory that important manufactures, like woolens, linens, and machinery, are enabled to compete freely in the markets of the world with the like products of other countries if they are not handicapped by a tax upon the materials which enter into their production. It is not the first amount of the tax only which is an important factor, in the opinion of the advocates of free raw materials, but the fact that it may be reduplicated many times to the consumer in the price of the finished article. The woolen manufacturer, for instance, who has to pay a duty of 40 per cent. upon his wool, finds that the importer has invested more money in the purchase and handling of the wool in the proportion of not less than 140 to 100, and that the importer not merely wants his 40 per cent. back, but the interest upon it, the increased insurance charges, and compensation for the increased risks of his larger investment. If his usual profit is 10 per cent., the charge which would have been 110 upon the original cost of the wool becomes 154 upon its cost, plus the duty. If the wool passes through several hands before reaching the manufacturer, the added charges, interest, and profits are several times multiplied. The result is to compel the manufacturer to make his selling price much higher than the original addition of the duty to the cost of the wool, since he has to have a reasonable profit upon his greatly increased investment. Manufacturers operating under such conditions are shut up to domestic markets and to prices artificially enhanced by the multiplication of the duties upon their raw materials.

This is the theory of free raw materials as expounded by its advocates. The protectionists, however, hold that it is quite as necessary to develop the production of wool, flax, lumber, hides, and cotton as it is to develop the manufacture of the articles into which they enter. The prosperity of the agricultural producer, in their opinion, is necessary to the prosperity of the manufacturer, and neither can be attained

without adequate protection for each. For this reason, among others, the new tariff distinctly departs from the theory of free raw materials. Specific duties amounting to not less than 40 or 50 per cent. are imposed upon wool, \$20 per ton on hemp and tow of flax, and 15 per cent. upon hides of cattle.

Another important point in which the new tariff differs from the old one is in the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties. *Ad valorem* duties are levied according to value. A duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, for instance, will compel the payment of 20 cents upon an article valued at \$1, but of only 10 cents if the same article falls in price to 50 cents. The essential argument for the *ad valorem* system of duties, as stated by Mr. Wilson in reporting the act of 1894 to the House, is that a specific duty, taxing "according to kind, pound, weight, measure, or the like, without regard to value, always oppresses the less wealthy consumer and lightens the burden of his richer fellow-citizen." The specific system levies a duty of so much per pound or so much per yard, without regard to value. A pound of unbleached cotton cloth, for instance, not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, pays 1 cent per square yard under the new tariff, whether its value is 2 cents or 10 cents. It is obvious that the revenue is more certain in amount, with a given quantity of importations, under specific duties than under *ad valorem* ones. A general fall of prices, or a fall upon a few important articles, means under the *ad valorem* system a marked shrinkage in the revenue unless increased consumption and importation keep pace with the fall of prices. A striking instance of this is afforded by the tariff upon sugar which has been in force for the last three years. The value of sugar in 1893 was more than 3 cents per pound, and imports of 3,500,000,000 pounds were estimated to furnish a revenue of \$42,601,699 at the rate of 40 per cent. Sugar fell, from a variety of causes, after the enactment of the law, and the duties actually collected upon about 3,200,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1896 were only \$21,635,155. The price had fallen to 2.1 cents per pound, thereby making the rendering of the *ad valorem* duty much less than was expected.

The essential arguments made for the specific system rest not alone upon its certainty as a producer of revenue, but upon its prevention of fraudulent valuations at the custom-house and its more effective protection to domestic industries. A tariff which falls as prices fall has this striking defect from the protectionist point of view—that the protection becomes least in amount when foreign prices are the lowest and protection is most needed. Governor Dingley, in reporting

THE ANATOMY OF THE NEW TARIFF.

the new law to the House, stated definitely the purpose to make duties specific and the scope of the proposed changes in the following words:

The aim has been to make the duties specific, or at least partly specific, wherever practicable, not only to protect the revenue against under-valuation frauds, but also to give our own industries the protection carried on the face of the tariff; and in carrying out this policy we have had the sympathy and aid of reputable importers. This has been done for the most part in the chemical, glass, iron and steel, lumber, sugar, tobacco, agricultural, liquor, cotton, flax and jute, woolen, silk, paper, and sundries schedules.

REVENUE FROM THE NEW LAW.

The two essential purposes of the new law are expressed by the framers in its title—"A Bill to Provide Revenue for the Support of the Government and to Encourage the Industries of the United States." The first object is admitted by all parties to be a proper one. The revenue has been insufficient to meet current expenditures during the last four fiscal years. One of these years was under the operation of the McKinley law; the other three have been under the operation of the Wilson-Gorman law. These heavy deficits, amounting for four years to about \$156,000,000, have been attributed by the critics of the present law to the reductions which it made in the rates of duty, and it is one of the avowed objects of the new law to remedy this deficit. It must be remembered, however, that the country has been passing through a period of extreme business depression, which could not have failed to reduce the receipts under any law as compared with those of a period of prosperity. It may be observed, also, that the average deficit of about \$39,000,000 per year would have been almost exactly covered if sugar had not fallen so decidedly in price, with a resulting loss in revenue of \$15,000,000 or more per year, and the income tax had not been overthrown by the Supreme Court, thereby wiping out an estimated revenue of \$30,000,000 per year. If the income tax had not been declared unconstitutional, there would have been no deficit after 1895, and the revenue problem would have been much less serious than has been the case since the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered.

After reviewing these excuses for the failure of the old law to provide revenue, it becomes interesting to determine what increase of revenue will be afforded by the new law. The table which follows, taken from the report of Mr. Dingley when the new law was proposed to the House, is more interesting as an indication of the increase in rate of duty than as an indication of the revenue likely to be collected under it:

	Collected in 1896.	Estimated Under House Bill.	Increase.
A. Chemicals, oils, and paints.....	\$5,513,545	\$8,196,226	\$2,682,681
B. Earths, earthenware, and glassware.....	7,644,422	11,901,532	4,257,110
C. Metals, and manu- factures of.....	13,332,602	17,343,676	4,010,984
D. Wood, and manu- factures of.....	384,713	2,143,588	1,758,375
E. Sugar.....	29,910,016	51,645,896	21,735,880
F. Tobacco, and manu- factures of.....	14,859,117	22,257,788	7,398,671
G. Agricultural prod- ucts and provisions	7,859,860	14,169,988	6,310,128
H. Spirits, wines, and other beverages.....	6,935,648	8,732,827	1,797,179
I. Cotton manufactures	9,311,320	11,077,119	1,765,799
J. Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of	12,018,083	19,834,845	7,816,762
K. Wool, and manufact- ures of:			
Wool.....		17,538,390	17,538,390
Manufactures of wool.....	23,027,569	50,274,704	27,246,935
L. Silk, and silk goods.....	12,504,006	14,357,556	1,853,550
M. Pulp, paper, and books.....	1,242,125	1,300,531	58,406
N. Sundries.....	10,920,164	14,168,808	3,248,734
Unenumerated—			
Unmanufactured	37,879	37,879
Articles transferred from free list to dutia- ble.....	124,258	124,258
.....		4,000,000	4,000,000
Total revenue.....	\$155,625,917	\$209,105,710	\$113,479,793

This table is based upon the assumption that the imports will be exactly the same under the new law as in 1896. Neither Mr. Dingley nor any one else believes that this will be the case. The estimated increase of \$113,479,793 over the collections of 1896 is, therefore, an arbitrary calculation and is not based upon what is likely to happen. Imports are expected to fall off under certain heads under the new law, and this is frankly avowed by Mr. Dingley in the farther discussion of the subject. His estimate of the real increase in revenues under the new measure if it should have become a law by May 1 was set forth in his report as follows:

If the bill should become a law by May 1, it is more than probable that it would yield an increase of revenue of nearly \$20,000,000 from sugar, \$10,000,000 from wool, \$14,000,000 from manufactures of wool (assuming that the imports of each would be one-half what they were in 1896), \$1,500,000 from lumber, \$3,000,000 from tobacco (assuming that the revolution in Cuba will continue), \$1,800,000 from silk manufactures, \$2,000,000 from metals, \$3,000,000 from glassware and earthenware, \$4,000,000 from chemicals (including argols and opium transferred from the free list), \$5,000,000 from jute and flax (including burlaps and bags transferred from the free list), \$3,000,000 from agricultural products and fruits, \$1,500,000 from liquors, \$1,500,000 from silks, \$5,000,000 from sundries (including articles transferred from the free list), \$1,500,000 from cotton laces and other fine cotton goods and yarns; or a total of \$75,000,000.

The first of May has come and gone, and it is admitted that the revenue during the first year cannot be nearly what was originally estimated. Governor Dingley himself anticipated this by the declaration that delay beyond the first of May would result in a loss of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 of revenue for each week of delay. Senator Allison, of Iowa, on one of the closing days of the debate, stated that the bill would probably yield a revenue during the first year of \$175,000,000 to \$180,000,000. This is probably more than will be collected during the first year, but the law is likely to furnish abundant revenue after the effect of advance importations has been spent.

The Republican leaders have criticised so severely the failure of revenue under the existing law that they recognize the great importance of showing a balance in favor of collections in the very first year under the new tariff. They are seriously handicapped in doing this because of the great quantity of goods rushed into the country in anticipation of the new tariff, beyond the amount which would be introduced if no tariff change was impending. The importations of raw sugar during six months have been 3,241,167,826 pounds, which is the usual supply for a year. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that there will be hardly any importations of sugar for six or eight months under the new law, which will cut off one-half or two-thirds of the estimated revenue of \$51,645,896 from this source under the House bill. A similar story has to be told with regard to wool. The importations for eleven months ending with May, 1897, were 312,939,435 pounds, against importations in the same months of the fiscal year 1896 amounting to 225,305,587 pounds. The month of June has added 33,281,775 pounds to this total at the leading ports, and it will be nearly a year before imports of wool will again become heavy. This will cut off two-thirds or more of the estimated revenue of \$17,538,399 under the new law. Advance importations have not been lacking in other articles where duties have been advanced, but have not been so striking as in these two cases.

It would be interesting to examine in detail the successive changes in the customs revenue since the enactment of the tariff of 1883. The most striking fact is the effect upon the total revenue of the duty upon sugar. Sugar contributed nearly one-quarter of the revenue until 1891, when the prospect of the abolition of the duty reduced the importations. Sugar came in with a rush in 1892 and later years, but it had become free of duty except for small quantities of refined sugar, and the total revenue sharply declined down to the close of 1894. The duty

on sugar was then restored, but the revenue has not been as large as was expected because of the shrinkage in price already referred to. The details of the customs revenue for 1897 have not yet been reported, but the total revenue collected was larger than in 1896.

THE POLICY OF PROTECTION.

The second declared purpose of the new law, "To encourage the industries of the United States," is the one which has usually divided the two political parties. The free trader does not believe in encouraging industries by levying a tax upon the whole community, and looks upon the attempt to promote the good of the community in this manner as the equivalent of the celebrated proposition of pulling one's self up by one's boot-straps. The Republican party, which is now in charge of every branch of the public service, take a different view of the results of the protective system. They point to the building up in the United States of woolen mills, cotton mills, chinaware and glass factories, cutlery factories, and many other industries, as proof of the benefits of protection in diversifying industry, affording employment to labor, raising prices, and stimulating the prosperity of the whole community. Many free traders are willing to admit that protection is beneficial, even at the cost of the community, in putting young industries on their feet in order that they may become equipped to compete with their rivals in the open markets of the world. What they object to at the present time is the protection of these industries by high duties after years of existence have failed, in their opinion, to demonstrate their ability to produce as economically and effectively with the same amount of labor as foreign establishments of similar character.

The policy of protecting by high duties the great staple industries of woolen, cotton, silk, iron, and glass has not been departed from in this country for many years. What there is novel in the new law relates to the greater complexity of the schedules applying to some of these articles and the attempt to create new industries. The protectionists are able to point with pride to the success of their theory in the creation of the tin-plate industry in the United States. Nearly all the tin plate used here was imported from Wales prior to the enactment of the McKinley tariff in 1890. The importations of tin plates in the fiscal year 1890 were 680,060,925 pounds, valued at \$20,928,150. The duty imposed by the McKinley tariff on tin plate was 2 2-10 cents per pound. It was then provided that tin plate should be admitted free of duty on and after October 1, 1897, unless it was made to

appear to the satisfaction of the President that "the aggregate quantity of such plates lighter than 63 pounds per 100 square feet produced in the United States during either of the six years next preceding June 30, 1897, has equaled one-third the amount of such plates imported and entered for consumption during any fiscal year after the passage of this act and prior to said October 1, 1897." The enactment of the Wilson law dispensed with the application of this provision, but the tin-plate industry did not cease to develop under the duty of 1 1-5 cents per pound imposed by that law. The total production of plates in the United States was 98,970,880 pounds for the fiscal year 1894, the last under the McKinley law, 185,571,479 pounds for 1895, and 334,014,798 pounds for 1896.

The principal effort to create an industry by the new law is in connection with manufactures of flax. The North of Ireland has long had almost a monopoly of this manufacture, and efforts to establish it in England a century or more ago did not yield valuable results. The industry is not yet firmly established in the United States, but some coarse linens are made by some of the Eastern mills. Representative of these mills secured the insertion in the Senate bill of rates ranging as high as 68, 76, and 89 per cent. upon imported linens. The importers were at once up in arms against these rates, and found that the leading manufacturers themselves did not desire them. The latter fear that too wide a margin of profit would produce the results sometimes attributed to the protective system—of giving such an unhealthy stimulus to the industry that it would be swamped with new capital and would soon cease to be profitable as the result of over-production and domestic competition. An agreement upon more moderate rates, but rates ranging above 50 per cent., was strongly urged upon the conference committee, but they decided to reject it and to try the experiment of building up an American linen industry.

Another effort to create, or at least to extend, an industry under the new law is of a rather peculiar character. It does not concern a complicated product of manufactures, but the culture of lemons, oranges, currants, and pineapples in California and Florida. The rate fixed upon lemons and oranges, over which the principal contest has raged, is 1 cent per pound. The House proposed only three-quarters of a cent, and the importers of foreign fruits insisted that the duties should be computed by the cubic foot in order to avoid injury and delay in handling. The Senate committee originally intended to impose a duty by the cubic foot, but the necessity of obtaining the vote of Senator Jones, of Nevada, in the

Committee on Finance, led to the acceptance of an even higher rate than had been proposed by the House. The Californians are entitled to the credit of making a wonderful fight for high duties and using every argument regarding the unhealthfulness of foreign fruit and its injury to the consumer, as well as the more immediate interests of California producers. The duties on wines have always been high because they are treated as luxuries, and the proposed rate of \$1.60 per dozen quarts upon still wines is three or four times the price at which fairly good wine can be bought by the gallon in California.

THE STRUGGLE OVER SUGAR.

The struggle over the "differential duties" on sugar has been one of the most exciting features of tariff legislation in recent years. Sugar paid a high duty prior to the passage of the McKinley law, the rate on refined sugar under the act of 1883 ranging as high as 3 cents a pound. It was an abundant source of revenue in those days and contributed to the immense surplus in the Treasury which has already been referred to. The duties collected were above \$50,000,000 for each of the years from 1885 to 1890, amounting in the latter year to \$53,985,873. The necessity of curtailing the redundant surplus without impairing protection upon manufactured products directed the eyes of the framers of the McKinley law toward sugar as a proper subject for reduction. Tea and coffee had been made free of duty some years before in pursuance of the policy of "a free breakfast-table," and that policy had apparently proved popular with the people. It was decided to extend this policy in 1890 to sugar, and all duties were abolished except upon refined sugar, which was made dutiable at five-tenths of a cent per pound. This meant that few sugars would be imported which were not unrefined and free of duty.

The mighty power of the Sugar Trust had not arisen to influence the earlier tariffs. Individual refiners had made their plea for adequate protection, but they had not formed a combination capable of menacing the Legislature and the courts. Shrewd friends of the refiners saw that they were well protected in the McKinley law, but it was not until the framing of the Wilson law in 1894 that the subject of the sugar duties became a national scandal. Irritation against the refining interest, leagued as it was into a great combination, so controlled the House of Representatives that they struck out of the tariff bill all provision for a duty on sugar except a quarter of a cent upon refined. This was only half the protection accorded by the McKinley law, but was more than expert critics of the trust consid-

ered necessary. When the bill got to the Senate, it was decided to impose an *ad valorem* duty of 40 per cent. upon all sugar in order to offset some of the loss of revenue by the transfer of raw materials to the free list. It was a question for a long time whether any tariff bill could become law, and a few Democratic Senators succeeded in putting the sugar schedule in the shape they desired.

The same struggle was renewed in the present Congress, and the House adopted a "differential duty" which is described by the advocates of the House bill as one-eighth of a cent per pound. The "differential duty" is the calculated difference between the duty imposed upon refined sugar and that imposed upon the number of pounds of raw sugar necessary to make a given quantity of refined.

The nominal differential in the act of 1894 was one-eighth of a cent per pound, but the real protection upon refined sugar was much greater, because the 40 per cent. *ad valorem* duty made the gross duty greater upon refined sugar of high cost than upon raw sugar of lower cost. The proposition to give the refiners a differential of only one-eighth of a cent per pound, therefore, did not meet with a cordial reception among their friends in the Senate. They attempted to continue the *ad valorem* system of duties. When that attempt failed, they arbitrarily raised the differential to more than a fifth. It was in this form that the bill went into conference, and it was this differential duty which caused the struggle of ten days which finally ended on Saturday, July 17. A different schedule was finally adopted from that proposed by either the House or the Senate. It appears to give a slightly higher protection to the refiners than the original House schedule, although the difference upon the higher grades of sugar is declared to be the same. The new sugar schedule will afford adequate protection to the refining interest, although not such liberal margins as were in force under some of the earlier laws.

The fact that the House was the winner in conference committee so far as to compel the Senate to surrender its effort to advance substantially the differential duty, is a striking tribute to the value of publicity and of public opinion. The Senate usually wins in such contests, by reason of the longer term of its members, their greater experience, and the greater cohesiveness of their ranks. They were represented in conference committee by the ablest and most persistent members of the Senate, but they were compelled to surrender to the House because they found the House supported by nearly every organ of public opinion in the country.

THE TEXTILE SCHEDULES.

One of the most important features of every tariff bill is the duties levied upon textiles and the raw materials which enter into them. The rates on these highly finished articles of manufacture run higher than on almost any other class of articles. The computations of the Ways and Means Committee upon the House bill showed average *ad valorem* rates of 54.14 per cent. on cotton goods, as compared with 43.75 per cent. under the Wilson law; 49.52 per cent. on manufactures of flax, as compared with 40.38 per cent.; 81.57 per cent. on wool and its products, as compared with 47.62 per cent.; and 53.89 per cent. on silk and silk goods, as compared with 46.96 per cent. These computations of the new rates are below the truth in some cases, because the committee made only a rough estimate of the new duties. The estimate prepared by the Senate showed many rates ranging close to 100 per cent. and one ranging as high as 171.15 per cent. in the Senate rate on woolen and worsted shawls. The high duties on woolen goods are the result in large measure of the duties on raw wool. A portion of the duty on the goods, in other words, is intended as compensation for the duty on raw material, and it is only beyond "the compensatory duties" that actual protection to the finished goods begins. What "compensatory duties" are is probably not known to one man in ten who reads about the tariff. The writer has even had wool-growers ask what was meant by the phrase, notwithstanding the duties are directly applicable to the product of their raw material. These duties on goods are intended as a compensation to the manufacturer for the enhanced cost of his raw materials as compared with the cost under free raw materials. They have been a part of every recent tariff bill, except so far as the Wilson bill obviated their necessity by removing taxes from raw materials.

The "compensatory duties" on woolens are very heavy, and account for the high rates often cited under that schedule. To illustrate how the compensatory duties affect the matter, it is necessary to take only a single item, like woolen or worsted cloth valued at more than 40 cents, but not more than 50 cents per pound. The law of 1894 levied upon such cloth a general *ad valorem* duty of 40 per cent. of its value. The House bill provided a rate per pound of four times the duty imposed upon one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition a duty of 15 cents per pound. This was not all, but an additional duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* was levied to equalize the rate in proportion to value. The first part of the duty, amounting to 44 cents per

pound, constituted the compensatory duty. The remaining 15 cents, plus the *ad valorem* duty, constituted the avowed protection afforded by the schedule.

The transfer of wool from the free to the dutiable list is one of the crowning features of the new law from the protectionist standpoint. It has been strenuously demanded by the wool-growers of the far West ever since the crisis in 1893 and the fall in the value of sheep which followed. This fall in value has been destructive of the sheep herds, because it has not paid to breed largely, and many sheep have been sacrificed for mutton which might otherwise have been preserved as wool producers. A table printed by Senator Mantle, of Montana, in his speech in the Senate on June 4, shows that the number of sheep in the United States has been declining since the enactment of the tariff of 1883. The number reported in 1884 was 50,626,626, which fell in 1889 to 42,599,079. There was then a revival, attributed by the friends of the McKinley law to its operation, which carried the number of sheep up to 47,273,553 on January 1, 1893. The decline again set in until the number was reduced on January 1, 1896, to 38,298,783 and, according to unofficial estimates, to 32,000,000 on January 1, 1897. It is to stimulate the culture of American sheep that the new wool schedule has been devised. It restores duties which average from 40 to 50 per cent., although expressed in specific form, which come near being the highest ever levied upon raw wool. The rates upon clothing wool are 11 and 12 cents per pound, according to character, and rates upon carpet wool are 4 cents per pound for the cheaper and 7 cents per pound for the finer grades.

The growing complication of modern protective tariffs is nowhere shown in a more striking manner than in the textile schedules. The tariff of 1883 gave 62 lines to the cotton schedule. This was expanded to nearly 150 lines in the McKinley law and to nearly 200 in the Wilson law. The new law introduces several new elements of complication which will extend its length still farther. Silk goods, which filled 14 lines in the act of 1883, will fill more than 100 in the new law. The woollen schedule has always been complicated, and in all of the textile schedules it has become the modern plan to apply specific duties, which require the service of experts to enforce. The new silk schedule, for instance, provides for woven fabrics different rates when weighing less or more than one and one-third ounces per square yard, when containing 20 per cent., 30 per cent., or 45 per cent. of silk, whether the silk is in the gum or boiled off, and whether the goods are

died or printed in the piece. All this complication of duties is thought to be necessary in order to distribute protection with an equal hand upon different grades of goods and in order to prevent injustice to honest importers by the undervaluations of dishonest ones under the system of duties based upon declared value. Every new industry adds an item to the free list or the dutiable list of the tariff, and the number of paragraphs has only been kept in restraint in recent years by the transfer of whole classes of small articles to the free list.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.

The history of iron and steel manufactures in the United States is one to which many protectionists are pointing with pride as one of the ripe fruits of the protective system. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, in his opening speech upon the tariff bill on May 25, called attention to the fact that the rates on metals had not been increased by the pending bill and that some of them had been reduced. He presented a somewhat novel doctrine regarding the effect of protection upon revenue by the declaration that when the protective policy gives the American market to American producers "the revenue growing out of protective duties disappears." He might have added that the metal industry now stood upon such an independent footing, whether as the result of protection or of abundant natural resources, that American manufactures of metal were competing successfully in the markets of the world with their foreign rivals. Exports from the United States for the eleven months ending with May, 1897, included \$2,124,324 in pig iron, \$6,070,154 in builders' hardware and tools, \$2,952,446 in sewing-machines and their parts, and \$23,878,044 in other machinery. Among the most significant of American exportations, composed largely of metals, are those requiring peculiar skill and inventive genius in their production and improvement. The exportations of cycles and their parts for eleven months ending with May last were \$6,122,339, and of electrical and scientific apparatus \$2,795,810. An attempt was made to put a duty upon copper ingots in the Dingley bill, but when it appeared that exports for the fiscal year 1896 had been \$18,646,407 and that imports had been only \$1,123,083, even the strongest protectionist admitted the wisdom of continuing copper upon the free list.

THE ASSAULT UPON EDUCATION.

One of the peculiar features of the new tariff bill is the restoration of the old duties upon works of art. The fight for "free art" was waged for many years by artists and their patrons

until they attained partial success in the McKinley law by the reduction of the duty upon paintings and statuary to 15 per cent. The same law made free of duty "books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English." This liberality was partly dictated by the redundancy of revenue which it was then sought to cure. The framers of the Wilson law went a step farther and made all paintings and statuary free of duty. This provision was abused, in the opinion of the appraising officers at New York, by the introduction as paintings and statuary of cheap daubs produced by beginners and filled in from penciled outlines. The search for revenue led the framers of the Dingley bill to transfer paintings and statuary to the dutiable list at 25 per cent. and even to make foreign books subject to duty under the general provisions for printed matter. The educators of the country were aflame in a moment over this attempt to restrict their means of broadening American education, and almost unending mirth followed the declaration of the committee report that of foreign books "we already publish an abundance." The suggestion that the quantity of cheap novels, mingled with a few religious books published in this country, made the subject a question of quantity rather than of quality only added fuel to the flame. Petitions from nearly every educational institution of importance in the country began to rain upon Congress, and the Senate committee drew the blue pencil through all these obnoxious provisions. They yielded in conference, however, in regard to works of art, and they will hereafter pay a duty of 20 per cent.

THE TARIFF AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The enactment of a new tariff greatly raising rates upon many articles has not failed to cause protests by foreign countries, whose products seemed to be directly aimed at. These protests have not come from England and France, for the opposite reasons that England is willing to trust to her policy of free trade against the world and France does not wish to encounter protests against her own measures when she wishes to strengthen her protective policy. The Argentine Republic was quick to protest against the levy of a duty on

hides, which have been free of duty for nearly a quarter of a century, upon the ground that it would restrict our export trade to her people as well as hamper our own manufacturers. Germany and Italy also have dropped informal intimations that the countervailing duty on sugar and the high rate on fruit were not dictated by a spirit of international comity. The strongest protests have come from Japan, whose silks and straw mattings have appeared to be singled out for special attack. The duties in both cases were levied at the demand of American interests, which felt the effect of Japanese competition. In the case of matting, however, the demand for a high duty did not come from matting manufacturers so much as from the manufacturers of woolen carpets, who have felt the effect of the substitution of matting for carpeting. The Japanese have represented that if the matting trade was destroyed, they would be compelled to go elsewhere for the large quantities of cotton cloths, machinery, and breadstuffs which they take from the United States, because the vessels which now carry them these articles would have no return freights.

The policy of reciprocity inaugurated in the McKinley law was intended to offset some of the effects of high duties in our relations with foreign nations. The effects of the reciprocity arrangements made under that law were not striking except in the case of Cuba, whose natural market in the United States was thrown open by the reduction of the high Spanish duties. Canada has several times offered reciprocity to the United States, but it has usually been in natural products alone. Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of State, rejected one of the last of these offers as valueless to the United States. The present Liberal ministry of Canada sent some gentlemen here during the framing of the new tariff law, prepared to make more liberal terms than their predecessors, but they found little encouragement at the hands of the protectionists of the Ways and Means Committee. The reciprocity clause which has been embodied in the new law cannot be judged until it has been tried. It is somewhat broader in the list of articles covered than the provision of 1890, and the United States may be able to secure some concessions under it.



A STREET IN JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA.

THE TWO REPUBLICS OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

BY FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.

TWO little republics under the Southern Cross have attracted more than their fair share of the world's attention during the last twelve months. These two States are the South African Republic, or the Transvaal, as the land across the river Vaal is indifferently called, and the Orange Free State, to the south of the Transvaal, which took its name from valiant William of Orange, and in honor of its name covers its coat of arms with fruitful orange-trees in full bearing.

The South African Republic, it is true, has rather monopolized the world's attention, to the exclusion of its smaller sister. Telegraph wires and cables have been kept hot with news more or less (usually less) authentic which would have been exceedingly important if true. Its old Dutch president, Johannes Stephanos Paul Kruger, has been treated by reporters and newspaper correspondents as though he was one of the world's great potentates—as indeed he is if a man's power is measured by the amount of commotion he is able to make in the cabinet councils of the nations. His goings out and his comings in have been recorded, his down-sittings and his up-risings, and when he sneezes it is almost as though Queen Victoria herself had taken cold.

One of the anomalous things of present-day politics is the power which this old, illiterate

Boer has been able to exert in the world. I use these adjectives with the utmost respect, simply in the interests of accuracy, for with all his power and deserved influence, the old ruler of the Transvaal is, from the scholar's ordinary standpoint, one of the most ignorant men who ever sat in a presidential chair. There is but one book which he can read, and that is the Bible. But, it may be asked, how does it happen that if he can read one book he cannot read all books? The explanation given in the Transvaal is that, being gifted with a remarkably tenacious memory, he has, from constantly hearing the Bible read in public from his boyhood up, committed all of its more familiar passages to heart; so that when he takes up a copy of the Scriptures and his eye lights upon a well-known verse, he can go on indefinitely from memory.

Nor can this modern South African Colossus write any better than he can read. To be sure, he can sign his name to public documents, but in somewhat the same way that Osman the Great, the founder and first sultan of the Osmanli Turks, used to sign his name to public documents—by dipping his hand in a saucer of ink and spreading it out on the paper, thus literally making his *sign manual*. Not that President Kruger has not got beyond Osman the First, for he can guide the quill sufficiently to sign his name to papers of

state; but to *write* one of those papers, or even an ordinary letter, with his own hand, would be quite beyond his powers, is the story often told in Pretoria. And yet should I leave the impression with my readers that he was simply an ignorant old Boer, it would be a very false impression. From the scholar's standpoint, possibly he is that, but from the standpoint of the politician and man of affairs he is one of the shrewd great men of the time. If he cannot write a state document he can dictate one. He knows what is in every one that he signs, and his native shrewdness enables him to get the better of far more scholarly rulers of mightier realms than his when the interests of his "poor burghers," as he pathetically calls them, are concerned.

To call him the Lincoln of South Africa is altogether extravagant praise. He has none of the broad, far-seeing, statesmanlike views of Lincoln; his integrity is far from spotless if common report is not utterly libelous; and he has little of the brilliant eloquence that made possible a Gettysburg oration. But he is like Lincoln in this important respect—he knows the common people thoroughly and accurately. He sprang from them; he is one of them. With all his wealth and power, he has never set himself above them. When I called upon him in Pretoria a few weeks ago a young Boer farmer was sitting upon the veranda of the presidential mansion, which, by the way, is a very unpretentious cottage. The young farmer was collarless and dirty, and his mud-splashed brogans showed that he was a son of the soil; but he evidently felt that there was nothing in his appearance or his clothes which should debar him from a familiar interview with his president. The president, too, seemed to be of the same opinion, and they chatted together as unconstrainedly as any two cronies, while the old *vrouw* Madam Kruger, sitting near by, placidly

knit her heavy woolen stockings like any venerable housewife of the Transvaal.

This is the secret of the power of the President of the South African Republic. He is one of the people—a representative Boer; a typical Dutch farmer, with all the limitations and all the sturdiness, conservatism, strong religious feeling, and native common sense of his race developed in an unusual degree. These qualities, too, char-

acteristic in a greater or less degree of the Boers as a race, account for the prominence of their remote little republic among the greater nations of the world. Here is a new race, a distinct type of mankind, a unique people that has found its home in the heart of South Africa. Except in the matter of language, they are no more Dutch than they are French or Scotch. In fact, many of them dislike and distrust the Holland Dutch more than they do the English themselves. A large admixture of French Huguenot blood flows in the veins of many of them, and many families have French names, corrupted often into their Dutch equivalents.

In religion the people are far more like the Scotch Covenanters of two centuries ago than like the modern ration-

alistic, sacerdotal church of Holland. In fact, so alarmed were the Boers some seventy-five years ago at the spread of rationalistic formalism in their nation that they sent to Scotland for some young ministers who were sound in the faith. Among those who responded to the call was Andrew Murray, the father of the Andrew Murray of the present day—that prince of mystics whose books are read by the whole Christian world. This young Scotchman and his descendants and a few others of his stamp have wonderfully molded the religious life of the two republics and have imparted a sturdy, God-fearing, Bible-loving character to all their inhabitants.



PRESIDENT KRUGER, OF THE TRANSCAAL.
(From his best recent photograph.)

The Puritan type of character is very strongly developed among the Dutch Boers, and this it is which the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain must reckon with in dealing with that handful of Dutch farmers that inhabit the Transvaal. I do not mean to aver that the Boers are either as intelligent or as morally spotless as the Pilgrim fathers, and it is very sure that they are not actuated by as lofty religious motives, nor have they



OLD DUTCH CHURCH AT PRETORIA.

(Taken at time of quarterly "Nachtmaal," or communion season, when Boers come with their families from fifty miles around and camp in their wagons on the church square.)

been tested by such stern experience as were the *Mayflower's* passengers and their descendants. But they certainly are imbued with the Puritan spirit, with many of its excellences as well as many of its defects, and this spirit makes them a people to be reckoned with by the mightiest of nations.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that they look upon the recent hordes of British and Americans and Germans—in fact, Utlanders generally—as interlopers and usurpers, and that they have some reason for this opinion. Until gold was discovered on the Rand no one cared for the Transvaal. The Boers might keep it to themselves for all England cared. Who wished for a huge barren sheep farm where the prickly pear was the only thing that really seemed to thrive? Especially undesirable was a great tract of ground where the city of Johannesburg now stands. It was so exceedingly barren that scarcely could the hardy African sheep find anything to nibble. On one side was the farm of the Bramble Fountain, on the other, a mile away, the farm of the Thorn Fountain. Their very names were unpromising and hopeless. But one fine morning pay streaks of gold were found on the ridge of land that connected the Bramble Fountain with the Thorn Fountain, and from that moment the Transvaal was a different place. For weal or woe the old

chapter of its poverty-stricken history was closed and a new Golconda-like chapter was opened, and all eyes were dazzled with visions of unbounded wealth.

Then adventurers poured in from all quarters of the globe—British and German, French and Dutch, American and Portuguese. The land which Great Britain would scarcely take as a gift a few years before was the prize of many covetous eyes. The exchequer which had been as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard was soon almost bursting with golden guineas. Beggars suddenly became choosers of champagne and truffles, and the poor who walked yesterday were riding in their chaises to-day.

Upon the wretched soil of the farms of the Thorn Fountain and the Bramble Fountain arose the stately city of Johannesburg, with its tall brick buildings, its churches, its big hotels, its shops resplendent with plate glass, its electric tramways, its gambling hells and gin palaces. In ten years the desert blossomed, not with the rose—nothing so innocent and fragrant as that—but it did blossom into a great "rustling," bustling, busy, wicked city of a hundred thousand inhabitants. The mines, which now almost surround the city, continued to pour out their almost unbounded stores of yellow metal. Some of them pay 120 per cent. a year on the capital invested. New mines were constantly opened up, some of them as valuable as the great originals, others of them utterly worthless. Companies were floated with enormous capital, many of them worth about as much as the paper on which the stock certificates were printed. Speculation grew wild and rampant. Men lost their heads and women lost fortunes in stocks.

Kimberley, which in the early days of its diamond mines had passed through a similar era of



THE RAADZAAL AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

(Legislative building of the Orange Free State.)

wild excitement, emptied its adventurers into this new Golconda. Barney Barnato, who, if general rumor is to be believed, laid the foundation of his colossal fortune in illicit diamond-buying at Kimberley—which means buying diamonds for a song of natives and others who had stolen them—emigrated to Johannesburg and became the mighty moneyed magnate of the Transvaal. His partner in the diamond business, Cecil Rhodes, while holding on to his diamond mines, also acquired large interests in Johannesburg, and the little Jew and the big Englishman were followed by a horde of adventurers, little and big, all on one thing intent, and that the putting the yellow money of the Transvaal in their purses.

It can be imagined that this golden stream which began to flow so suddenly and so unstintedly should at its flood, have swept many an otherwise stable character off its foundation. Foreigners were in possession of the mines. Almost before the Boers had rubbed open their drowsy eyelids to see what had happened to their poverty-stricken country, every mine worth opening had been claimed by these Egyptians, the Uitlanders, and nothing remained to the original inhabitants of the Promised Land but to spoil the Egyptians. This, if the Egyptians are to be believed, they at once proceeded to do. Large sums were charged for all sorts of "concessions." Monopolies were sold to the highest bidder. Dynamite, a necessity in gold-mining operations, was taxed till it was almost ready to explode from sheer indignation. An iniquitous company from Holland built the railway which quickly connected the gold fields with the rest of the world, and immensely overcharged its patrons for transportation.

There is no doubt that this sudden rise of the golden flood until it submerged the whole land left behind much foul sediment of corruption and bribery in high places and in low. One of the many stories current in Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, relates to the "American spider." Now the American spider, it must be understood, spins no film and weaves no web; it is simply an inoffensive four-wheeled vehicle of light construction, imported from America and much in vogue in South Africa, the vehicle which we should call a buggy.

On one occasion a number of the burghers who constitute the Volksraad, or lower house of legislature, voted for a measure which greatly enriched one of their number, whereupon the next morning each one found at his door a brand-new American "spider," shining in its unmarred paint and varnish.

When the Volksraad assembled one of the unbribed minority was noticed clutching in an insane

way at imaginary insects on the wall and on the desks of the house of assembly. His queer antics and unsuccessful grabbings after nothing naturally attracted attention, and when asked by his brotherly legislators, who thought he might be seeing reptiles rather than insects, what he was doing, he replied that he was "only trying to catch a spider." Whenever the presenter of the "spiders" appears upon the streets to-day, he is greeted by the malicious small boy with cries of "Spider!" "Spider!" "How much are American spiders?"

Those who think they know, say that even the gray and grizzled president himself has fallen from grace, and devoutly religious as he undoubtedly was a score of years ago and as he now is in all outward forms and ceremonies, he is not above allowing a gift to influence his decision, and that through thus spoiling the Egyptians in various ways he has become enormously wealthy.

However that may be, it is no doubt true that up to the time of the foolish and inexcusable Jameson raid, the Uitlanders had the grievances largely on their side. But this disastrous raid utterly turned the balances the other way, until the Uitlanders' side kicked the beam.

At once public opinion, justice and the balance of righteousness shifted to the other side; and the Uitlanders and their cause received a blow from one of their own number from which they will not for years recover.

But it must be remembered that Johannesburg is not the South African Republic, and that the bone and sinew of this republic is made up of sturdy, rough, God-fearing, unprogressive, Bible-loving, behind-the-times burghers; good stock, in spite of their unprogressive medievalism, to found an empire upon. This element gives strength and stability to the little republic; this element it is which President Kruger understands so well and interprets so accurately. His burghers believe in his sturdy, rugged, God-fearing, if somewhat warped and twisted character, and he trusts and builds his republic on his burghers.

These are the people, far off upon the remote farms and not in the crowded slums of Johannesburg, that England or any other power would have to reckon with in subduing the South African Republic.

These are the kind of people who largely make up the sister republic of the Orange Free State. Happily for the Free State Boers, gold has never been found in large paying quantities within their borders. They have, to be sure, a few diamond fields within their territory; but the center of the diamond interest is still in Kimberley, within the limits of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Orange Free State is one of those happy lands without a history—at least without a history tarnished with blood or stained by rapacity or greed. Its people, rough, vigorous, virile, though few in numbers, are strong in the primitive virtues of an unspoiled race. Its capital and largest city, Bloemfontein, is a village of five or six thousand inhabitants.

I had a pleasant call upon President Steyn, its chief executive, who struck me as a stalwart, honest, earnest man who desires to do his best and utmost for his little republic. Unlike Presi-



FORDING A STREAM IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

dent Kruger, he is a man of education and refinement and would grace any presidential chair.

I saw also the opening of the Raad, the legislative assembly of the Orange Free State. It is a congress of giants, a parliament of stalwarts. All of its two score members average, I am told, over six feet in height. They are broad in proportion and "bearded like the pard."

A most impressive sight it was to see these splendid specimens of physical vigor file in and take the oath of allegiance for their new term of service. Not a puny one among them; not a weakling or a human hot-house plant; a senate of farmers it is, with generations of sturdy Dutch blood in its veins. These are the representatives of the people that make South Africa a factor in the family of nations.

The English-speaking residents of South Africa are more progressive, more wide-awake, as a class more intelligent, but they have not made South Africa their own as have the Dutch Boers.

Said a wise and representative Dutch minister of Cape Colony to me:

"South Africa is our home. We have never known any other. We do not want any other. Our supreme allegiance is not to Great Britain; least of all is it to Holland, but it is to South

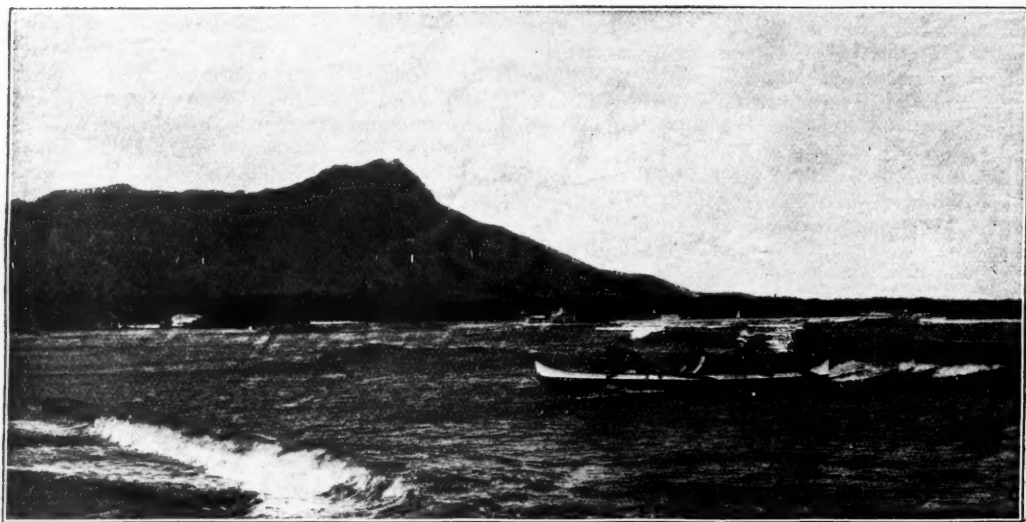
Africa. Here, in the Cape, we are willing to live for the present under the dominion of Great Britain, but we do not believe it will last forever. We want to found a nation of our own. The English who come here are always thinking and talking of 'going home.' South Africa is not their home, and they never regard it as such. As soon as one of them makes a little money he hurries off to England to spend it. The thousands of emigrants who are always coming to the Cape come not to found a home, but to make all they can out of the country that they may spend it somewhere else. South Africa is owned by absentees. Even the poor people who will never scrape together shillings enough to pay for a steerage passage to Europe are nevertheless always talking about 'going home,' and the colored people with a little English blood in their veins, when they wish to put on airs talk about 'home.' With us Boers it is different. This is our home. We are Afrianders. Here our fathers lived and our grandfathers. Here we were born and here we expect to die."

The English are superb colonizers. More than any other nation they make the solitary places joyful and the desert to blossom as the rose. No other race can approach them in colonizing and in governing ability. In India and Egypt, in Hong Kong and the Straits they have brought order out of chaos, and in Australia and New Zealand they have found and peopled new continents. This is their one amiable weakness as colonizers—they never get weaned, even in the third and fourth generation, from the old home. Admirable as is this power of Britain to claim the allegiance of all her children even though they wander to the antipodes, the very affection which they bear to the mother country carries with it this element of weakness when they are brought in contact with a home-spun and a home-bred race like the Boers.

If a war should arise—which may Heaven forbid!—the Boers would be fighting for home and country, the English for domination and conquest. But war, in my opinion, at present is very unlikely. Great Britain is too powerful and President Kruger is too shrewd. The Dutch republics would have little to gain and much to lose by a war which might result in complete independence, but in all probability would result in making all South Africa a British colony.

For the present doubtless the *status quo* will be maintained, and the two little republics of Dutch farmers in central South Africa will complete the century as independent States under "the sphere of British influence."

But what changes the new century will bring to the map of South Africa, who can tell?



MOUNTAIN AND SHORE IN HAWAII.

HAWAIIAN ISLAND CLIMATE.

BY C. F. NICHOLS, M.D.

TO meteorology is given a Fortunatus choice.

Every gradation of temperature, altitude, and humidity, with varying force and volume of wind currents, is presented in the Hawaiian Islands, while many subtle potencies pervade the atmosphere from sea to mountain top. Moreover, each grove, beach, vale, summit, and belt of land preserves its respective climatic attributes almost unchanged throughout the year.

Thus it is possible for invalid or epicurean to select a climate, or to change it as often as may be desired. Something like the rotation of the seasons in "temperate" latitudes may be had, with no danger of meeting those sudden lapses of temperature so shocking to sensitive organizations.

Each of the principal islands is an immense but extinct volcano. Only one active crater exists—Kilauea, on a spur of Mauna Loa, on Hawaii. A charming laboratory imbedded in ferns, it serves as an escape-valve, its dangerous freaks easily avoided—in fact, these are quite under the control of the friendly goddess Pele. As the traveler gradually ascends, he finds the air becoming cooler and usually clearer with the increasing elevations and the cooler temperature often as equable as the warmer at the base of the mountain island. By way of illustration: a few

hours' ride from the hot marge of Kawaihae, on Hawaii, palm-fringed and with thermometer ranging between 80° and 92° Fahrenheit, brings the horseman well up the plain of Waimea, a region keenly inspiring to every sense. Here the air, save for a short rainy season, is clear and quite sharp with occasional frosts. Over the mountain side roam immense herds of cattle and wild horses; the pursuit of these is the chief occupation of natives, and of whites whose noble muscular development is clearly the effect of a lawful tonic in the mode of life.

On island Maui, at an elevation of four thousand feet, is a belt of large sugar plantations. In these little worlds of varied industrial requirements hospitality is generously dispensed. Here the climate is ideally delightful—sufficiently cool, while yet no frosts nor chilling winds are ever known. Through admirably irrigated grass tracts multitudes of violets appeal, with many another flower and fruit of New England, growing at peace with their tropic-born comrades. Perhaps nowhere else out of doors will so varied a collection of plants thrive.

In dalliance with our theme before we reach statistics, let us picture an afternoon's recreation—a trip through the mountain forest, pleasant to recall. We rode with slight ascent through long

weeds and grass. Nearly a thousand plants from the ravines and mountain jungles are catalogued, two-thirds being said to be indigenous and not found elsewhere. It was perfectly safe to trample the thicket, seeking tree-shells and ferns—for there is no snake nor any venomous reptilian life to be found on beautiful Hawaii; safe, while listening to the monotonous chant of my companions, "*Aloha i ka lio nui*" (praise to the big horse), to scoop the fingers through a brook for small fish, then eat them alive (the natives do not even chew their squirming captives). A valley to the right was completely overspread by nasturtiums of enormous leafage and the smallest possible blossom. Somewhat pathetic this growth, so many years after its wrinkled seeds had been planted by wanderers not quite content with palmetto, *ohia*, orange, and yam. Now, without frost to challenge their progress, the nasturtiums filled in, from edge to edge, this untrodden vale. The mass of vines was from twenty to fifty feet in depth and seemed to extend indefinitely. Ever pushing aside the thicket as we forced our way, we were drenched by the water-laden branches of tall shrubs; a dash would flounce from tree or skirmishing cloudlet, until our clothes dripped as if we had waded through a river. Here warmth and reeking moisture are present at a height which in other lands would be the realm of snow; here the mists are ever condensing into shower and clarified by rainbow sunshine; here the light clouds hesitate, touching the tree-tops; the soft wind bears no aroma but that of the mountain dews, evanescent, earthy, and soothing.

At Honolulu modern conveniences find place. A good hotel, plenty of boarding-houses, drives, diving and guiding natives; and the mild exhilaration of governmental crises, ever renewed under benison of a vast rainbow which, with second and third attendant prisms, often faintly a fourth, always hovers over the town.

What usage may obtain to-day the writer does not know; but a few years since, as the newcomer drove along the embowered ways of Honolulu, citizens, evidently of the better classes, both ladies and gentlemen, would bow courteously or raise the hat in salutation. Gratefully I now recall this pleasant antidote to homesickness.

So searching is the scrutiny of all new arrivals at Honolulu that quarantine proves effectual, and contagions are mostly held at bay.

Favored are they who become guests on Mt. Tantalus, or at Pearl Harbor, sheltered and loved by the sea.

At reef-guarded Waikiki, Honolulu's sea-suburb—

"Like truant children of the deep
Escaped behind a coral wall,
The lisping wavelets laugh and leap,
Nor heed Old Ocean's stern recall.
All day they frolic with the sands,
Kiss pink-lipped shells in wanton glee,
Make windrows with their patting hands
And, singing, sleep at Waikiki."

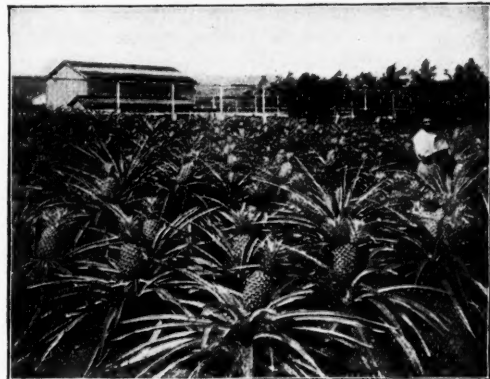
We will now consider in detail the climatic endowments of these islands, viz., temperature, altitude, humidity, and, finally, the practical influence of the Hawaiian climates upon health.

The temperature, though necessarily varying with altitude and influenced by the force and direction of winds, etc., is so tempered by the vast surrounding ocean that sudden local changes rarely occur. The native-born are sensitive to a fall of ten degrees and promptly don extra clothing; yet furs (not unknown to Hawaiian commerce through the arctic voyages of whalers) are not needed, as may be gathered from the statistics which follow.

At Punahou, Honolulu, Professor Lyons registers the extremes of temperature from July, 1895, to July, 1896:

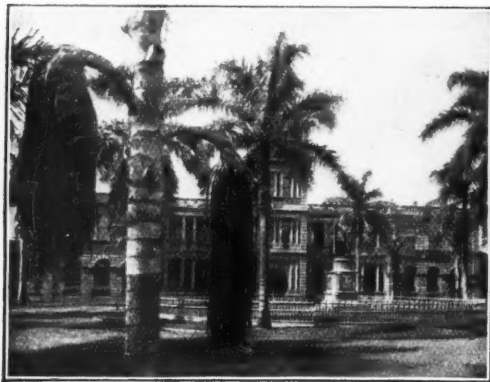
	Highest. Degrees F.	Lowest. Degrees F.
July.....	83	68
August.....	86	63
September.....	85	68
October.....	82	67
November.....	82	66
December.....	79	62
January.....	79	57
February.....	80	60
March.....	79	62
April.....	84	62
May.....	85	63
June.....	84	67

During the five years ending July, 1894, the highest temperature registered at Honolulu is 88°, the lowest 54°; yet the daily average range



PINEAPPLE FIELD.

for a year is less than 15° , about half that of the Eastern United States. Here, too, it is made clear that a humidity of about 70 and the prevailing influence of the faithful trade wind may so temper the heat that the thermometric record is seldom a record of discomfort. Only in November and February, when southeasterly storms prevail, is there discontent among these sybarite citizens, pampered in all the luxuries of their climate.



PALMS IN FRONT OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING
AT HONOLULU.

At Lahaina, on Maui, the former capital of the islands, the heat is great (though with the glass seldom above 90°); yet here a moderate sea-breeze fans before noon. The same equability of temperature is farther displayed at Waianae, the hottest leeward shore, by a range not transgressing 91.4° nor 69° . At Kealahou, Hawaii, 1,580 feet, the extremes in 1893 were 58.2° and 78.6° . The limits noted on the summit of Mount Mauna Kea (13,825 feet) are 13° to 108° F. There are, it is true, sudden tempests ("Mumukus" on northern Hawaii) where the cold air at the mountain top, compressed wedge-like by the force of the trades, rushes downward upon the plain.

The mean of Hawaiian temperatures is from two to ten degrees lower than in other countries occupying the same latitude, a fact thought due to the cool ocean currents blowing thither from Japan.

Altitude bestows important qualities on all climates. In these islands heavy mists seldom invade the heights. This exemption from mist belongs also to lower altitudes, where what we call fog, bearing dust and smoke, is of course unknown. Even the beaches are singularly free from mist. On the southern lee side of every isle the mountain has usually robbed the trade wind of its moisture; on the weather side (north),

where warm vapor from the sea meeting cool air from above precipitates in rain, sunshine is still almost perpetual. The sunshine impresses the newcomer before aught else. Accustomed most probably to the smoky haze of populated regions, he is astonished at the clear atmosphere of Hawaii. During the first few days he feels saturated with sunlight; in its wealth the tropical leaves look varnished; "it seems as though the cane fields were only converting sunshine into warm-colored sugar; the reefs, sand beaches, and surf lines are dazzling with it."

Owing to the rarity of the atmosphere an elevation of four thousand feet approaches the highest that can be borne by invalids of excessively nervous temperament; the stimulation is likely to cause wakefulness or fever or intensify the general excitation. When repeated hemorrhage from any part of the body has lately taken place, or at time of an active hemorrhage, the danger of removal into rarefied air is obvious. Such thoracic disorders as involve softening and cavities, aneurism, disease of the large blood-vessels, or valvular disease of the heart forbid air highly rarefied; also conditions of great feebleness, such as extreme age and general loss of courage, preventing the patient's making constant outdoor effort—these cases should be placed at lower elevations. Women will here often find themselves unfitted to take vigorous exercise in the open air.

But many rheumatics, hepatics, dyspeptics, brain-taskers, and sedentary people need the uplands. In early cases of lung disease, even if hemorrhage has occurred, so the patient be young and hopeful and in neither evil plight above noted, the factor of rarefaction is most desirable, leading to frequent deep respirations, while the sensory nerves are stimulated by the cool, dry air.

Low altitude is friendly to anæmic or exhausted people (let the specific ailment be what it will) who at home, simply through sensitiveness to cold air, endure peculiar suffering, aggravation, and relapse, but who are not debilitated by warm weather. For such shall there be chronic content where changeless warmth is found—warmth reliable by night and by day along many a fringed brook or beach, or even on verdureless lava wastes on the rainless side of Hawaii. Caution must be exercised at these lowest levels, for safe residence here depends chiefly on the nature of the soil. The stranger should locate on volcanic ashes or sand, and where this surface or its clayey or rock bottom has sufficient declivity for drainage. Warm, rich, fermenting *humus* is most poisonous in a tropical country. I quote a graphic analysis of this matter by Dr. Russell, of Honolulu: "When rain upon level ground is

going down it sucks into the earth a fresh supply of atmospheric air, necessary for fermentation; on rising it displaces into the atmosphere all the poisonous gaseous products. Thus a sort of ground respiration is established." Fortunately few Hawaiian districts answer to this evil picture, for lava is king.

When fancy chooses isolation or disease enforces it, a patient may occupy a tent or loosely built straw hut. Beef, fowls, fish, yams, native fruits, garden products, and *poi* are available, while with the flora, the slopes, and the sky forming ever-hopeful pictures at the door and civilization but a few hours distant, retreat here cannot be called exile.

He who, with health partly restored, at last wearies of endless calm, may follow Mark Twain's recipe: "To secure a climate, mark the thermometer at grade desired and climb till the mercury stops there." Meter in hand, the convalescent removes to upland plain or cliffside, and, feasting on the native apple (*ohia*), finds his climatic affinity. The Volcano House is a cool hostelry, and great Hael-a-ka-la, on Maui, contributes in season a genuine snow-belt at ten thousand feet.

However, a change of residence or even an excursion should not be dictated by nervousness or caprice on the part of the patient. Judgment founded upon knowledge—a supreme quality rarely bestowed, even upon doctors!—ought to influence the decision. Removal while improvement is progressing in a serious disease is seldom safe.

The study of humidity as it is presented at these favored islands is interesting in its relation to consumptives, victims of rheumatism, or to persons susceptible to chill.

Under "altitude" we have already remarked the absence of true fogs in Hawaii. It is a curious fact that when it rains (as at Hilo, which has a "weather side trade exposure") the air is actually clearer and drier than during the prevalence of rainless southerly winds, inasmuch that housewives spread laundry along the verandas to dry. Here, through the action of the trades, heavy masses of cloud are blown in from seaward and rest against the mountain or forest, with showers at evening formed from the moist air

striking cool peaks. Professor Lyons records one to two hundred inches of rainfall a year at Hilo. "Nicaragua can tell of sixty-four inches for one month, but thirty-six inches in thirty-six hours reported at Molokai is the most remarkable rainfall I know of." At Honolulu the behavior of the sun-shower is reversed. The town lies on the southern side of Oahu, where the mountains are not high enough to check the trades; but much of the rainfall is lost by precipitation as it passes over the mountain, and the city's share is often only a sprinkling. The average humidity at Honolulu is about 72, that at Hilo about the same. In the sheltered leeward valleys a mile or so inland (for instance, vale Makala, near Honolulu, and Iao, on Maui, near Wailuku, fair beyond all nooks the Creator chooses to beautify) the air is nearly dry and of a peculiar equableness.

At Lahaina and in the inland districts, where the flesh of slaughtered bullocks dries without decomposition, as it does on

the plains of the West, the humidity is less; yet dews or ocean breezes serve to maintain our island standard of climate perfection.

Regarding consumptive patients, it has become axiomatic among medical men that the humidity which usually attends rainfall, fog, or a moist soil is an evil that condemns without question the locality as an abode for such patients. Thus the Windward Islands of the Atlantic, though mild in temperature, act inimically in pulmonary diseases, and we have but to refer to such authority as the Glasgow health reports to find not only statistics of frightful mortality from consumption in the foul fogs of Scottish towns, but, obversely, testimony to the restorative influence of clear sunlight, which kills the tubercle bacillus after a few hours' exposure.

An immense number of recoveries from tuberculous disease have, however, taken place in the moderate humidity of the Hawaiian towns and sections just described. Notable among them is the case of Dr. Hillebrand, a physician resident many years at Honolulu.

The salutary effect of salty moisture combined with mountain air—the admixture found at these islands, where I have often tasted the pure saline quality of the breeze on plateaus fifteen hundred



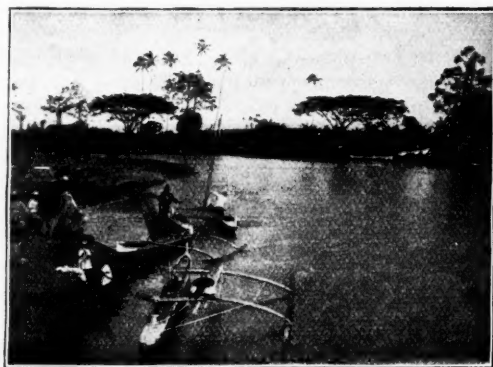
HONOLULU FROM PUNCH BOWL.

to two thousand feet above sea-level—has been found of such value in treating phthisis that since 1872 Von Traube produced it artificially and with great benefit to his patients at Berchtesgaden, in Salzburg, whither thousands now annually resort. This subterfuge of our European friends, so eagerly utilized during the brief summer season of the Tyrol, finds a lavish rival in Hawaii, where the year through, in moderately humid island districts, recoveries from asthma, phthisis, and many disturbed and exhausted conditions are constantly taking place. Rheumatism may be instanced as a complaint craving such air and soil as are found in valleys a few miles inland on either island; or the yet drier Kona district, on Hawaii, where, all the way from Kailua, the health resort of the ancient kings, to Kau, the newcomer never can be chilly. Here again there is a large vote for Lahaina, whose warmth is never-ending, whose charmed languor is ineffable, where hustle and bustle are rumors from afar and the dreamer lives forever, laughing and growing fat; where banana patch, rice patch, and taro patch are ceaseless pictures in a land "always afternoon," and we paddle, friendly with the sharks, in tepid water, or take horse to the *pali* some miles away for a shiver in a vigorous breeze shower-laden. Yet dollars are not here unknown nor refused!

To the north, petted by the trades, lies Kauai the nosegay, small, moist, sweet, perfect. Its valleys are tranquil and reached by good roads.

Variation in the barometer is seldom noticeable in Hawaii. During six years, to January, 1895, it ranged, at Honolulu, between 29.69 and 30.27, with a mean of 30.48.

Bathing may be briefly considered. The noon



NATIVE OUTRIGGERS.

temperature of the sea at the islands at all seasons is about 70°, and the proportion of salt a trifle larger than in cooler latitudes. Immersion in water of this warmth is condemned by some writers, who find the bath relaxing, with transfer of force into the tepid water; cooler water, whose touch is followed by reaction, is advised, that of inland mountain streams or at home with ice in the tub! It is fair, however, to conclude that the friction, exertion, and exposure of bathing commend a plunge at any moderate temperature. Early risers find the water at sunrise cooler by several degrees.

A general conclusion in behalf of invalid and valetudinarian has been in part expressed. The Hawaiian Islands may be called the refuge of the sensitive—whether sensitive to the strife of large cities, to fevers, contagions, evil drainage, or to sudden alternations of dampness, heat, or cold.

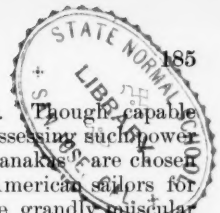
Distance is not formidable when health is at stake: the journey from Boston to Honolulu takes but twelve or fourteen days.

It is now unquestioned that consumptive subjects must remain constantly in the open air, if only to prevent the reabsorption of their own poisonous exhalations.

Such experience as that of Dr. Herman Weber and Michael Foster, discussing chronic diseases in general in Allbutt's conservative *Medical Compend*, tends to "a belief that nearly every obstinate deviation from health may be corrected by judicious change of climate." The *Lancet* comments: "What is, however, often lacking, both on part of patients and practitioners, is precision in the choice of a locality and a due appreciation both of the capabilities and limitations of climatic treatment." Unprejudiced knowledge and convictions established by unquestionable results alone can qualify the medical adviser to "individualize."



WATER-FOWL ON BIRD ISLAND.



Is the cool, upland, island climate preferable to rarefied air in the highlands of continents? A consumptive renewing courage and physical strength, and with bacilli disappearing at Denver, St. Paul or Minneapolis, is tempted to indorse the adage, "let well enough alone," and remain where he is obviously helped. Yet due prudence may quote, "And if it end so, 'tis meet." Statistics are stubborn, and they show high death-rates in the States at localities formerly extolled. For this ill report not only abrupt changes of temperature may be answerable, but also such positive facts as the irritating alkaline dust of the Western plains, and such negatives as the absence of the tempered moisture which greatly dilutes the iodides and saline elements found at these island exposures.

Regarding climates other than these under our immediate study and their bearing both upon consumption and other diseases not tuberculous, the writer would not willingly be understood to question the salubrity of certain districts in Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico, Texas, Southern Colorado, the Chilean coast, etc., so soon as comfortable abodes can be established. Already, during portions of the year, Southern California, the West India Islands, the Canaries, the southern coast of Corsica, Algiers, and the Nile valley offer pleasant refuge. In Arizona especially the recoveries from wasting diseases commend those now wild regions as the sanitarium of the New World. Hawaiian climates are here simply considered *per se* as especially available to certain routes of travel and for the present offering the conveniences of civilization.

Unchanging warmth may make the body excessively sensitive to cold, and hence a stay at the islands will not in most cases wisely exceed two years, unless health or convenience calls for a permanent residence there. Early symptoms of pulmonary disease often disappear within this time, but sickness far advanced may suffer relapse on returning home. Unfortunately in the latter case the lost ground is hard to regain, even if the sufferer returns to the island climate.

An interesting subject is disease and mortality, both as regards natives and whites who have dwelt for several generations afar from the maladies and contagions of great cities. A monograph by Dr. Leach, of Honolulu, is valuable in this connection. Dr. Leach mostly ignores climate and explains the island death-rate by laws of "virginity to disease." When for generations neither syphilis, small-pox nor such lesser infections as measles have inoculated the race, it has been found through sheer experience confirmed by the modern germ theory that communicable maladies attack with especial virulence

these unprotected organisms. Though capable of great exertion and even possessing such power of resistance to cold that "Kanakas" are chosen in preference to Swedish or American sailors for service in the arctic seas, the grandly muscular bodies of the uncultured races may yet absolutely lack tenacity of life, as is instanced by the action of bronchitis, mumps and venereal disease on the Indians of North and South America; and at these islands upon the natives, as described by Captain Cook, later again an epidemic of measles destroyed several thousand Hawaiians, with an insignificant death-rate for the whites.

Aneurisms of heart and aorta are common affections at the islands. They occur oftenest to men who drink habitually. Added to the action of alcohol upon the heart muscle, the effect of climate is weakening to the general vascular system; this is also shown by the frequency of vari-



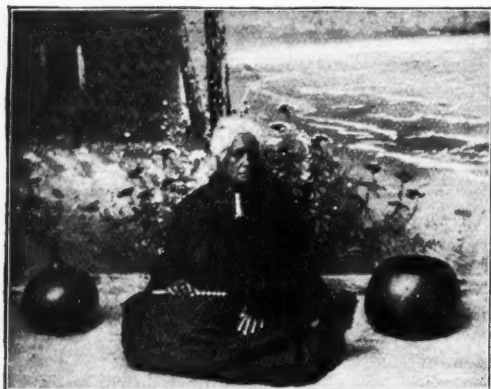
PEARL HARBOR—SUNRISE.

cose veins and hemorrhoidal affections. In such cases an extra dose of spirit or a furious horse-back ride—exciting the movements of the heart—may stretch or rupture the ill-toned organ or its outgoing blood-vessels.

Diseases of the liver, which prevail in all semi-tropical climates, find place, and low forms of typhoid are met with in the few sections where drainage is imperfect.

Leprosy, now zealously isolated and exiled and, as found here, but slightly contagious, need cause the stranger no anxiety.

Deaths from pulmonary consumption occur, both among Hawaiians and half-whites; catarrhs, both nasal and bronchial, are seemingly incurable in the lifeless, shriveled membranes of many individuals of the lowest class, who often drift into such low places as are described under "altitude," where the rainfall constantly bears decaying vegetation and drainage from the sheep ranches and rice fields in the higher lands, and



NATIVE WOMAN AND "POI" CALABASH.

the never-freezing soil maintains a nursery of ancient filth that breeds protozoa. Tuberculosis, atrophy, bowel disturbances, fevers, and "dumb agues" prevail here, while the birth-rate is fortunately small. These classes are tainted by hereditary diseases, live most imprudently as regards clothing, bathing, and food, and make free use of intoxicants. (Clothing and boarded houses are physically of questionable service in Hawaii.)

The natives are so ill-judged and thoughtless that they take the first means offered to relieve the moment's suffering. For instance, during the prevalence of small-pox in 1853 the sick were accustomed to throw themselves into the sea to cool the fever, and it is related that many died in the water. This sensitiveness, both physical and mental, as well as the influence of priestly training which leads to ready yielding to hypnotic suggestion, is illustrated by the practice of "praying" an adversary to death. When a native is offended at another, he places himself in the presence of his enemy and prays to certain Hawaiian deities that he may die. The subject of this effort sits quietly before his antagonist, takes no food and but little drink and soon dies.

Yet many virulent diseases grow milder upon

transportation to the islands. A certain fever introduced from the Isthmus of Panama by travelers to Honolulu here lacks many of its original symptoms. It shows itself mostly in great depression of spirits, with fits of crying, suggesting the name boohoo fever, by which it is commonly called. The whites never die of boohoo fever, but it has destroyed great numbers of natives whose powers of resistance are very weak.

Yet the longevity which may be attained in island life is curiously illustrated in the persons of the "mission mothers." My attention has been called to this point by the Consul-General of the Island Republic, Hon. Gorham D. Gilman. A few years since the representatives ("relicts") of eight early mission families survived in vigorous health, at ages from eighty to ninety years. Here child-bearing women, exposed to great hardship and deprivation, attained to an exceptional age.

A brief account of the native treatment of the sick may guide us in forming a general estimate of the island environment. The Kahunas (native doctors) join to the occasional administration of drugs other observances of a nature so popular that their services are frequently sought. They practice largely, though they must elude law to do so. Black pigs are roasted for the invalid and his friends, and numerous superstitious dealings are held with powers above and below. There is, then, no limit to the perseverance with which the native will endure his sufferings. Pretending to obey the physician, he follows the directions of the Kahuna, who in his two-fold function of priest and doctor is preaching and practicing behind the scenes and throwing away the orthodox mixtures of his foreign rival.

However, by way of compliment to the latter, native citizens occasionally receive the names of well-known drugs. Miss Squills, Miss Rhubarb, Dose of Salts are names actually recorded on the list of taxpayers at Honolulu. An ambitious practitioner of the "new school" may yet aspire to gain such namesakes as Globule or Miss Ignatia.



WAIKEA RIVER, HILO.



Photo by French.

CORONATION OF THE ROSE QUEEN AT THE TACOMA CARNIVAL.

A ROSE CARNIVAL ON PUGET SOUND.

BY BERNICE E. NEWELL.

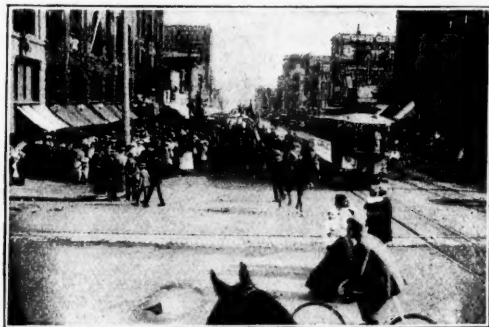
THE idea of a rose carnival on the shores of Puget Sound seems as yet rather incongruous to the world at large. Notwithstanding its high latitude, however, far from being a bare, inhospitable coast where winter reigns in grim supremacy three-fourths of the year, as is too often supposed, Western Washington is peculiarly a land of summer. February opens the season of flowers, and Christmas often finds it in continuance, while the long, delightful months between have fairly rioted in the bloom of every clime except that of the tropics.

The native forests are filled with giant elder,

red currant, white syringa, rhododendron, honeysuckle, and the snowy plumes of the white *Spirea*, while the profusion of smaller flowers is so great as to weave a rich mosaic of color over the carpet of emerald moss. Nature has struck the keynote of lavish beauty, and with her as a brilliant and living example, there was no reason why the gardens of man should not contain an even greater variety of plant and shrub. Tacoma, at the head of Puget Sound—the fair young city which takes its name from the grandest peak of the Cascades—deserves a wide fame for its pleasant homes and gardens, and especially for its magnificent roses. Tourists on their way to Alaska must needs carry from Tacoma the memory of terraced slopes planted with roses that rise from the very docks.

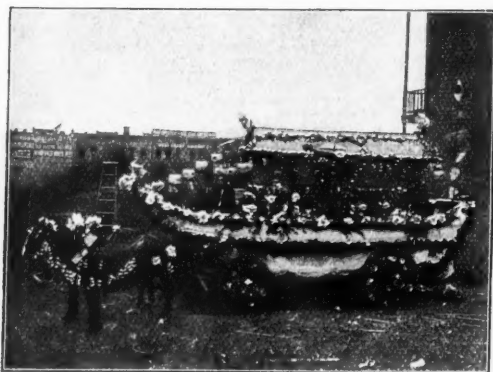
It was doubtless the success of like undertakings in Californian cities that led Tacoma to venture last year upon a rose carnival. In May there was issued the following greeting:

"The City of Destiny salutes you who languish in the stifling summer and perish in the rigorous winter of the East; you who fly from the dread tornado and the terrible blizzard; you who long for Nature in her gentler moods, and for a climate where extremes are unknown. Tacoma is indeed the city of your highest destiny. Under the shadow of our majestic mountain, crowned with eternal snows and shedding a perpetual benediction on the favored valley; by the shores of the

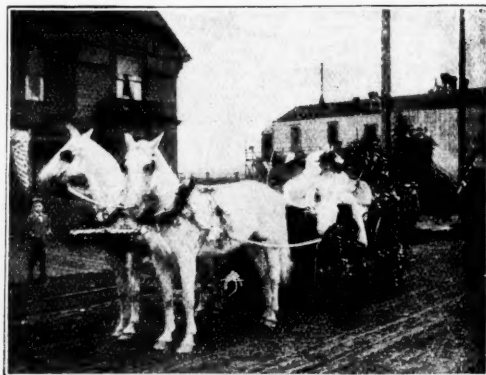


CARNIVAL PARADE, PACIFIC AVENUE.

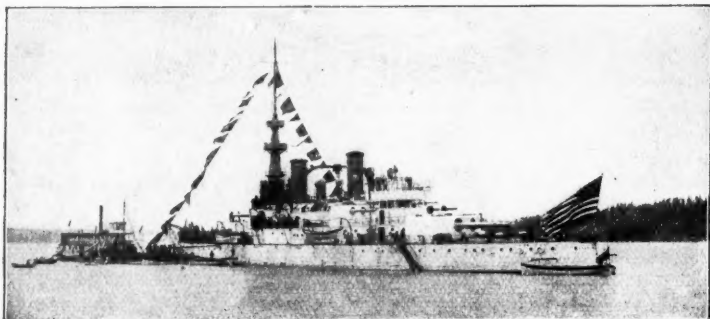
Photo by French.



JAPANESE FLOAT IN THE CARNIVAL PARADE.



CARRIAGE DECORATED WITH JACQUEMINOT ROSES.

U. S. BATTLESHIP "OREGON," DECORATED FOR THE WATER FETES AT TACOMA.
Photo by Wagness.

Northern Mediterranean with its miles of liquid azure; at the edge of the boundless forest, yet untouched by the hand of man, Tacoma extends a welcome to the world and declares a festival in honor of the Queen of Flowers—a gala week—a Carnival of Roses!"

July 2, 3, and 4 were days of matchless radiance and beauty. Mrs. Foster, a typical Kentucky belle, was crowned queen of the roses by Governor McGraw. A floral procession three miles long passed in all its splendor before her majesty, each float and carriage laden with roses of every variety. In the evening the theater was transformed into a perfect bower, and a brilliant audience assembled to hear the

carnival concert, of which one chief feature was the singing by a class of dusky Indian pupils from the Puyallup reservation.

This year has seen the idea expand until the older cities of California have been fairly rivaled. Miss Anna Griggs was the fair girl queen who presided with great dignity and charm. A wreath of jacqueminot roses was placed on her brow by Governor Rogers, and eight hundred school-children sang

NATURE'S EXAMPLE—WILD FLOWERS IN PARADISE VALLEY, MT. TACOMA.
Photo by French.

before her on coronation day. Several companies of the National Guard and the United States marines from the battleship *Oregon* marched as her escort, and sixteen maids of honor lent the charm of youth and beauty to the day. On the second day the first water fête ever given on Puget Sound was opened, and finished with the impressive ceremony of wedding Tacoma to the sea, modeled on the old Venetian custom—the presence of the fleet of



SIR KNIGHT FRANK B. COLE.
(President of the Rose Carnival.)



MISS ANNA BILLINGS GRIGGS.
(Queen of the Carnival.)

Photo by A. L. Jackson.

revenue cutters, the *Oregon*, and three great ocean liners of the Oriental Steamship Company adding much to the pomp, beauty, and interest of the event.



Copyrighted by Arthur French.

TACOMA BY MOONLIGHT, FROM THE HARBOR.

CONTINUOUS SESSIONS OF SCHOOLS.

BY PROF. E. A. KIRKPATRICK.

(Of the Normal School at Winona, Minn.)

ABOUT a half dozen years ago it was announced that Chicago University, then just founded, would continue in session all the year. This announcement was received with some surprise and questioning, but the university has never lacked students during the summer quarter, when it was formerly supposed people could not study, and the plan has been in every way a success. The desire for opportunity to improve during the summer has also been so great that short summer sessions have been advertised by universities and other institutions all over the United States and attended by thousands. In Minnesota, besides the summer school at the university, the State provided for four-weeks summer schools for teachers in about fifty counties, and these were attended last year by about six thousand teachers and prospective teachers.

Two or three years ago President Irwin Shepard proposed to his faculty of the Normal School at Winona that the school adopt the Chicago University plan of continuous session, and after a spirited discussion they unanimously favored it. He then presented the matter to the other normal presidents and to the State Normal Board, who after a careful discussion decided that it would be well for *all* of the normal schools of Minnesota to hold continuous sessions. President Shepard sent out letters to city and county superintendents and other educators of the State describing the plan and asking what they thought of it. The replies were almost universally favorable. The State Normal Board then resolved to ask the Legislature of last winter to appropriate the money necessary for the carrying out of the plan. The idea was a new one to most of the members of the Legislature, but when they heard the arguments in favor of it and learned how it was viewed by the educators of the State, they were fully convinced of the advantages of the plan and of the public sentiment in favor of it. Yet the finances of the State were low, and the plan, with all its apparent advantages, was regarded as something of an experiment, so that appropriations were made for trying it in but two of the four normal schools of the State, the one at Winona and the one at Mankato.

As the summer quarter was to begin July 1, prompt action was necessary in order to prepare for the change in plan. It was found less difficult, however, than was expected to rearrange the programme of the courses of study so that

without much increase in number of classes or teachers students could enter any quarter of the year or stay out any quarter and yet find classes in all subjects necessary for the continuation of their course. Circulars were sent out announcing the opening of the summer quarter July 1, describing the plan of continuous session and giving schedules of the subjects offered each quarter. Announcement was also made of a special six-weeks term for teachers in service, which will enable them to continue teaching and yet take a regular course leading to a diploma.

The financial advantages of the plan to the State are claimed to be as follows: (1) The valuable plant (building, apparatus, etc.) no longer remains unused and profitless a quarter of the time; (2) the cost of running it during the time that it has usually been idle is less than in any other quarter, because no fuel is required; (3) three schools in session the fourth quarter would prepare as many or more teachers for service in the State as an additional school would, and at a cost less than that required to run another school, which, before it could begin, would have to receive many thousands of dollars for building and apparatus.

The advantages to those who wish to prepare themselves to teach, especially those who support themselves wholly or in part, are evident, for they can teach one or two terms and study in the normal one or two terms a year without interfering with their course of study, but rather with advantage to it; for the alternate experience of being pupil, then teacher, and the practice of teaching in connection with the study of methods, will add very much to the value of the normal course. To teachers in service wishing to improve themselves the special six-weeks course offers all the advantages of the summer schools now attended by so many thousands, and the additional one of having each summer's study contribute toward a definite course of training.

The common schools of the State will be benefited by the additional number of trained teachers and the improvement of those already in service. So great is this advantage thought to be for the country schools that the committee appointed by the National Educational Association to report upon the rural school problem will mention the "Winona plan" of continuous sessions as one promising means of solving the problem of how to improve the district schools.

The instructors in normal schools and the schools themselves will also gain something from the plan if it is wisely carried out, for instructors are required to serve but three quarters in the year, and they will be able to take vacations at a time of year and of a sufficient length (by teaching continuously for a while) to make it possible to travel or study to the best advantage, and then return refreshed and broadened to infuse new life and vigor into the normals.

So advantageous from every point of view seems the plan of continuous sessions of normal schools that many State superintendents have expressed themselves in favor of it, and it is likely that some of them will urge the matter upon their respective Legislatures at the earliest opportunity; so it is not improbable that the plan will soon be adopted in other States.

The question now arises as to whether the idea may not be carried still farther. If continuous sessions is a good thing for normal schools, would it not be of similar advantage to have our public schools and colleges and universities in session all of the time? Many of the arguments given above would seem to apply to other schools as well as to normals. Would it not be a good thing

if a large proportion of the children between six and eighteen, especially in the cities, were in school instead of on the street during the summer? If school work is not made too hard, is there any reason other than custom for pupils suspending their work for one-fourth of the year? Even if the above is not admitted, would it not be an advantage to pupils to be able to attend at any time of the year which is most convenient? Would not the adoption of the quarter instead of the year as the unit in grading also be of great advantage not only to irregular pupils, but to exceptionally quick and exceptionally slow children who now have to advance or fall behind a whole year at a time?

The above facts and questions suggest the idea that possibly we are just entering upon a new epoch in the history of the development of education in this country—an epoch in which schools of all kinds will be a continuous instead of an intermittent factor in our national life. It is certain at least that all thoughtful educators will watch with interest the development and spread of the idea as it is discussed in the papers and in educational gatherings and as it is worked out in the schools adopting it.

VACATION SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK.

BY WILLIAM H. TOLMAN.

(General Agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.)

A VACATION school is not a novel idea, but a new adaptation has been successfully maintained in New York in the last four years. In this latter sense, the vacation school is the utilization of one or more of the public-school buildings for the summer recreation and education of those children who will voluntarily attend. This educational combination was realized in 1894 by William W. Locke, who laid the plan before the Department of Schools and Institutions of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The department approved the scheme, and at once requested of the Board of Education the use of three of the public-school buildings. The reputation of the association was a guarantee of the character of the movement, and its pledge of five thousand dollars for the expense, led the board to grant its request.

The term is six weeks, beginning the second week in July, the school hours from 9 to 12 each day, except Saturday. The schools are selected among the sections where the population is the most congested, for the sake of

reaching those children most in need of the advantages of a vacation school. Thousands of children simply exist in the tenements during the heat of the summer, and the earliest morning finds them in the streets, their only playground, although, thanks to the asphalt and a *street-cleaning* department, the streets are now a pretty good playground. With these thoughts in mind, the association planned to open the cool and airy rooms of the public-school buildings for the boys and girls of the tenements. They came. At one school, five hundred was the upper limit; on the very first morning of registration there were eight hundred in line.

Children admitted are from five to fifteen years of age, corresponding in grade from the kindergarten to the first grammar. No text-books are used, but the exercises are so planned that what is best in the boy or girl is drawn out. For example, the entire school meets in the large assembly room for the opening exercises, of which singing is a large part. The principal may select some central thought for the day, around which may be grouped songs and recitations.

The kindergarten has an appropriate place in the vacation schools. While the mother may find older boys and girls useful to run errands or help round the house, she is usually glad to have the little ones safely housed in some place where she knows they will not get into mischief or be run over by a passing wagon. Kindergarten work—always providing the kindergartner is an enthusiast for her specialty—is all play to the children. They learn so unconsciously as not to be aware of the fact.

The plan of work includes general exercises, singing, gymnastics, and nature-study for all the grades. For the kindergarten children from five to six years there are the kindergarten gifts, songs, games, occupations, paper and clay work. For the second primary, seven to eight years, songs, gymnastics, games, sewing cards, modeling, and drawing. For the first primary, nine to ten years, the making of reading, song, and scrap books, sewing for the boys and girls, drawing, and color work. For the second-grammar girls, eleven to twelve years, sewing in worsted, object drawing, and clay modeling. The first-grammar girls, thirteen to fifteen, advanced sewing, designing, freehand, and mechanical. Second-grammar boys, eleven to twelve years, penmanship (business forms), paper cutting, and clay modeling. First-grammar boys, thirteen to fifteen years, designing, freehand, and mechanical; shop work.

The children are admitted to the schools at 8:45, with the opening exercises at 9 o'clock. At 9:30 the children march to their classes for class work until 10:30. At 10 o'clock there are the kindergarten games in the basement, with the chorus-class meeting in the assembly hall. The class-room work continues until 11:45, when the work for the day is collected.

A few statistics will be of value for any other communities who may be thinking of establishing vacation schools, either through the machinery of philanthropy or by the agency of the regular educational department:

Year.	Registration.	Total Attendances.	Cost per Day, Each Child.	No. of Schools.
1894....	2,100	28,000	11.7 cents	3
1895....	7,666	98,880	5.1 cents	6
1896....	5,762	101,009	4.9 cents	6

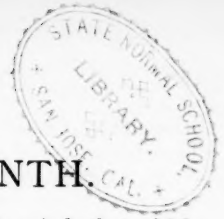
For 1897 there are 10 schools in the public-school buildings and 1 in the association's settlement, Hartley House. The session began July 12, when the first three days were devoted to registration. For the first week there was a daily average attendance of 6,311 scholars, as opposed to 4,423 in 1896. The superintendent is Wm. W. Locke. The salaries paid are from \$20 to \$5 per week.

For the lower grades of teachers the schools offer a kind of training school, as many of the staff are recent graduates from the Normal College. From the fact that no text-books are used, the new teachers are very soon able to test their ability to hold and instruct their pupils.

These schools minister to the all-round development of the children, for the large playrooms are utilized for calisthenics; the morning half-hour devoted to dancing is sure to find light hearts and feet. One summer all the children were taken, on successive days, under the care of their science teachers, to the ocean homes of the association at West Coney Island, where the day was spent in collecting various objects incident to the seashore. On the return to the city, this day at the sea furnished inexhaustible material for the class-room. Another year groups of the children were taken, under competent guidance, to the Museum of Natural History. There is no reason why this side of the work should not be immensely extended, in order to make more available the resources of museum and art gallery, because we are only beginning to utilize the social and educational resources of our cities. There is no reason why the very school buildings should not be used more in the evenings, under proper restrictions, because there are many kinds of meetings and entertainments for which they would be available.

The vacation schools had been maintained in Boston, but there was no centralization, as local organizations supported each school. In New York the schools were placed under one management. In Brooklyn a vacation school has been opened on the same general plan as those of New York. Superintendent Maxwell has expressed his interest in the movement and will study it closely with a view to an extension on a larger scale next year. The school is under the management of the Brooks Vacation School Association.

The association believes that the vacation school is a permanent institution of the midsummer in New York, but for 1898 and onward it should be made an integral part of the work of the Board of Education. The generous support of New Yorkers by their money and the hearty co-operation of the children by their attendance have demonstrated the fact that these schools have outgrown the experimental stage. The association is perfectly willing to assume the management of the schools for another season and has no desire to shirk responsibility, but for the sake of a wider sphere of usefulness the city should take upon itself the obligation of providing for the summer education of the children of New York.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

MODERN COLLEGE EDUCATION.

PRESIDENT TIMOTHY DWIGHT, of Yale University, contributes to the August *Cosmopolitan* a paper in which he analyzes the position and justifies the methods of the present-day college. He observes that education belongs to the whole period of life, while college training occupies merely a four years' intermediary position between school training on the one hand and special or professional training on the other. President Dwight's main position is well expressed by him in the following paragraphs:

"The distinctive work of a college is to develop thought-power in those who come to it for the education which it has to give. It receives its pupil just as his mind is opening toward maturity—just as he is beginning to emerge from boyhood into manhood and is becoming, after a manner and measure unknown before, conscious of himself as a thinking man. The four college years carry him forward very rapidly in his progress in this regard. The possibilities of mental discipline are very large. The result to be realized is of immense significance. The youth is to be made a thinking man. He is to be made, according to his years, a wide-thinking man, with his intellectual powers disciplined for the efforts awaiting them. He is to be fitted to turn the working of his powers easily and successfully whithersoever they may be called to turn. Mind-building is the college business, and the aim the college has in view is to send forth the young man at the end of his course with his mind built—not, indeed, in the sense that there will be no change or development afterward, in all the years which follow, but in the sense of complete readiness for the beginning of the educated life of manhood. The education of the college is the building process. The means by which the process is carried forward is study—a carefully arranged course of study, which is adapted to the end to be accomplished. This course of study must involve two things; it must include in itself two elements. The one of these elements is mental discipline; the other is knowledge. The mind is to be disciplined and developed in its own working powers, or the result which is desired cannot be reached. That result is created mind-power. The mind is also to be furnished with knowledge, for knowledge is to be, and must be, the quickening and inspiring force for the constant movement of thought, and the *thinking mind* is the thing to be secured and realized.

"That which best builds the mind, that which most fully develops the power of thought, is liberal and broad as the educating force of the college years. When we get the true conception of that for which the collegiate institution exists, we can easily adjust our minds to right views respecting the whole subject. If the purpose of the education were to fit the student for the special business to which he was expecting to devote himself in his subsequent career, the breadth of the educational system might be determined by the number of things that were taught him in that line of instruction. If the call were to prepare him directly to answer all the questions of life or happiness which might arise after his maturer years had placed him in new circumstances and conditions, his preparation might demand, as the first essential for the filling out of its ideal, advice or instruction of a paternal character, or from experts in many lines. But if the developing and disciplining of mind and thought-power are the primary aim and end, what is desired may be accomplished by another method and after a different manner. The plan of the curriculum may be arranged and the energy of the system may be put forth with reference to the one end which is in view, and when this end has been attained, there may fitly be satisfaction respecting the result of the past and confidence respecting the prospects of the future. The full-grown mind—mature in intelligence and full grown in culture and thought—can be trusted to meet life's questions as they arise, even as the soul educated and inspired by the Christian system is trusted by that system, under its one comprehensive law of love, to decide for itself the individual questions of moral living and duty. The great work to be accomplished is the making of the mind in the one case, as in the other it is the making of the soul. If the college has so far made the mind of its student, at the end of his four years' course, that it is full grown according to the possibility of the meaning of the words full grown at the age of twenty-two, it has accomplished its great work.

"When it is measured by this standard and judged in the light of this statement of the case, the system of modern college education, as the present writer believes, must be admitted to be of the broadest and most liberal character. The end which the system has in view is the right one. The circle of studies which are offered is large enough and inclusive enough. The opportunities for the teacher to develop the mind of

the student, and those opened to the student for the development of his own mind, are abundant. Whatever may have been true, in this regard, with reference to the studies or the opportunities of thirty or fifty years ago, there can be no question as to the wideness of the one and the largeness of the other at the present time."

THE COLLEGE WOMAN.

IN *Scribner's* for August, Helen Watterson Moody contributes a paper on "The Woman Collegian," the first of a series of studies to be devoted to "the unquiet sex."

The article makes it clear that the writer has lost sympathy with the old ideals of education without regard to sex.

"Since it is to be devoutly hoped and expected that the greater part of our college girls will not be educated or coeducated out of the good old fashion of marrying and taking up thereafter the noble profession of housewifery, it would appear to be as practicable and sensible to educate a girl with some reference to the special and particular knowledge she will need in her life's work as it is to put a boy into the School of Mines to make him a civil engineer, or into the laboratory to make a chemist of him.

"I know the argument to the contrary; I used to write about it myself, and believe it, too; but that was before the serious days settled down upon me, when I would gladly have exchanged my small birthright of Latin and Greek for the ability to make one single, respectable mess of anything half so good as pottage. The argument is, of course, that, given a certain amount of intellectual discipline and general training, the young woman will absorb easily enough such special facts as she needs when the time of their usefulness comes. But facts, you see, are apt to be solid things; you cannot absorb them; you must work them over into something else first—to change the figure, you must masticate them, and digest them, and make them a very part of your bone and tissue before they can be of much service to you. And this is not to be done when a sudden emergency arises. One needs something more than facts; one needs that last product known as a knowledge of facts, in the profession of the housewife and in the presence of the cook."

THE QUESTION OF HEALTH.

"The health of the college woman leaves something to be desired. But it is Americanitis rather than the college education that is to blame. Americanitis may be defined as the desire to 'get on,' regardless of everything else. It is Ameri-

canitis that prompts the farmer's daughter to get a college education and make opportunities for herself better than those her mother and father had before her. Therefore she goes to a small college, in a small town, with a preparatory department attached, where she often begins her education as a 'junior prep.' She furnishes a single room in which she, and often a room-mate, study, sleep, eat, make their clothes, and sometimes do their laundering. She keeps up in her studies, joins a choral class, a literary society, and the Young Women's Christian Association; goes to chapel once a day and twice on Sunday—and very often falls in love and 'gets engaged' besides. At the beginning of her senior year she breaks down. She ought to. It's the very least she can do out of respect to herself as a human being.

"The situation is but little changed in the larger and richer colleges, where the great proportion of the undergraduates are poor girls, the daughters of clergymen, or missionaries, or business men in moderate circumstances; girls to whom their education is the means to an end, bread and butter and bonnets for themselves, certainly, and perhaps a college education for a younger brother or sister. Once in college an ambitious girl gets into a swim of things she wants to do. Besides the fifteen to twenty recitations a week, without which her craving for knowledge cannot be satisfied, she finds a world of smaller interests with which she seriously identifies herself or as seriously lets alone."

WORK IN THE WORLD.

After graduation nineteen out of twenty young women at once take up some means of earning a livelihood. There is nothing to be regretted, the writer thinks, in this fact; the twentieth girl is the one to be pitied. Woman's work in the various fields of usefulness open to her has been "good, honest, competent work, about like that of the average industrious man; but it has been derivative, not creative; complementary, not brilliant; offering little opportunity for sex celebration on the part of those enthusiasts who believe that women have needed only a diploma and a ballot to be brilliantly equipped for conquering all the world that men have left unconquered.

"The most notable work undertaken by college women in their thirty years of opportunity is one which is still in its infancy, but which, when developed, is likely to do more for that emancipation for which believers sigh than all the legislation of men and all the oratory of women. In the chemistry of foods, the science of nutrition, the sanitation of the house, the economics of the home, their work has been both original and thor-

oughly scientific. It has not only added something to science, but has opened up certain new departments in special sciences. That the one original contribution of college women to the thought of the world should have been made upon these lines is pleasing and significant, for it puts the most efficient work of the educated woman in the same category with the most efficient work of all other women—with those humanizing and conserving and elaborating forces which add content and extent to life, and which are—when shall we be satisfied to learn it?—just as fundamentally important, just as dignified, and (if we must also be heroic) just as difficult, as the constructive and creative forces.”

FRENCH WOMEN AND THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

THE first June number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains an extremely sad article on French women who have adopted the profession of teaching. There is a story which M. Talmeyr, the author of the article, does not vouch for, but which is perfectly possible—that a dancer at the Jardin de Paris, while dancing a character dance, once drew a little paper from her dress, and with infinite skill attached it to the tip of her shoe and waved it about in the air. This eccentric action excited great curiosity, which was turned to laughter when it was discovered that the paper was her higher certificate. Of course, not many French women who have obtained this certificate become dancers, but the story is intended to illustrate the commercial usefulness of high educational qualifications. The article gives a terrible picture of the excessive organization of teaching in France. There are as many as sixty-eight varieties of examinations for women in Paris. It is a wild chaos of examinations, classes, certificates, diplomas, both primary and secondary, baccalaureat, license, and so on.

AN OVERSUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

Broadly speaking, there are three main classes: the “professors,” who have passed the most difficult examinations; the public teachers, who teach in the communal schools, which are maintained by the State; and a third class, more mixed than the others, of private teachers. The economic situation is unfortunately but too clear. There are far more qualified teachers than there are places for them to fill, and there are also a pitiable number of women who have failed to obtain official recognition of their capacity, and who are yet anxious to follow teaching as a profession. Naturally, therefore, the rate of remuneration is extremely low. M. Talmeyr tells a story

of a visit which he paid to a night refuge for women in the Saint Jacques quarter of Paris. The manager showed him over the establishment, and told him of a young girl who had recently come to ask for a lodging there, not for the three nights ordinarily allowed, but for a longer period which she could not fix. She was a teacher, she had her certificate, and she earned the magnificent salary of twenty-five francs per month, without board or lodging, in a school where she worked all day. It was not enough to keep her in food. Where, then, could she live? She begged permission to come to the refuge. The manager verified her statements and allowed her to come, much to her joy. She remained there six weeks, and at the end of that time she obtained a situation in a family at fifteen francs a month, but of course with board and lodging included. She wept for joy.

FRENCH NORMAL SCHOOLS.

M. Talmeyr describes a visit which he paid to the Normal School of Sèvres, one of the largest in France. The Protestants are quite as numerous there as Catholics, and Protestantism is rather the “note” of the house. In this establishment, although it is as unclerical as possible, the beliefs of the past are not systematically and ostentatiously insulted. The atmosphere of the place is ancient and respectable, but the training which a girl obtains there is entirely intellectual, and in no sense a moral culture. M. Talmeyr also visited the Normal School at Fontenay-aux-Roses. It is the place where the mistresses of normal primary schools are trained. Here again the atmosphere is one of Protestantism, of a kind which is not so admirable as English Protestantism. It seems almost too ridiculous to be true, but M. Talmeyr vouches for it, that everywhere, on the walls, in the hall, in all the corridors, you are perpetually confronted with the portrait of M. Jules Ferry. That is the symbol for the pupils of the ideal; that is the sublime figure which appears to be placed before them as an example. The course of study at Fontenay does not in the least promote any originality of thought. The pupils repeat almost mechanically the views and even the language of their professors. When a girl after such a training has obtained her certificate and proceeds to give lessons, she is not really fitted for the great work of education. Her head is full of knowledge of a kind, but she has received no general idea, no notion of moral elevation, of noble taste, no true education of the heart and of the mind. When to this we add the deplorable economic situation, it will readily be understood that the teaching profession for women in France is in a very serious state.

HOW PEOPLE THINK.

Recent Discoveries in Brain Structure.

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN, in the *Nineteenth Century* for July, has a very interesting and lucid description of the recent discoveries that have been made in brain structure, which enables us to understand better the mechanism of thought. The nerve system consists of millions of microscopic nerve units, which are called neurons. Each of these nerve-cells contains within it a thread of gray nerve-fiber inclosed in a thin sheath of yellow, greasy protective matter. At the other end of the nerve-cell there is a kind of microscopic moss, or short side branches of protoplasm, which are called dendrons. These naked moss-like dendrons feel, and convey what they feel toward the cell, while the sheath nerve-fiber conveys the nerve-current from the cells to the muscles, tissues, or other nerve-cells.

"Suppose the skin of the right hand is irritated by, let us say, a burn. The end-ramifications of some nerve-fiber, which exist in every portion of the skin, at once transmit the irritation inward, to a ganglion cell, located near the spinal cord. From it a nerve-impulse is sent along another nerve-fiber, which enters, let us say, the spinal cord, and there envelops with its end-branches the dendrons and some neuron. The central nerve-system has thus been rendered aware of the irritation of the skin, and in some way or another it will respond to it. The nerve-current, after having reached the cell of that spinal-cord neuron, immediately issues from it along a nerve-fiber; and if that fiber runs toward a striated muscle of, let us say, the other hand, our left hand may touch or scratch the burned spot without our 'I' being aware of that action: it is a simple reflex action. But the nerve-fiber of that same cell may divide into two main branches, and while one of them runs to the muscle of the left hand, the other branch runs up the spinal cord and reaches (either directly or through an intermediate neuron) one of the big pyramidal cells of the gray cortex of the brain. The ramifications of this branch envelop the dendrons of the brain-cell and transmit the impulse to it. Then our 'I' becomes conscious of the sensation in the right hand, and we may—quite consciously this time—examine the burn. However, the pyramidal cell in the gray cortex is connected, through its dendrons and fibers, with many other cells of the brain, and all these cells are also started into activity. But the big pyramidal cells, in some way unknown, are the recipients and keepers of formerly received impressions; and as they are stimulated, associations of previously impressed images—that is, thoughts

—are generated. A familiar association between a burn and oil may thus be awakened, and we put some oil on the burn. At the same time the nerve-impulse was also transmitted to that row of ganglia (the so-called vaso-motor system) which is connected with the heart, the intestines, and all other inner organs, as also with the blood-vessels, the glands, and the roots of the hair. And if the burn was severe and very painful, the activity of the heart may resent it, as also the blood-vessels: we may turn pale, shed tears, and so on."

Thousands of nerve-impulses, or nerve-waves, the electrical effects of which have been measured, flow continually from the fibers and the cells of our neurons. Now, when a nerve-cell has been at work for some time, the nucleus shrinks, large vacuoles appear in its protoplasm, and unless rest and sleep are afforded, the cell is worked out and becomes incapable of recuperation.

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

Now, the interesting part of Prince Krapotkin's paper consists in the suggestions which it makes that the association of ideas is caused by the ramifications of neighboring nerve-fiber coming into contact with each other. Although these millions of nerve-fibers lie very near to each other, there is an imperceptible gap between each, but when these nerve-cells are agitated or excited, they stretch to each other. A Spanish scientist, who has given the subject much study, maintains that each of these nerve-cells is embodied in an insulating material which he calls neuroglia cells. When the brain is at rest, this neuroglia insulator prevents nerve-currents passing from one cell to another, and no communication is passed between the various nerve-cells until the neuroglia insulating material is contracted, thereby rendering it possible for the fibers of the nerve-cells to touch each other.

"Our voluntary and our involuntary movements, the associations of ideas, the aberrant ideas which sometimes cross the brain, and the words which escape involuntarily would be due, under this hypothesis, to the contractions of neuroglia cells. The obsession of some reminiscences which we cannot get rid of would result from a tetanoid contraction of the neuroglia cells. The temporary exaltation of thought at certain moments and the difficulty of expression at other moments could be easily explained under the same hypothesis, while the idea of the identity of one impression with the previous impression might be due to the fact that the two have contracted the same or similarly situated neuroglia cells. Ideas of analogy, of difference, and so on,

could be explained in the same way, while various mental diseases would be the result of the paralysis of certain neuroglia cells."

During sleep the connections between the nerve-cells are broken, and dreams are believed to be due to their accidental connection in sleep. When we wake up, it takes some time before the nerve-cells of the brain reestablish their connection with those of the spinal cord:

"Coffee and tea, which are known to stimulate the amœboid movements of protoplasm, therefore aid in establishing such new connections and stimulate thought. While, on the other side, a strong irritation of the peripheric nerves—a sharp sound, or a sudden flash of bright light, or a strong pain in the skin—paralyzes the thin ramifications of many neurons, and their connections are broken. Nay, hypnotical sleep, as well as various forms of local paralysis and hysteria, become easy to explain, once it is proved that contacts between neurons can be established, or broken, by outward and inward stimuli."

These are theories; but Prince Krapotkin says:

"The pathways of the nerve-impulses have been traced, the despairingly complicated network is disentangled. And, at the same time, a quite new insight into the mechanism of mental activity has been won—so promising that there is no exaggeration in saying that we stand on the threshold of quite new conceptions of the physiological aspects of psychical life."

LITERATURE AS A LIVELIHOOD.

THE persistent delusion that a comfortable living may be had in the pursuit of literature as a calling is exposed for the hundredth time by Clara E. Laughlin in *Self Culture* for July.

"The number of writers like W. D. Howells, and James Whitcomb Riley, and Anthony Hope, and S. R. Crockett, and Rudyard Kipling, whose sole sustenance is by their pens, is small indeed. Even Mrs. Humphry Ward, who is said to have received \$200,000 for four novels, is not dependent upon her pen, for her husband is a well-known journalist and art critic of the *London Times*. Doubtless Mrs. Ward could live very comfortably on her average income of £5,000 a year, but it is a fair question whether Mrs. Ward, if dependent on her pen for support, would make £5,000 a year; and still more fair is the doubt if any other woman in this our generation may reasonably hope to make literature a livelihood to the extent of \$25,000 per annum. The number of individuals of either sex who are making any such sums may be counted on the fingers of one's hands, and neither you nor I have any more reason to anticipate such a career

for ourselves than we have reason to anticipate being President. Literature as a livelihood, apart from any other aids to bread and butter, is a very serious business for most who are in it. I know people whose names can never be dissociated from the history of American letters, who find it quite as 'interesting' to keep the tradesman paid up as most clerks find the same proceeding.

"Then there are the 'hacks,' who scramble from year's end to year's end to get a roof over their heads, with three meals a day and a change of raiment. They seldom attain any of the sweets of fame, and they learn all the precariousness of existence. They are, in the main, a pitiful army. Most of them are in their present position because they tried a higher and found that they could not make it 'go.' Many of them enjoyed a momentary fame. More of them have been so harried with pot-boiling all their lives that they have scarce had time to look up at the heights, only to grub at what came nearest to hand. Few ventures could be more perilous than the venture of trying to live by the pen alone.

A WARNING TO YOUNG WRITERS.

"With all the earnestness at my command I urge that young men and women in particular do not leave homes, even of barest sustenance, to come to cities chasing the *ignis fatuus* of literature as a livelihood. Nothing is surer to light over a treacherous bog, nothing has less of promise or more of peril in it. Heed my warning and the warning of hundreds of others, and *don't* hope to start out with one big stroke and pull to the shore of sustenance by letters. I think I do not err on the side of caution when I say that the safe rule is, do not attempt literature as a livelihood until you have a definite opportunity. And definite opportunities of this sort are few. Moreover, they almost never open to the knock. There never are editorial positions vacant. There never are any advantageous things of this sort for the tyro, for there are too many who have made successes of literature as a career from whom to draw men and women who can and will, gladly, fill positions which make of literature a livelihood. Experiment with literature as a career, in addition to your profession, if you will, or as an incidental in an otherwise occupied life, but be shy of it as a sole dependence for support, as you would be shy of any almost certain failure."

"The reasonable person, I say, does not start out in life with the idea of making literature yield him a livelihood. The most a reasonable person expects is to earn his bread by some other profession and perhaps butter it with the aid of letters. Sugar should not be contemplated by the literary

aspirant with any more sanguine contemplation than the average boy should regard the Presidency or the ambassadorship to England. He *may* get one or both, but he is better off in not expecting either. There is one man in this country who gets \$10,000 a year for reviewing a handful of books in the back pages of a monthly magazine. There are several hundred who get \$2,000 or considerably less per year for reviewing armfuls of books every week on a daily paper, and doing odd jobs in between, too. There are several thousands of men in the country who have eager eyes on these two-thousand-dollar positions and who count the days until they may possibly attain to one of them.

"Reviewing, editing, reading manuscripts for publishing houses—these are about the only resources of the man or woman who aspires to one of the scarce 'berths' of the literary profession. And, as I said, these berths are never vacant. Before a man steps out of one of them, half a dozen men have been noted for his probable successor, and in this progressive day, when competition is so fierce, it is a bigger, better man that is in demand every time, and not a small man for an experiment."

MARGARET OLIPHANT.

IT would be interesting to have a complete bibliography of the writings of the late Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, who passed away at her home near London on June 26. Her literary life had been amazingly active and prolific. In the *Bookman* for August Dr. Robertson Nicoll gives us the following biographical data respecting this eminent English writer:

"Margaret Oliphant was born in 1828 at Wallyford, near Musselburgh, in Midlothian. Her maiden name was Wilson, and her father was a farmer. Her brother became a Presbyterian minister in Northumberland, and wrote a forgotten and very feeble novel called 'Matthew Paxton.' Mrs. Oliphant was wont in later days to deny any personal knowledge of dissent. The statement, however, had to be taken with much allowance, for when the enthusiasm of the disruption was still over Scotland she was caught in it, and to the very last her interest in ecclesiastical and religious matters was keen. When a young girl she was very devout, an enthusiastic admirer of Dr. Chalmers, and a Free Church-woman. She showed her sympathies in the early volume which is not yet quite forgotten, 'Passages from the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland.' This was a book much admired by Charlotte Brontë, and very popular in its day. Through it she gained early a modest fame and made many

friendships. Among her early admirers was the amiable 'Delta' of *Blackwood's Magazine*, the author of 'Mansie Wauch,' a book, by the way, of which Mr. Austin Dobson recently expressed to us his warm admiration. Through 'Delta' she was introduced to the conductors of *Blackwood's Magazine*, to which she began to contribute in 1852, and where she wrote to the last. No writer in the brilliant history of the great Edinburgh magazine ever rendered better service, when all things are taken into account. It was in 1852 that she was married to her cousin, Francis Wilson Oliphant. Mr. Oliphant was a painter and designer of stained glass. He worked much with Welby Pugin, especially upon the painted windows in the new Houses of Parliament. After his marriage he occupied himself mainly with an energetic attempt to improve the art of painted glass by superintending the process of execution as well as the design. He produced the windows in the antechapel of King's College, Cambridge, those in the chancel of Aylesbury Church, and several in Ely Cathedral. He had also a share, along with William Dyce, in the famous choristers' window at Ely. His young wife continued to write energetically and successfully, and for some years all went well. Then Mr. Oliphant fell into bad health and had to go to Rome, where he died in October, 1859. One son had been born before his death, and another was born a month or two after. Mrs. Oliphant, left a widow after seven years of happiness, set herself with unshaken fortitude to the long labor now completed. She was devoted to her two boys, and they repaid her love. Unfortunately, however, they both inherited the delicacy of their father. The elder, Cyril, who published a little book on Alfred de Musset in his mother's 'Foreign Classics,' died in 1890, and four years later the younger son, Francis Romano Oliphant, followed his brother. The last blow was peculiarly heavy. Mrs. Oliphant had been very closely associated with this son, who had contributed to the *Spectator* and written much in his mother's work on the 'Victorian Age of English Literature.' The strain was very severe, and it seemed for a time as if it must be too much. She rallied, however, in a manner, but never at all perfectly, and now the home circle is completed on the other side. Mrs. Oliphant was solaced by the companionship of a niece, now married in Dundee, in whom to the very last she took the warmest interest."

Although Mrs. Oliphant wrote many novels, many biographical works, and many volumes of essays, criticism, etc., her greatest work was done in the capacity of a magazine journalist, and the best of it appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

The editor of *Blackwood's* in his July number pays a well-deserved tribute to the ability and character of a contributor who had served the magazine for some forty-five years. After an appreciation of her talents as a novelist, he proceeds with the following very interesting remarks, pertaining chiefly to her relation to this famous Edinburgh periodical:

"It is, however, less as a novelist than as an essayist and critic that we prefer to think of Mrs. Oliphant here; and while we are proud that the great bulk of her work in this direction has adorned the pages of 'Maga' for so many years, it is from sincere conviction and in no spirit of boasting that we would claim for our charming 'Looker-on' the proud title of the most accomplished periodical writer of her day. Mrs. Oliphant's critical powers have happily more enduring monuments than the pages of any magazine, but it was nevertheless in periodical writing—the medium she loved best—that she attained perhaps her highest felicity of style. With a fine disregard of fame and in stanch adherence to the traditions of her youth, Mrs. Oliphant firmly believed in the wisdom of anonymity in magazine writing, so that few can therefore have any conception of the variety and extent of her labors in this field. Fearless as a critic, she would brush aside what she deemed unworthy and decadent with mocking and stinging irony, while everything that made for the honor and purity of literature would meet with the most genial, sympathetic, and generous praise.

"And if the loss sustained by English literature is great, how shall we estimate the more personal loss of a tried friend and brilliant contributor? More than half a century ago Mrs. Oliphant, as a young girl of remarkable literary promise, was led by the gentle 'Delta' tremblingly before the dread tribunal of Christopher North. 'So long as she is young and happy, work will do her no harm,' said the sage, who little knew that he was addressing one who more than any other was to maintain unimpaired the traditions of his beloved 'Maga,' and to find the crowning work of her life in recording its not uneventful annals. She was already an old contributor when she wrote her first 'Christmas Tale' for the memorable number in which George Eliot began the 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' and that faithful, loyal, brilliant work was destined to long outlive the young and happy years of which the 'professor' spoke, and which, alas! were all too few, and literature, instead of being the joy of a happy leisure, became the unfailing solace of a life that knew many and bitter sorrows. But no grief could avail to quench Mrs. Oliphant's sunny optimism and invariable youthfulness of spirit.

Though strongly imbued with the literary traditions of the past, she was ever sympathetic with change and progress—so long as the progress seemed to her to betoken good; and her voice was but lately heard eloquent in recording the glorious progress of the reign. And, indeed, among those who have made Victorian literature memorable, Mrs. Oliphant must ever retain a very high place; and it is to her eternal honor that, amid remarkable changes in the popular conceptions of social and moral subjects, she ever championed in her writings all that was noble and worthy and pure. In this year of loyal rejoicing we would venture to repeat what was said in 'Maga' fourteen years ago, that in high and lofty example of perfect womanliness Mrs. Oliphant has been to the England of letters what the queen has been to our society as a whole."

LESLIE STEPHEN ON PASCAL.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for July publishes as its first article the lecture which Leslie Stephen addressed to the West London Ethical Society upon Pascal. The task which Mr. Leslie Stephen set himself to do was to "consider in what way Pascal's view was colored by the conditions of the day, and what are its true relations to the development of thought."

He says the "Provincial Letters" mark an epoch in theological disputes and literature. Pascal's friends had entangled themselves in hopelessly intricate controversies, devoid apparently of all human interest:

"Pascal put the point so clearly and with such dexterous irony that not only the religious world, but the world of laughers and of sensible men—rightly powerful in France—came to his side. When he had finished, the great Society of Jesus was stamped with an opprobrium from which it has never been able to free itself, and Pascal had created, once for all, so the highest authorities assure us, a model of admirable French prose. That a man, dying before forty, immersed in ascetic practices and having to struggle against constant infirmity, should have produced so great an effect in philosophy, in science, and in literature, is astonishing; and I think that, even among the great men of a great time, there is no one who excites more the sense of pure wonder at sheer intellectual power."

PASCAL AND THE JESUITS.

The article, as befits a lecture, is one of exposition, setting forth why it was that Pascal waxed so wroth with the Jesuit doctrine of probability and of intention. The real underlying

contrast between the Jesuits and Pascal is thus stated:

"Essentially the struggle is between the view which assimilates the moral law to the positive law and that which makes it define the heart or character; between the law which says 'do this' and the law which says 'be this.' The ultimate moral principles, understood as defining the qualities of the heart, may claim to be immutable and eternal. Love your neighbor as yourself! it has been said, sums up the whole of your duty to men, and it is true in all times and places. Substitute for this an external law—an attempted catalogue of the precise actions which I am to do if I love my neighbor—and you must at once have innumerable exceptions and distinctions: the law must alter as circumstances change and actions be classed under one clause or another, according to superficial distinctions which sometimes, as we see, enable you to get the benefit of one law by combining two innocent actions. Therefore if you attribute the immutability of the internal law of the heart to the external law of conduct, you are forced to equivocate and have recourse to subterfuge."

RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

Pascal's fundamental point was that goodness consisted in the love of God. All that is good in man is the action of the Divine Spirit. All that is evil is the corruption of human nature. Turning from the "Provincial Letters" to the "Thoughts," Mr. Stephen quotes Pascal's famous declaration in favor of taking holy water, attending mass, and doing other rites "which will naturally make you believe and will stupefy you." Mr. Stephen says:

"Was Pascal, then, a skeptic or a sincere believer? The answer is surely obvious. He was a sincere, a humble, and even an abject believer precisely because he was a thorough-going skeptic. The great Pascal, however, remains. This much I will venture to say. The root of all Pascal's creed, if I have judged rightly, is that primary doctrine: Man is corrupt and all good is due to the inspiration of God. I think, therefore I am, says Descartes; I tremble, therefore God is, adds Pascal. His creed is made of feeling as well as of logic. That gives skepticism on one side and faith on the other. He is himself, as he declared man to be in general, a kind of incarnate antinomy. As he brings the heart into hopeless conflict with reason; as he manages at once to exaggerate the baseness and grandeur of human nature; as he urges alternately with extraordinary keenness two aspects of truth and is forced to make them contradictory instead of complementary; as his moral position is on one side

pure, elevating, and a standing rebuke to all the meaner tendencies of his generation, and yet, on the other, becomes morbid, perverse, and impracticable, because he has separated life into its incommensurable elements—he leaves to us not a final solution, but a problem: How to form a system which shall throughout be reasonable and founded upon fact, and yet find due place and judicious guidance for the higher elements, which he has really perverted in the effort to exaggerate their importance."

The best sentence in Mr. Stephen's lecture is that in which he points out the immense difference of the point of view that takes place when, for the old idea that the world began six thousand years ago, there is substituted the modern conception of the immense time during which man has lived on this planet. When the six-thousand-year theory was sincerely held "the Catholic Church could still represent itself to the historian as the central phenomenon of all human history, not as an institution which dates but from a geological yesterday, and peculiar to a special group of nations which forms but a minute minority of the race. Faith in God could therefore be identified with faith in the Church, and a little factor in a vast evolution as equivalent to the whole."

A FRENCHMAN ON AMERICAN RELIGION.

M. DE COUBERTIN, in the first June number of the *Nouvelle Revue*, gives his impressions of religion in the United States.

In America, he observes, the spheres of religion and the State are constitutionally distinct. The Government professes to ignore the existence of religion, and yet prayer is an invariable accompaniment of all manifestations of the national life. No foundation stone is laid, no important meeting is held without an appeal for the Divine assistance; Congress has its chaplain; the State legislatures request many ministers of different creeds to preside at the openings of their sittings; in the President's message he summons the people to unite in a common thanksgiving toward the Sovereign Ruler of the world; in the public schools the Bible is read to children and commented upon; the rules of the army and navy contain provision for the regular celebration of Divine worship; and, what is still more significant, the laws relating to property are in favor of benefactions for religious objects. M. de Coubertin observes that there is one article in the American Constitution which is understood, and which does not appear in the text, but which is in full vigor, namely, "the Christian religion is the religion of the State." What is this

Christian religion? It has undergone an evolution between the years 1620 and 1893. The men of the seventeenth century held a somewhat rigid and intolerant creed. The civilization of Asia and of Europe was odious to them, and their idea of moral regeneration was based upon a stern austerity. It is a different picture in 1893. There is a great assembly of religions; a cardinal of the Roman Church presides. Around him are represented the various Protestant sects, the priests of Buddha, dignitaries of Islam, deputations from the most distant and the most ancient monasteries and temples in the world. We see that what is lost to dogma is gained to sentiment. On the shore of Lake Michigan meets indeed a council, but it is a council without anathema and without excommunication. M. de Coubertin goes on to deal with the curious religious phenomena of America, such as "the revivals." The Americans are essentially more sentimental than any other nation in the world, and this singular religious hypnotism to which they seem to abandon themselves in these revivals is the marvel of all visitors to America.

MORMONISM—THE SECTS.

Mormonism appears to retain largely its hold upon its adherents. Brigham Young displayed an almost Satanic ingenuity in his teaching of polygamy, for the result has been that the younger generation of Mormons are prevented by public opinion from entering other religious bodies, where they are regarded as illegitimate, and hence it is that the Mormon community is more stable and holds together better than any other religious body except, possibly, the Church of Rome. M. de Coubertin has a very high opinion of American charity, which is usually anonymous and extremely self-denying.

Perhaps the most ordinary feature of American religious life is the practice of exchanging pulpits. This practice has an extraordinary influence on sermons in America. Thus if a Baptist minister accepts an invitation to preach in a Presbyterian chapel, or if a Congregationalist minister is preaching to Lutherans, it is not with the intention of being disagreeable and of wounding the convictions of his hearers. On the contrary, the preacher seeks, as the Parliament of Religions did at Chicago, for points of agreement and not of difference. The clergy in America are usually very well educated, and their social influence continues to increase, while their religious rôle decreases. Of course, with all this there is a certain vague eclecticism, which is curiously seen in the dedication of a church in California to "God Universal." M. de Coubertin found much to interest him in our religious life.

PRESIDENT JORDAN ON EVOLUTION.

"EVOLUTION: What It Is and What It Is Not" is the subject of a paper in the *August Arena* by President Jordan, of Stanford University.

In Dr. Jordan's conception the word evolution is now legitimately used in four different senses. "It is the name of a branch of science. It is a theory of organic existence. It is a method of investigation, and it is the basis of a system of philosophy."

Organic evolution, or bionomics, Dr. Jordan regards as the greatest of the sciences, "including in its subject-matter not only all natural history, not only processes like cell-division and nutrition, not only the laws of heredity, variation, natural selection, and mutual help, but all matters of human history, and the most complicated relations of civics, economics, or ethics. In this enormous science no fact can be without a meaning, and no fact or its underlying forces can be separated from the great forces whose interaction from moment to moment writes the great story of life."

WHAT IS "DARWINISM"?

The word evolution is also applied to the theory of the origin of organs and of species by divergence and development, the theory that all forms of life have sprung from a common stock, which has undergone change as a result of forces and influences known as "factors of organic evolution." This is Darwinism, and Dr. Jordan says that this hypothesis is as well attested as the theory of gravitation, while its elements are open to less doubt.

In still another sense the word is applied to a method of investigation—the study of present conditions in the light of the past.

Finally, the word evolution has been applied to the philosophical conceptions to which the theory of evolution gives rise.

WHAT EVOLUTION IS NOT.

President Jordan then turns his attention to "some things which evolution is not:"

"Evolution is not a theory that 'man is a developed monkey.' The question of the immediate origin of man is not the central or overshadowing question of evolution. This question offers no special difficulties in theory, although the materials for exact knowledge are in many directions incomplete. Homologies more perfect than those connecting man with the great group of monkeys could not exist. These imply the blood-relationship of the human race with the great host of apes and monkeys. As to this there can be no shadow of a doubt. And as

similar homologies connect man with all members of the group of mammals, similar blood-relationship must exist. And homologies, less close but equally unmistakable, connect all backboned animals one with another; and the lowest backboned types are closely joined to worm-like forms not usually classed as vertebrates.

"It is perfectly true that, with the higher or anthropoid apes, the relations with man are extremely intimate. But man is not simply 'a developed ape.' Apes and men have diverged from the same primitive stock, ape-like, man-like, but not exactly the one or the other. No apes or monkeys now extant could apparently have been ancestors of primitive man. None can ever 'develop' into man. As man changes and diverges, race from race, so do they. The influence of effort, the influence of surroundings, the influence of the sifting process of natural selection, acts upon them as it acts upon man."

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

Evolution is often confused with the theory of spontaneous generation, but Dr. Jordan insists that there is no necessary connection between the two, as has been so often assumed both by scientists and by the laity.

"If spontaneous generation exists, it is a factor in evolution. If it is a factor, our explanation of the meaning and nature of homology must be fundamentally changed. But it may be that it should be changed. We cannot show that spontaneous generation does not exist. All we know is that we have no means of recognizing it."

EVOLUTION NOT A RELIGION.

Dr. Jordan declines to accept evolution as a new religion:

"There are many definitions to religion, but evolution does not fit any of them. It is no more a religion than gravitation is. One may imagine that some enthusiastic follower of Newton may, for the first time, have seen the majestic order of the solar system, may have felt how futile was the old notion of guiding angels, one for each planet to hold it up in space. He may have received his first clear vision of the simple relations of the planets, each forever falling toward the sun and toward each other, each one by the same force forever preserved from collision. Such a man might have exclaimed, 'Great is gravitation; it is the new religion, the religion of the future!' In such manner, men trained in dead traditions, once brought to a clear insight of the noble simplicity and adequacy of the theory of evolution, may have exclaimed, 'Great is evolution; it is the new religion, the religion of the future!'"

GENIUS AND STATURE.

MR. HAVELOCK ELLIS, in the *Nineteenth Century* for July, conducts a very interesting examination of the question whether there is any connection between genius and stature. He comes to the conclusion that there is, but it is not the connection popularly believed to exist. The proverb says "Good stuff is put up into small bundles," and it is notorious that dwarfs are supposed to be much more quick-witted than giants. Mr. Havelock Ellis subjects the question to an elaborate examination, and comes to the conclusion that there is no truth in the popular belief. The truth appears to be that men of genius are either taller or shorter than ordinary men. Genius is not favorable to the commonplace average. Persons between five feet four inches and five feet nine inches are of medium height. He takes the names of 341 notable persons about whose stature we have any information and comes to the conclusion that only 74 were of medium height, while 142 were taller and 125 shorter than the average. Another author who looks into the subject finds that of 84 famous writers, 40 were tall, 20 were of middle height, and 24 were short. This preponderance of exceptionally tall over exceptionally short persons among those who possessed genius has hitherto been unsuspected:

"While among the ordinary population the vast majority of 68 per cent. was of middle height, among men of genius, so far as the present investigation goes, they are only 22 per cent., the tall being 41 per cent. instead of 16, and the short 37 instead of 16."

STATISTICS OF GREAT MEN'S HEIGHTS.

Mr. Ellis' tables are too lengthy to be quoted in full, but the following condensed list will be scanned with interest:

"*Tall*.—Burke (5 ft. 10), Burns (nearly 5 ft. 10), Sir R. Burton (nearly 6 ft.), Carlyle (5 ft. 11), Cobbett (over 6 ft.), Coleridge (5 ft. 9½), O. Cromwell (5 ft. 10), Darwin (about 6 ft.), Dumas fils (5 ft. 10), Fielding (over 6 ft.), Hawthorne (5 ft. 10½), A. Lincoln (6 ft. 1), Marryat (5 ft. 10), Peter the Great (6 ft. 8½), Sir W. Raleigh (about 6 ft.), C. Reade (over 6 ft.), Sir W. Scott (about 6 ft.), Shelley (5 ft. 11), Southey (5 ft. 11), Thackeray (6 ft. 4), A. Trollope (5 ft. 10), G. Washington (6 ft. 3), Whitman (6 ft.), Hans Andersen, Argo, T. Arnold, Bismarck, Lord Brougham, Bunyan, Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, Clive, Columbus, Dumas père, Emerson, Flaubert, Froude, Goethe, Gounod, Helmholtz, A. von Humboldt, Leigh Hunt, Huxley, Edward Irving, Sir Henry Irving, Dr. Johnson, Ben Johnson. Lamartine, Lessing, Li Hung Chang, Longfellow, Mirabeau, Molière, Moltke, Petrarch, Richelieu, J. P. Richter, Ruskin, Schiller, Schopenhauer, Sheridan, Sir Philip Sidney, Smollett, Sterne, Taine, Tasso, Tennyson, St. Thomas Aquinas, Tourgueneff, D. Webster, William the Silent, Wordsworth.

"*Medium*.—Lord Beaconsfield (5 ft. 9), Byron (5 ft. 8½), Sir A. Cockburn (5 ft. 6), Dickens (5 ft. 9), Gladstone (about 5 ft. 8), Bulwer Lytton (about 5 ft. 9), F. D. Maurice (5 ft. 7), J. S. Mill (5 ft. 8), S. Richardson (about 5 ft. 5), D. G. Rossetti (barely 5 ft. 8), Swift (5 ft. 8), Voltaire (5 ft. 7), Wellington (5 ft. 7), Wesley (5 ft. 6), Zola (5 ft. 7), Alexander the Great (or short), Lord Bacon, St. Bernard, Browning, Camoens, Confucius, Cowper, Dante, De Foe, St. Francis of Assisi (rather below), Hazlitt, Heine, Hood, Keble, J. R. Lowell, Luther, Guy de Maupassant, Michaelangelo, Newton (or short), Poe (or short), Renan, Sydney Smith, Spinoza.

"*Short*.—Balzac (nearly 5 ft. 4), Beethoven (5 ft. 4), W. Blake (barely 5 ft.), St. Francis Xavier (4 ft. 6), Kant (about 5 ft.), Keats (5 ft.), Meissonier (about 5 ft.), T. Moore (5 ft.), Napoleon (5 ft. 1¾), Nelson (5 ft. 4), De Quincey (5 ft. 3 or 4), Thiers (5 ft. 3), Bishop Wilberforce (5 ft. 3), Aristotle, Barrow, Baskerville, Beccaria, Bentham, Admiral Blake, Calvin, T. Campbell, Comte, Sir Francis Drake, Dryden, Erasmus, Faraday, Garrick, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Gray, Warren Hastings, Hogarth, O. W. Holmes, Horace, D. Jerrold, Kepler, Laud, Locke, Macaulay, Charles Martel, Melancthon, Mendelssohn, Milton (or medium), Montaigne, Sir T. More, Montesquieu, Mozart, Lord John Russell, Spenser, Dean Stanley, Turner, Wagner, Lord Westbury."

A STUDY IN FOLK-SONGS.

IN the July number of *Music* Prof. John Com-fort Fillmore publishes an interesting paper on "The Forms Spontaneously Assumed by Folk-Songs." Assuming the correctness of Wallascheck's theory that the rhythmic impulse precedes the impulse to produce musical tones, and, indeed, leads up to the production of such tones, Professor Fillmore has raised the question: "What is the line of least resistance for the primitive man making music spontaneously?"

"The emotional excitement which generates the impulse to rhythmic beating with the hands or club and to the rhythmic stamping of feet also finds expression in shouts; and these vocal impulses naturally tend to recur in regular pulsations corresponding to the rhythm of the feet, the handclapping, or the drum. The evidence goes to show that these shouts, after a while, tend to become musical in character, to occur in a monotone of definite pitch, or, more frequently, in successive tones which bear to each other well-defined pitch-relations.

"Of course these phenomena must be governed by some natural law, and that law must be discoverable. When primitive man begins to produce musical tones varying in pitch, the successive melodic intervals must occur along the line of least resistance. He is not working on any preconceived theory; he is expressing his excited feelings freely and spontaneously, and it would seem self-evident that the results of this activity must be expressed in forms determined by the universal law of all physical movement."

SONGS OF THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

In connection with his paper, Professor Fillmore presents a series of phonographic records of Navajo Indian songs taken by Dr. Washington Matthews, U. S. A. Commenting on the song which is reproduced herewith, he says:

"It is in a major key and the tones of the major tonic chord predominate; but it employs



A NAVAJO SONG.

somewhat prominently the sixth tone of the major scale and much less prominently the second and seventh tones. Its characteristic melodic phrase, which is repeated many times, is as completely diatonic as our own melodies. The sixth of the scale, as here used, plainly implies a harmony closely related to the tonic, either the subdominant or the relative minor chord. The seventh of the scale is here used as a mere melodic by-tone leading up to the keynote. The second of the scale occurs only once in the whole song and may possibly have been intended for the keynote; for the Indian does not always perfectly realize his own intentions as regards intonation. Indeed, he can hardly be said to have any clear intentions with respect to pitch-relations; he rather seems to be groping blindly and to follow the line of the tonic chord with occasional digressions into closely related chords, in obedience to a dim, intuitive perception of the harmonic relations of tones."

A COMPARATIVE STUDY.

At the World's Fair in 1893 Professor Fillmore obtained a number of songs from the Kwakiutl Indians, who live at the north end of Vancouver Island, and these songs, he says, have the same qualities of decided tonality and chord-relationship in their melodic intervals. At the same time he obtained characteristic specimens of songs from the South Sea Islanders, Dahomeyans, Arabs, Turks, Japanese, and Chinese. He had already taken down the songs of several American Indian tribes.

"All these songs I have studied carefully, and I have compared them with the recorded folk-songs of the different European races. While the music of each race has its own characteristic style and is stamped with its own individual race-character as regards emotional expression, they all

have in common the same major and minor tonality with which we are familiar, and the same harmonic quality. Melody everywhere, the world over, is harmonic melody; is based, apparently, on a more or less distinct perception of the natural harmonic relations of tones.

"Why this is so I will not now consider; it would far exceed the limits prescribed for this paper to go into speculations of this kind. Suffice it to say that not only are the impulses which lead to the production of music the same for all races of men, but the correlations of the psychical processes with the physiological and physical relations of music are also universal.

"The evidence all points in the same direction, and each new collection of folk-songs, from whatever source, has thus far made it cumulative as regards the question I raised at the outset of this discussion. If several hundred folk-songs, collected from numerous races of the most diverse character, are sufficient to justify an induction, then am I warranted in concluding that the line of least resistance for primitive man making music spontaneously is a harmonic line. Folk-melody is always and everywhere, so far as now appears, harmonic melody, however dim the perception of harmonic relations and however untrained and inexperienced as regards music the untaught savage may be. The first harmonic relations to be displayed in folk-songs are naturally the simplest—those of the tonic and its chord. The more complex relations are gradually evolved as a result of the growth of experience."

Professor Fillmore concludes with a plea for the scientific study of American aboriginal folk-songs.

THE RECORD REIGN OF THE MICROBE.

THE reign of the microbe over the scientific imagination is, it appears from a paper by Mrs. Percy Frankland in July *Longman's* on "Bacteriology in the Queen's Reign," coeval with the reign of her majesty. In 1837 Latour startled the world of science by declaring yeast to be composed of living spherules. Now the microorganism is a very familiar conception, entering into the practical conduct of even brewery and dairy:

"In order to compete on modern lines with foreign dairy produce, it will be necessary to establish dairy schools where bacteriology may be taught, and where instruction may be given in the principles of scientific butter and cheese making."

There are greater wonders wrought by applied bacteriology:

"Wine and tobacco manufacturers, on appli-

cation, may respectively obtain the bacterial means of transforming the crudest must into the costliest claret and the coarsest tobacco into the most fragrant Havana."

Agriculture has also benefited:

"Bacterial fertilizers are among the latest achievements which bacteriology has accomplished in this wonderful half-century, and the purchase of special varieties of bacteria to suit the requirements of particular kinds of leguminous plants is now fast becoming a mere every-day commercial transaction."

Bacterial poisons have also rid farmers of the plague of field mice, and may yet deliver Australia from the plague of rabbits:

"Museums of bacteria exist, and bacteria can be bought or exchanged by collectors with as much facility as postage-stamps! . . . From these bacterial depots carefully bred and nurtured varieties may be dispatched to all parts of the world in response to orders in the same way as we now select and write for a special brand of tea or coffee from our grocer!"

Coming to preventive medicine, the writer remarks:

"Anthrax, tuberculosis, cholera, typhoid, tetanus, erysipelas, are only a few of the diseases the active agents of which bacteriology has revealed to us. Bacteriology has, however, not been content to merely identify particular microorganisms with particular diseases—it has striven to devise means by which such diseases may be mastered, and one of the most glorious achievements of the past sixty years is the progress which has been made in the domain of preventive medicine."

Serumtherapy, much used for the cure of diphtheria, tetanus, and other maladies, seems "destined to revolutionize the treatment of disease."

"The astounding fact that the blood of animals which have been trained to artificially withstand a particular disease becomes endowed with the power of protecting other animals from that disease is only in the earliest stages of its application. . . . The latest use which has been made of this method of combating disease is the employment of plague-serum for the cure of bubonic plague in India."

Next comes the revolution wrought in surgery:

"Foremost, however, among the beneficent reforms which have followed in the wake of bacteriology must be placed the antiseptic treatment of wounds, or Listerism, as it is now universally designated, in recognition of its renowned champion, the president of the Royal Society."

Not least of the benefits conferred on society

has been the immensely greater care taken in supervising our water and our milk supplies. The principal names mentioned by Mrs. Frankland are Latour, Schwann, Kützing, preëminently Pasteur, Hansen, Koch, and Lister.

RABIES AND THE "DOG DAYS."

IN *Our Animal Friends* for July the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals once more protests against the use of the misleading phrase, "the dog days," by which people understand the period of greatest heat, chiefly in July and August of each year, and which has caused the needless death of many a dog thoughtlessly described as "mad" during this heated term, when it is supposed that all dogs are in a peculiar danger of rabies, and that human beings are therefore in peculiar danger from hydrophobia, a disease believed to be communicated by the bite of a rabid dog.

On the other hand, *Our Animal Friends* declares that there is no kind of weather, hot or cold, when a dog is peculiarly liable to rabies, which is a rare disease at all seasons of the year. There are no more cases in July or August than in December or January.

"It follows, therefore, that there is no more reason to dread our family friend, the dog, in hot weather than in cold, and no more reason to dread hydrophobia from his bite at one time of the year than at another. The phrase 'dog days' is a false and misleading phrase, which all humane persons ought to avoid in the interest of the dog."

In the interest of human beings, too, *Our Animal Friends* contends that everything possible should be done to remove the unfounded terror of hydrophobia, which is one of the rarest of diseases and which, when it appears to be developed, is believed by many physicians to be in most cases "a simulated disease produced by a morbid imagination."

Nevertheless, rabies among dogs does exist, although during the thirty years since the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established not a single undoubted case has fallen under the observation of its officers or agents, who have been constantly on the lookout; among over one hundred and sixty thousand dogs and other small animals cared for at the New York Shelter during the past three years, not one case of rabies has been found.

HOW TO TELL A MAD DOG.

To aid in the correct diagnosis of rabies the society publishes the following statement of symptoms, which are certainly not at all what the

popular conception of the malady has led us to associate with it:

"1. It is supposed that a mad dog dreads water. It is not so. The mad dog is very likely to plunge his head to the eyes in water, though he cannot swallow it and laps it with difficulty.

"2. It is supposed that a mad dog runs about with evidences of intense excitement. It is not so. The mad dog *never runs about* in agitation; he never gallops; he is always alone, usually in a strange place, where he jogs along slowly. If he is approached by dog or man, he shows no sign of excitement, but when the dog or man is near enough, he snaps and resumes his solitary trot.

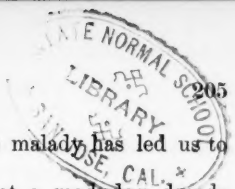
"3. If a dog barks, yelps, whines, or growls, that dog is not mad. The only sound a mad dog is ever known to emit is a hoarse howl, and that but seldom. Even blows will not extort an outcry from a mad dog. Therefore, if any dog, under any circumstances, utters any other sound than that of a hoarse howl, that dog is not mad.

"4. It is supposed that the mad dog froths at the mouth. It is not so. If a dog's jaws are covered or flecked with white froth, that dog is not mad. The surest of all signs that a dog is mad is a thick and ropy brown mucus clinging to his lips, which he often tries vainly to tear away with his paws or to wash away with water.

"5. If your own dog is bitten by any other dog, watch him carefully. If he is infected by rabies, you will discover signs of it possibly in from six to ten days. Then he will be restless, often getting up only to lie down again, changing his position impatiently, turning from side to side, and constantly licking or scratching some particular part of his head, limbs, or body. He will be irritable and inclined to dash at other animals, and he will sometimes snap at objects which he imagines to be near him. He will be excessively thirsty, lapping water eagerly and often. Then there will be glandular swellings about his jaws and throat, and he will vainly endeavor to rid himself of a thick, ropy mucous discharge from his mouth and throat. If he can, he will probably stray away from home and trot slowly and mournfully along the highway or across country, meddling with neither man nor beast unless they approach him, and then giving a single snap. The only exception to this behavior occurs in ferocious dogs which, during the earlier stage of excitement, may attack any living object in sight."

This information is given on the authority of physicians who have made a special study of the subject.

In view of the popular misapprehension regarding the symptoms of rabies, the society has put out a leaflet dealing fully with the matter.



PASTEUR.

A Tribute to His Humanity.

MRS. PERCY FRANKLAND contributes to *Good Words* for July a sketch of Pasteur, the famous vivisectionist, which represents him in a very different light from that in which he appeared in the eyes of, say, Dr. Anna Kingsford and others. According to Mrs. Percy Frankland, the famous scientist was a man of exceptional tenderness and feeling, and this sympathy was not limited to human beings, but extended to the unfortunate creatures who were subjected to experiments in his laboratory. Mrs. Frankland says:

"His visits to the hospitals, which at one time were a daily occurrence, caused him acute mental and physical pain. Endowed with an extraordinary sympathy for and sensitiveness to the sufferings of his fellow creatures, he would often come away quite overcome with what he had been obliged to witness in the course of his work. The repugnance was, however, sternly repressed.

"But Pasteur's sensitiveness to suffering in others and reluctance to inflict pain was perhaps most remarkably shown in the course of his experiments on the treatment of rabies. Usually when an experiment was planned, it was at once put into execution; but in the case of some observations on animals which it was necessary to undertake before any fresh advance in the subject could be made, Pasteur delayed, hesitated, unable to make up his mind to have them carried out, shrinking from the suffering which he feared might be caused to the animal. The experiment in question was, however, absolutely necessary under the circumstances, and it was performed one day when Pasteur was absent from the laboratory. On hearing what had occurred Pasteur's first thought was for the *pauvre bête*, and his relief was intense when his assistant fetched the dog and he saw it running about perfectly happy and well.

"But perhaps one of the most characteristic traits about Pasteur was his devotion to children. There is a picture of him extant distributing bonbons at the institute to little children while superintending the inoculations, and it was in the attempt to save a child's life that Pasteur subjected himself to one of the fiercest torrents of abuse with which he was assailed. A little child was brought to him which had been bitten thirty-seven days previously by a rabid animal, and he was begged to inoculate it. In vain did his assistants point out to him that to treat a case, already practically hopeless by reason of the long interval which had elapsed since the infliction of the wound, would, in the almost certain event of

failure, endanger the reputation of the treatment and expose him to fresh attacks from a public at that time unfavorable and unsympathetic. All the arguments, powerful as they were, could not deter him. 'If the child has only one in ten thousand chances of recovery, I ought to try everything,' was Pasteur's only reply. The result was not successful, and the attacks and discussions were renewed with increased bitterness and animosity."

STATE AGAINST CATERPILLAR.

BY way of explanation of the striking title of his article in the August *Harper's*—"A State in Arms Against a Caterpillar"—Mr. Fletcher Osgood remarks:

"The State in arms is Massachusetts; the caterpillar, a hairy creeper, spinner, and cruncher, soot-gray in ground-color, dotted with crimson and blue. When full grown he is thick and long as a pill-vial. He is hardy and appallingly prolific, and is named the gypsy-caterpillar, child of the gypsy-moth."

Few people realize the danger to the whole country involved in the propagation of this pest. The gypsy-moth was brought from France over twenty-six years ago to Medford, one of Boston's suburbs. By 1889 the caterpillars were devouring groves and gardens, fields, orchards, and every green thing.

A FRIGHTFUL INCREASE.

"When the impulse of transformation drove these creatures in July to shelter, they huddled under whatever offered them protection about and even in the houses they had beleaguered. Here, casting their hairy coats, they soon changed into pupæ; these about August evolved into moths, which dying, as their nature is, soon after birth, left behind them myriads of hardy, fertile eggs to hatch by regular course in the following spring.

"The egg clutches thus deposited embossed their shelters with spongy ocher nodules, close huddled as the globules in fish spawn. The householders scraped them off by the peck. Additionally, eight brimming cart-loads were removed by a small official force. Each gypsy egg cluster contains on an average about six hundred eggs. During six weeks of 1891 seven hundred and sixty thousand of these clusters, within a restricted local district, were by official means destroyed. Not greatly less than half a billion caterpillars were thus crushed in the shell.

"But this wholesale destruction did not even liberate the territory immediately threatened, much less the outlying suburban regions into which the pest had spread.

"The careful reckoning of science has demonstrated that the unrestricted caterpillar increase of a single pair of gypsy-moths would suffice in eight years to devour the entire vegetation of the United States. In the ordinary course of nature (let Heaven be thanked for it!) such increase never is left wholly unrestricted.

"Still, looking at it even in the most hopeful way, this outlandish invasion was a fearful portent to the entire nation. Let the 'gypsy' once get fairly free of the bounds within which, as we shall see, the State of Massachusetts has up to this time confined him; let him then multiply according to his nature, and not only would all our fruit and field crops go down in quantity before him (tobacco very doubtfully excepted), but the shade upon which depends our water-supply would be more seriously threatened by this creature than it now is by forest fires or the woodman's axe. The water-supply of many districts, too, might well suffer extreme pollution by dying hosts of caterpillars. In brief, every interest that our country owns, whether artistic, recreative, or economic, is to-day most seriously threatened."

It might be supposed that in nature's domain there would be foes of the caterpillar strong enough and numerous enough to make serious inroads on the pest, but Mr. Osgood declares that "neither birds nor beasts nor reptiles nor insects, nor whatever harm may spring from pestilence or weather, have so far, in this land, come near to keeping down the gypsy pest below the peril mark. Recognizing the aid of all these agencies, feeble and partial though it is, the State of Massachusetts must proceed upon the knowledge, won by the hardest of experience, that the one enemy of the gypsy-caterpillar chiefly to be relied on in her strange warfare is—man."

HOW THE BATTLE IS WAGED.

In early summer the chief procedure of the State's officials consists in trapping the caterpillars by means of bagging banded around the trunks of trees. In each district a force of ten men operates.

"As the men approach us we note that all wear numbered caps, and that all but one are uniformed in duck of the color of road dust. The exception is the inspector, whose uniform is of letter-carriers' blue. If the special inspector, the officer next higher in grade, should chance to appear now—as he may at any moment on his district rounds—we shall know him by his snow-white cap and his coat and trousers of police blue. Next above this officer is the assistant superintendent, next above him the superintendent, and

then the field director, who owes allegiance directly to the Board of Agriculture through its special Gypsy-Moth Committee. By thus subdividing and specializing this work the board finds that its effectiveness is increased all along the line, and the uniform brings the force under the scrutiny of any citizen.

"The gang we now hold under scrutiny keeps on its course till nearly out of sight, then reaching the limit that way of its district turns back, spreading out as before, and works along in the new direction to the limit, then turns and again works back, in the manner of a farmer plowing a field. So wherever at this season we go within the infested region, whether in town or country, we shall find this curious labor going vigorously on."

In August begins the season of egg-hunting, which lasts till hatching-time in April or May. "In cities, towns, and villages the force now works by an exactly ordered system from house to house and street to street by sections, scrutinizing literally every square rod of territory liable to infestation.

"And the 'territory' thus laboriously and keenly searched must be understood as including mighty shade trees to the outmost reaches of their loftiest limbs, all smaller trees and shrubs, quite often growing crops, as well as fences, gateways, walls, outbuildings, rubbish heaps (most dangerous infestation centers these!)."

DOES THE WARFARE PAY?

Mr. Osgood assures us that the results of this systematic campaign more than justify the outlay.

"So ably has this work been handled that to-day, excepting three cases of colonization just over the bounds, not a solitary instance is known of the escape of the pest beyond the limits established by the work of 1892. Moreover, the 220 square miles of territory so limited—increased to 230 by the three migrations noted—have been already two-thirds cleared or all but cleared of the pest, leaving but 75 square miles of central territory, mainly forest, which to-day is heavily infested. Even here the plague colonies are separated by wide intervals of territory wholly free from infestation. This penning up of the gypsy creature is indeed a wonderful achievement, without parallel, it is believed, in the history of economic entomology."

"The danger still exists that if adequate means are withheld for combating the ravager he may, under-specially favoring natural conditions which now and then occur, increase enormously and suddenly, break bounds, and get beyond control."

AN AMERICAN ON INDIA'S FAMINE.

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S article on the Indian famine, in the August number of the *Cosmopolitan*, is, if possible, even a stronger piece of descriptive writing than his article last month on the plague in Bombay. It is like his July article in being the frankest, the most unreserved, and apparently the most truthful article that has appeared in any prominent quarter on the fearful conditions prevailing in the most populous part of the British empire. Mr. Hawthorne does not flinch from his task, although he is dealing with matters of the most shocking and heartrending character. He has convinced himself that not less than eight millions of people had already died of the famine up to the time when his investigation was made in the spring of the present year, and that there is reason enough to fear that there will be not less than twenty million deaths in the aggregate, as the immediate or less direct consequence of the want of food throughout a great part of India.

Several things he makes clear which were not so well understood before. He shows, for example, that people are starving in India through lack of ability to purchase, and not from the actual non-existence of food. There are native merchants everywhere with wheat to sell, but the masses have no money with which to buy. In order that they may have money, the English Government in India maintains relief works, and several millions of people are now employed in such work as quarrying and breaking stone for the roads, in return for which they obtain three or four cents a day as wages, with which they go their way to purchase wheat at famine prices from the native dealers. These relief works are evidently saving the lives of millions of people; but they come very far short of meeting the whole situation. Mr. Hawthorne declares that the missionaries are, above all others, the right persons to whom to send money for the relief of suffering. In the following interesting passage he explains the position in which the British officials are placed:

"It was my great good fortune to be thrown with the missionaries from the start, and I was able to compare their methods and knowledge with those of the government people. It was as if you should sit with the audience in the front of a theater and witness the performance from that point of view, and then should go behind the scenes and see the reality. The first is the posture of the government people; the latter that of the missionaries. It is the government's misfortune, not its fault. Let me most emphatically declare that the English in India are doing all that wisdom and experience can devise, and he-

roic energy and devotion execute, to combat and diminish this stupendous calamity; they are sparing neither time, money, nor life itself. But whatever they do as a government is voided of a moiety or more of its effect by the strict necessity they are under to employ native subordinates. The moment their white backs are turned, the native subordinates pocket a part (as much as is safe, and often rather more) of the money contributed or payable, and give the relief designed for the starving to their own comparatively comfortable friends, or to persons with whom they have previously agreed to divide. It is impossible to stop this wholesale robbery, for the simple reason that there are not white men enough in India for that purpose."

Mr. Hawthorne describes the famine area as nearly half that of the United States; means of transportation are very inadequate and the climate is deadly.

"Millions, literally, of the people starve to death without the government having any knowledge thereof. In the last famine (1877-78) this was so much the case that Lord Lytton, then viceroy, was able to declare in a public address that not more than three or four persons in all India had starved for lack of food, while at the very moment he spoke, as was afterward overwhelmingly shown, not less than sixty thousand persons had died of absolute starvation, not merely in all India, but in the very district (a small one) in which the address was delivered. In that famine the number of deaths due to lack of food was between six and seven millions; so much was admitted, but there are always many deaths which are never recorded. That famine affected only a small part of the whole country, compared with the present one; yet when I returned, after my tour, to Bombay (not to England) and made the statement that eight million persons had already died of famine and disease directly caused thereby, I was met with blank incredulity. But I know, and the missionaries know, and Mr. Merewether knows, that the statement is within the truth."

Mr. Hawthorne's description of the typical village community of India is well worth reading:

"These villages are the oldest things in India. The same class have lived in them, just as they are living now, for thousands of years. The whole political structure of India is based upon the village. The great rajahs pursue their intrigues, conduct their wars, and their kingdoms pass from them and are taken by others; and all the while the village goes on unchanged and unheeding." The hundred, or possibly thousand inhabitants of the typical village rarely get twenty miles away from the place of their birth.

"Only in times of famine, like this, they wander away, after the place they are in has become as bare as the floor of your ball-room; after the roof has gone for fodder for the cattle or for fuel; after the cattle have starved to death or been sold to the dealer for one rupee, though originally bought for from thirty to a hundred; when the last pot or other bronze utensil has been given up to the *bunniah* for a handful of grain; when the hoe and the pick have gone the same way, and at last the little wooden-framed door has been carried off to defray the universal mortgage; when the last scrap of grain, to buy which all these things were sacrificed, has been eaten, and absolutely nothing, or the hope of anything, remains, within or without the four bare, roofless walls—then, after a few days' preliminary starvation, the villager wanders off, without any fixed idea of whither he shall go, but with the vague thought that any place is likely to be better than this. Of course he is generally mistaken; but one must learn by experience, even though one dies for it. Off he goes, with his wife and his children, should they be still alive, and with not clothes enough among them all to decently cover a European. Sometimes they never get out of the jungle, and die there betimes; sometimes they get to a government famine-works, and die there more slowly; sometimes they survive, and manage to live, at least, on the famine wages. But that is only in case they gain the favor of the native subordinate at the works, and actually receive the money which they work for, or in case they happen to be appointed subordinates themselves, and are thus enabled to rob the others. Hindoos have no compassion on one another, and what is more, they accept without protest whatever robbery and wrong their fellows may be enabled to subject them to. They know they would do the same in the same place; it has been the way in India for thousands of years."

Mr. Hawthorne most vividly describes a typical relief camp and poorhouse full of people too ill and emaciated to labor on the relief works. Then follows the account of a typical orphanage recruited with vast numbers of half-starved children whose parents have either died or else have abandoned their offspring, finally an account of the organization of public relief work.

"The work here was breaking stone for road ballast; the rock was brought from the hillside by one set of laborers and broken by the others. So many cubic yards must be broken and piled by each gang as a day's work; if the quantity when measured fell short of the requirement the gang was paid so much less, the deficiency being so far as possible divided between all."

THE WHEAT AREAS OF THE NORTHWEST

"THE Diversion of the Flour and Grain Traffic from the Great Lakes to the Railroads" is the subject of an article by George G. Tunell in the *Journal of Political Economy*.

Mr. Tunell shows that the most significant fact in the history of wheat-growing in the United States during the past thirty years has been the westward and northward movement of the surplus wheat-producing areas. Minnesota and the two Dakotas have become the great wheat-growing States of the Union. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois have steadily declined as wheat-producers, as is proven by figures cited from the census reports covering the years 1869, 1879, and 1889. Mr. Tunell presents these statistics in tabular form.

"At the beginning of the period under consideration New York and Pennsylvania held prominent places among the wheat-producing States, and the great wheat-raising States were for the most part on the southern shores of the chain of Great Lakes. By the middle of the eighties all this was changed and a large proportion of the surplus wheat grown in the United States was harvested in the far Northwest—the Dakotas and Minnesota being the principal wheat-growing States. The former produced no surplus wheat until the middle of the period under examination. The westward and northward movement of the wheat-raising areas has had a very decisive influence in the selection of the agencies employed in the movement eastward of the grain produced. When the grain to be shipped was raised in Ohio and Indiana and in the southern portions of Michigan and Illinois, it was almost sure to go by rail, for in nearly all cases shipment by water would involve a short rail haul to the lakes with its high local rates, and in some cases, after the grain reached the lake, it would be only slightly advanced in its eastward journey by lake shipment. Charges of transshipment in the case of the short lake shipment would be of relatively greater importance than in the case of the longer lake shipment. In the early days the grain grown in the West was produced in regions or carried to places where the railroads were in a favorable position to compete for it. Most Western wheat found its way to Chicago or Milwaukee. From these points the railroads possess a decided advantage over the lake carriers in the point of distance, for the latter must round the lower peninsula of Michigan while the former run directly across country to their destination. From Chicago to Buffalo by lake is 889 miles, while the distance from Chicago to New York City by the shortest rail route is but 912 miles. From

Buffalo to New York City by the shortest rail route is 410 miles. It thus appears that every mile covered in the passage to Buffalo by lake results in an effective eastward movement of 0.564 of a mile. By the westward and northward movement of the surplus wheat-producing region the situation has been wholly changed. The districts which formerly produced a surplus that was almost certain to go by rail now grow but little if any more wheat than will satisfy their own necessities. But the location of the new wheat-growing areas is the important factor. These districts are located directly west of Lake Superior. . . . As a result of this northward and westward movement of the wheat fields, the railroads have lost the advantage in the point of distance which they formerly possessed. By the shifting of the wheat-growing districts the lake carriers have been placed upon terms of substantial equality with the railroads."

THE AMERICAN FORESTS.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for August Mr. John Muir arraigns the spendthrift policy of our national Government toward its forests. He shows that there is still an opportunity to do works meet for repentance:

"Notwithstanding all the waste and use which have been going on unchecked like a storm for more than two centuries, it is not yet too late, though it is high time, for the Government to begin a rational administration of its forests. About seventy million acres it still owns—enough for all the country, if wisely used. These residual forests are generally on mountain slopes, just where they are doing the most good, and where their removal would be followed by the greatest number of evils; the lands they cover are too rocky and high for agriculture, and can never be made as valuable for any other crop as for the present crop of trees. It has been shown over and over again that if these mountains were to be stripped of their trees and underbrush, and kept bare and sodless by hordes of sheep and the innumerable fires the shepherds set, besides those of the millmen, prospectors, shakemakers, and all sorts of adventurers, both lowlands and mountains would speedily become little better than deserts, compared with their present beneficent fertility. During heavy rainfalls and while the winter accumulations of snow were melting, the larger streams would swell into destructive torrents; cutting deep, rugged-edged gullies, carrying away the fertile humus and soil as well as sand and rocks, filling up and overflowing their lower channel, and covering the lowland fields

with raw detritus. Drought and barrenness would follow.

THE REAL VALUE OF FORESTS.

"In their natural condition, or under wise management, keeping out destructive sheep, preventing fires, selecting the trees that should be cut for lumber, and preserving the young ones and the shrubs and sod of herbaceous vegetation, these forests would be a never-failing fountain of wealth and beauty. The cool shades of the forest give rise to moist beds and currents of air, and the sod of grasses and the various flowering plants and shrubs thus fostered, together with the network and sponge of tree roots, absorb and hold back the rain and the waters from melting snow, compelling them to ooze and percolate and flow gently through the soil in streams that never dry. All the pine-needles and rootlets and blades of grass, and the fallen decaying trunks of trees, are dams, storing the bounty of the clouds and dispensing it in perennial life-giving streams, instead of allowing it to gather suddenly and rush headlong in short-lived devastating floods. Everybody on the dry side of the continent is beginning to find this out, and, in view of the waste going on, is growing more and more anxious for government protection. The outcries we hear against forest reservations come mostly from thieves who are wealthy and steal timber by wholesale. They have so long been allowed to steal and destroy in peace that any impediment to forest robbery is denounced as a cruel and irreligious interference with 'vested rights,' likely to endanger the repose of all ungodly welfare."

The forests cry for protection—not only from knaves, but from fools as well:

"Any fool can destroy trees. They cannot run away; and if they could, they would still be destroyed—chased and hunted down as long as fun or a dollar could be got out of their bark hides, branching horns, or magnificent bole backbones. Few that fell trees plant them; nor would planting avail much toward getting back anything like the noble primeval forests. During a man's life only saplings can be grown, in the place of the old trees—tens of centuries old—that have been destroyed. It took more than three thousand years to make some of the trees in these Western woods—trees that are still standing in perfect strength and beauty, waving and singing in the mighty forests of the Sierra. Through all the wonderful, eventful centuries since Christ's time—and long before that—God has cared for these trees, saved them from drought, disease, avalanches, and a thousand straining, leveling tempests and floods; but he cannot save them from fools—only Uncle Sam can do that."

BRITISH INTERESTS AND THE WOLCOTT COMMISSION.

THE editor of the *National Review* (London) is devoting considerable attention to the doings of the International Monetary Commission sent to Europe by President McKinley. The commission's proceedings are reviewed editorially in the July number, and three contributed articles deal with the subject in its relation to distinctively "British interests." "The Monometallist View" is presented by Mr. Lloyd, the editor of the *Statist*, who is described as "one of the most influential monometallists in the city of London."

Mr. Lloyd concedes that the commissioners have done wisely to begin with France, which of all European nations has the greatest interest in the silver question, since the Bank of France has now in its vaults upward of two hundred and fifty-five million dollars of silver at the old par, and it would clearly be to the advantage of the French Government to help the United States to establish a fixed par of exchange between silver and gold. It seems hardly probable, however, that either Germany, Austria-Hungary, or Russia could be induced to adopt bimetalism. Mr. Lloyd reasons, therefore, that if the United States and France unite to secure international bimetalism they will have to look chiefly to India for help. Mr. Lloyd goes even farther when he declares, as a monometallist, that the highest interests of India are involved in the reopening of the mints to silver as soon as possible.

SILVER IN INDIA.

"The interest of India would be best served by getting rid of the present state of things. In the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech last year, already twice referred to, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach very properly observed that India has now an inconvertible and appreciated currency which cannot be regarded as either satisfactory or permanent. And every man who understands the subject thoroughly agrees with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Every one is of accord that the present is only a provisional state of things, and that India must either go back to the single silver standard as of old, or must follow the example of the European countries and adopt a single gold standard. I will not now enter into an elaborate discussion to show that India is too poor to adopt a gold standard, and that the attempt to acquire the metal would disturb the trade of the whole world and add formidably to the difficulties of India. It is enough to say that if a binding arrangement can be entered into between the United States, France, and India, it is at least possible, if

not reasonably probable, that a fixed par of exchange may be established. And if a fixed par of exchange can be established, that is all that is required for the prosperity of India. The advocates of the closing of the mints argue with much force that India acting alone cannot keep up the price of silver. But if the United States and France were also to open their mints to the coinage of silver, the demand for the metal would be so increased that we might reasonably look for some material recovery in the price, and ultimately for a steady range of value.

"I am not a bimetalist, and I do not believe that a combination between two or more countries will be able to maintain a bimetallic system. But if the United States and France think differently, and are prepared to enter into a bimetallic agreement, provided that we give such help as we can, I freely admit that we ought to do as much as is in our power, consistently with our own principles and our own interests. There is a widespread belief in the United States that this country not only maintains the gold standard at home, but keeps up a propaganda abroad to induce other countries to adopt the same standard. British readers need not be told that the British nation maintains no such propaganda. Still, the fact that the belief does exist makes it desirable to do what we can to dispel it. Our real feeling toward the United States is one of the sincerest friendship, and we have no desire to mix ourselves up in the internal affairs of the country. But we do wish to show our friendship in whatever way we can without hurting American susceptibilities. If an arrangement could be made between France and the United States on the condition that the Indian mints should be reopened, I am convinced that we should adopt the right course in the interest of India, and that in the long run the Indian Government would benefit from what would be an advantage to its subjects. Therefore, in reopening the mints at the desire of the United States and France we should not act inconsistently, but we should do what, in my opinion at all events, is our plain duty with or without any such request. Furthermore, as a monometallist, I see no objection to the Bank of England undertaking to keep one-fifth of its metallic reserve in silver. The Bank Charter act gave it the power to do so, and though, as a matter of fact, the bank never has exercised the power, I can see no objection, in principle, to its doing so, provided the United States and France accept such action as a token of our good-will and of our desire to help to carry out a policy which they think is for their good. Further, I see no good objection to the calling in of gold half-sovereigns and for the substitution of silver

pieces. A silver coin of the value of half a sovereign would be too cumbersome, but there is no need for such a coin. As a matter of national thrift I hold that the half-sovereign ought to be done away with. It wears more quickly than the sovereign, and it is of little real use. No doubt large employers of labor find it convenient to use gold when they can in payment of wages. But the large employers are not so numerous and so important that the taxpayers should be put to the expense of maintaining a costly coin simply for their convenience and without imposing upon them any contribution to the expense of keeping the half-sovereign of full weight. Moreover, if the half-sovereign saves clerical labor in the case of the large employer of labor, it is very inconvenient in the case of the work-people, whose first act usually is on getting their wages to change gold into silver, often thereby having to resort to the public-house. Excellent arguments, then, can be produced for reopening the Indian mints and for getting rid of the gold half-sovereign, altogether apart from the wish to oblige the United States and France. The only questionable suggestion is that of keeping silver as a part of its reserve by the Bank of England, and, personally, I attach no weight to the objections that have been made."

The Bimetallist View.

Mr. Elijah Helm, secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, contents himself mainly with an attempt to show that the movement toward a single gold standard which began more than a quarter of a century ago has nowhere been completely successful, and that there is no justification for the hope that it will ever become general.

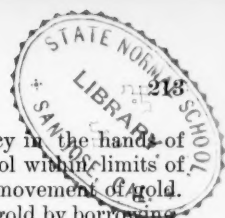
"Not one of the great States which have tried to adopt it has yet perfectly accomplished the task; not even Germany. A large amount of the old silver thalers—estimated at about £23,000,000—possessing the attribute of legal tender without limit at the full nominal value of 3 marks per thaler, is still in existence. It is true that a law passed in 1876 gave power to the Federal Council to declare the thaler legal tender to the extent of only 20 marks, thus converting it into a merely subsidiary coin, but this permissive authority has not yet been exercised. Italy was obliged to abandon the task almost as soon as it was well begun, and Austria, after some years of preparation, is still struggling on with the preliminary work. Japan has undertaken to solve the problem of passing from silver to gold by coining a half-dollar in gold, and making it legal tender for a dollar. But even this short path she has not yet begun to traverse, her government

having postponed to some undetermined date the demonetizing of the present silver currency, although, with the aid of the Chinese indemnity money, a considerable amount of gold is being accumulated for the purpose. India set out upon the path toward a gold standard four years ago, the coinage of rupees having been stopped on June 26, 1893. Adopting the plan since followed by Japan, the government of India hoped to secure its object by fixing the gold value of its monetary unit at very much less than its old par—15 rupees to the pound sterling—instead of 10 rupees—making the English equivalent 1s. 4d. per rupee. But notwithstanding that no more silver rupees have been coined, even this desideratum has not been attained, and the rupee is worth to-day only 1s. 2 11-16d. The attempt to establish a gold standard in India has thus been a complete failure, and the abundant warnings that this would be the result, which were given at the time by both monometallists and bimetalists, have been amply justified."

Canadian Currency.

Mr. F. J. Faraday, in considering the question of Great Britain's monetary relations with her colonies, takes occasion to offer one or two sharp criticisms of Canada's currency system:

"In Canada one striking feature of the day is the pressing demand by the agricultural classes for government action in forcing down railroad rates, and for the construction of competing lines from Manitoba to the American frontier, on the ground that the rates hitherto charged are oppressive in consequence of the low prices of the farmers' produce. We have seen the consequences of such reductions in the wholesale bankruptcy of American railroads. Yet the Canadian papers say that, with the ruling prices for produce, railroad charges have become for the Western farmers 'a matter of life and death.' The movement for the construction of the line from Winnipeg to Duluth has caused serious alarm in the eastern provinces of the Dominion, as being not unlikely to cut off the trade of the western from the eastern provinces. Another feature of the position in Canada is the oppressively high rate for loanable money, 6 to 7 per cent. being the discount for even the best commercial paper. Manifestly this is—in Canada as in India—a consequence, not of a demand for capital for reproductive investment, but of the precarious currency conditions. The Canadian currency system has been avowedly the type and the suggestion of the Herschell Currency Committee's Indian experiment—'a gold standard with or without a gold currency,' according to the late Mr. Bertram Currie's exposition of gold monometallic theory—and it is a system which is manifestly



wanting in every condition of true economic elasticity. It is a monetary system based, to quote the late Prof. Francis A. Walker's pithy description of all such systems, on 'the doctrine of chances,' and tied down by the necessity of maintaining a ridiculously slender gold reserve. Indeed, as a matter of fact, no one who inquires into the working of the Canadian exchanges can fail to see that the Canadian monetary system is really dependent on the gold reserve of the United States Treasury, and that any rupture of the American parity, or a balance of trade or financial indebtedness seriously adverse to Canada, would reduce it to a system of inconvertible and depreciated paper."

THE GREENBACK AS A PROTECTOR OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

A NEW turn is given to the greenback discussion by Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, in the *North American Review* for July. Mr. Brosius defends the greenback against the champions of a bank currency, basing his defense chiefly on the Government's necessity of preserving in its own hands the means of maintaining gold payments and preserving the parity of silver and gold. To give over these functions to private banking institutions would, in Mr. Brosius' opinion, imperil the gold standard.

"Assuming for the purpose of the argument that the banks without government aid could maintain gold redemption under normal conditions by the regulation of discounts, what would the operation be in practice? They would raise the rate of discount, curtail loans, contract the currency, and lower prices so as to stimulate exports and produce favorable exchange. No other mode of inviting the return of gold has been advanced by the friends of an exclusive bank currency. We would certainly deplore the necessity of obtaining gold by that process, for it involves the reduction of American wages excepting as they are protected by defensive duties. But if the currency must be contracted and prices lowered in order to secure the requisite amount of gold, would it not be preferable for that operation to be conducted under government supervision through the agency of the greenbacks? It would be more uniform in effect and less incident to shocks and local disturbances. It is, moreover, easy of accomplishment without contravening any law or policy of the Government as long as we have an adequate revenue; for the Treasury could retain the greenbacks in its vault temporarily, using them when conditions admitted of it to exchange for gold or to reduce the debt. In short, the greenbacks in connection with an

adequate revenue are an agency in the hands of the Government for the control within limits of the conditions which effect the movement of gold. So that whether we obtain our gold by borrowing, or by the slower process of contracting our currency and lowering prices so as to invite it from abroad, the Government enjoys superior facilities for either operation.

"From another point of view, the case leans strongly in favor of the greenbacks. A demand for gold to liquidate foreign balances must be met, whether the metal is in the vaults of the Treasury or those of the banks. Our debts must be paid in gold or goods. It is desirable from a business point of view to hold our reserve in such form as to make it most effective in meeting proper demands. It is consonant with reason and every man's observation that a consolidated reserve is more effective than a distributed one."

THE "ENDLESS CHAIN."

Mr. Brosius denies that the greenback is responsible for the "endless chain" which has drained our gold reserve.

"Under normal conditions of faith and confidence, easily maintained when our people are under the dominion of right reason, there will be no endless chain. For thirteen years we had none. But when conditions supervene which require it, it will be created in one place or another as long as paper currency is issued redeemable in gold. In such a case the endless chain is the means of saving the nation's honor, for without it we could not obtain the gold to pay our foreign balances, and to condemn it when conditions require it is like condemning the pustules on a man's face when he has the small-pox, though they are the means of expelling the poison which otherwise would be fatal.

"If the banks have the control of redemption, the endless chain will draw their gold as effectually as it draws it from the Treasury. When banks redeem their paper, it is issued to the next man who obtains a discount, and may come back for more gold; and so the chain continues until the banks raise the rate or stop discounting. Indeed, the desire to escape the export of gold to pay our debts by breaking the endless chain betrays an insensibility to the real nature of the situation. The better way to get rid of the endless chain is to inspire all who have fiscal relations with us with a confidence in the stability of our standard that will induce them to leave their money in American investments, and so forego the demand which sets the chain in motion."

PARITY MUST BE MAINTAINED.

"But there is another difficulty of still greater gravity which seems not to have been much con-

sidered. The Government has undertaken, and Congress has declared it to be its established policy, to maintain the parity of the two metals. When we have retired the greenbacks and parted with our gold reserve, what means are left the Government to perform that undertaking and redeem that pledge? Having surrendered the means of performance, we must logically renounce the duty and relinquish all control over redemption—which is the agency through which we maintain the parity of our money—and thus voluntarily abdicate our sovereignty over our own money."

"With the volume of our money consisting of three nearly equal parts, of gold, and silver worth half its face, and paper worth nothing except as it acquires value by convertibility, it is a Herculean task, to which private institutions are wholly unequal, to maintain their parity. Only the power of the Federal Government, with the people's wealth and faith upholding it, is commensurate with such a task. Silver is now equivalent to gold in purchasing power. It is held to that equivalence by the power of a people's faith in the nation's pledges. We have witnessed how at times the strongest faith wavered and the stoutest hearts faltered in their belief in the power of the Government to keep the metals at a parity. Does any one believe in the existence of a popular faith in the potency of private banking corporations that would be adequate to the undertaking? Is it not as plain as the way to parish church that while we are using silver on a gold basis with the disparity in value now existing, we must keep the Government in a position to protect it or we will be liable under the pressure of a gold exigency quite within the range of possible occurrence to fall to a silver basis?"

TAXATION IN FRANCE.

IN the *Revue de Paris* a financial economist attempts to prove that the French system of taxation is the best in the world. In spite of the fact that France is a republican country, there is as yet nothing in the shape of progressive taxation—that is to say, the rich man does not pay a larger sum on his property than does his poor neighbor. All attempts to establish an income tax have always been defeated, and a progressive system of taxation can only be brought in force on the basis of direct taxation. A considerable number of the taxes now paid by each French citizen date from the year 1789; but this fact does not seem to give any consolation to the republicans obliged to pay them. In 1848 an experiment was tried, by which every one, rich and poor, should pay about ten cents a head,

but this Utopian scheme of raising a State income soon fell through.

As an actual fact, the average French householder pays far more in the way of indirect taxation than he does to the tax collector; but in the one case he is, as it were, unconsciously taxed, and in the other he is obliged to hand over the actual money. Accordingly, his rates appear to him a far more unpleasant matter than the percentage which he really pays on almost everything he eats and drinks. There is scarcely an article in the French household which has not been taxed at some period of its making.

In some ways France has remained an extremely conservative country. So radical a change as the imposition of progressive inheritance taxes would have certainly provoked something like a revolution, and the merest hint of even an ordinary income tax has on more than one occasion caused great landowners to sell their land in order to invest their money in some foreign country far beyond the reach of the tax collector.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION.

What It Has Done and Left Undone.

THE Australian Federal Convention, which ended its sittings on May 5, will hold its second sitting in September. It is expected that the convention will draw up a bill for the federation of Australia, which will then be submitted to a plebiscite of the whole population. The *Australasian Review of Reviews* describes at some length what the convention has done. Mr. Fitchett says that the convention came up to expectations. The ablest public men of Australia met to discuss the whole future development of the seven colonies. Every one admires the ability, the sincerity, and the general temper of the general assembly, and each member would compare in knowledge and powers of debate and temper with any parliament in the world. Mr. Fitchett anticipates that the chief debatable questions in the bill, as drafted by the convention, relate to the federal control of railroads, rivers, and the federalization of public debts. It seems probable that the bill, as a whole, will emerge without many changes from the furnace of parliamentary criticism.

THE FEDERAL TARIFF.

Mr. Higgins in his paper describing the decisions arrived at by the convention of trade and finance, says that all the colonies are willing to leave the question of tariff to a federal Parliament, and that every one took it for granted that the federal Parliament would declare for protection at the start. New South Wales is the only colony in favor of free trade, and there the sentiment is

divided. West Australia is doubtful. All the other colonies are strong for protection. The chief difficulty arose as to the division of the surplus revenue arising from the federal tariff:

"In any case, the abolition of the border duties will cause considerable disturbance when uniform duties are imposed; the loss has been variously estimated at from £500,000 to £850,000 per annum. To allay all fears, two provisions have been adopted. The first is that during the first three years after the establishment of the commonwealth, the yearly new expenditure shall not exceed £300,000, and the yearly expenditure in respect of transferred services shall not exceed £1,250,000. These amounts, we are told, leave a sufficient margin, except in the case of war or some other national emergency—rather a serious exception, one would think. The second provision is that during the first five years after uniform duties the amount to be paid to each State each year is 'not to be less than' the amount returned to the State during the year before uniform duties."

At present the customs of revenue for all the five colonies is about equal to the interest of their public debts. As the bill stands it provides that the commonwealth is to have power to take over the whole or a ratable proportion according to the population of the public debts. If the federal Parliament takes over the debts, it is probable that they may make terms as to the limits and conditions of future borrowing.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Two other questions which caused some friction at the convention were those relating to the railroads and to the rivers. With regard to the railroads:

"All that has been done is (1) to give the commonwealth power, with the consent of any State, to purchase all or part of the railroads of that State; and (2) to enable the commonwealth to appoint an inter-state commission (on American and English principles) to see that 'the provisions of the Constitution with regard to trade and commerce' are carried out on the railroads, as well as on rivers which are common to two or more States. How insufficient the powers of this commission are I shall show presently. With regard to uniformity of gauge, it may be possible, without much expense, to bring the Victorian gauge of 5 feet 3 inches to the standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and to fit the existing rolling stock of Victoria to the new gauge. But to alter the 3 feet 6 inch gauge of South Australia to the standard gauge would involve, it seems, not only a complete change of rolling stock, but the enlargement of tunnels and cuttings and the altera-

tion of curves. But whatever may be said as to uniformity of gauge, a thorough change in our system of competitive railroad rates is urgently necessary. We are putting an end to an inter-colonial tariff war; we must put an end to the equally bitter, equally wasteful, even ruinous, war of railroad rates."

THE CONTROL OF THE RIVERS.

The chief difficulty about the rivers arose from the claim put forward by South Australia as the State holding the mouth of the river Murray, that that river and its tributaries should be made federal property, so as to secure that navigation shall be kept open. On the other hand, New South Wales and Victoria, which held the tributaries of the Murray, claim a right to use the waters of these tributaries for irrigation or other purposes. There was a very tough fight, at the end of which South Australia had to be content with securing a clause giving the control and regulation of the navigation of the river Murray and the use of the waters thereof to the federal Parliament, only from where it first forms the boundary of Victoria and New South Wales. The situation is rather difficult in many ways, and it is not the less difficult that West Australia, which is isolated and has fewer federal interests than any other colony, is nevertheless the State which holds the balance of power in the convention. The question of the equal representation of all the colonies in the Senate is one upon which a split is by no means improbable. The older colonies think that as time goes on the feeling against giving a colony with a handful of population equal rights in the Senate to New South Wales and Victoria will be condemned as manifestly unreasonable. Hence a tendency on the part of many to acquiesce in the failure of the convention in the hope that if they go farther they will fare better.

THE SOUTH AFRICA BUBBLE.

A WRITER using the signature "Quæstor" contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for July a powerful article reviewing the circumstances of the Jameson raid, the evidence before the Parliamentary committee, and much other evidence which the committee did not have, apparently because it did not ask for it.

WAS MR. CHAMBERLAIN "IN IT"?

The important part of the article begins when "Quæstor" discusses the question whether or not Mr. Chamberlain was "in it." "Quæstor" says Mr. Chamberlain spoke bravely of the innocence of the Colonial Office. But so he did also of the innocence of Mr. Rhodes. Was it with

equal reason? This is undoubtedly the next question which the committee had to solve, and it is strangely enough the one question which the committee shirked. "Quæstor" points out that the statements as to the complicity of Mr. Chamberlain were undoubtedly believed by all those who were in the confidence of the Rhodesians.

A SAMPLE STORY.

He then tells the following story as a sample of the statements which were circulated in London society and the smoking-room of the House of Commons:

"A Conservative of the highest honor and standing, the Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton, whose word no one would dream of disputing, was traveling at the Cape and saw Mr. Rhodes. They discussed the matter freely, and Mr. Rhodes told him plainly that Mr. Chamberlain was in it up to the hilt. On that authority the member saw Lord Salisbury and was ultimately confronted with the colonial secretary. 'Who told you I was in it?' said the minister. 'Rhodes himself,' said the critic. We omit the reply."

"Quæstor" omits the reply, but the story goes that Mr. Chamberlain's response was to exclaim, "The traitor!"

THE CRY OF BLACKMAIL.

Dealing with the accusation that the Rhodesians were trying to blackmail Mr. Chamberlain, "Quæstor" remarks that if so, this makes the question as it concerns Mr. Chamberlain's complicity not better, but worse. Unless the Rhodesians had something to reveal they would hardly be so innocent as to use threats of revelation which could have no other effect than to make Mr. Chamberlain angry. "Quæstor" says if the Rhodesians' account be true, or anything like the truth, Mr. Chamberlain's original statement to the country was a piece of scandalous mendacity. One party or the other is lying.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE HAD TO DECIDE.

Which is it in whom the truth is not? That was the question for the committee to decide; but the South Africa committee has doggedly refused to inquire into this vital question. "Quæstor" says:

"If the government, who must be presumed to have known what Mr. Chamberlain knew, desired that this investigation should reveal to Parliament the truth which Parliament had a right to know, they would have themselves called for and compelled the production of all the cablegrams which have been produced, and also all those which are not yet produced, before Mr. Rhodes or any other of the principal actors were

allowed to leave the witness-box. If they had been so minded they would have required Mr. Chamberlain, at an early stage, to put, at least, the committee in possession of what he knew as to the communications between Dr. Harris and the Colonial Office in 1895, and to produce the communications which the Colonial Office had had with South Africa during the period in question. Not one of these things was done. The government and Mr. Chamberlain preferred a policy of silence. Their majority on the committee and, above all, their chief law officer, Sir Richard Webster, have, in fact, done everything in their power to hinder or, at least, to delay the production of this vital documentary evidence, with the result that the most important part of it is not to be produced at all; and that what was produced did not reach the hands of the committee until practically everybody who could be usefully examined upon it had passed out of the witness-box and been released. From a constitutional point of view, apart from the question of imperial honor, it may be doubted whether such a scandal ever happened in the history of Parliament before."

DR. HARRIS' EVIDENCE.

"Quæstor" then passes in review the evidence so far as it has been obtained, not by the aid, but despite the efforts, of the committee at Westminster. There is Dr. Harris' evidence, for instance. When Dr. Harris telegraphed to Mr. Rhodes that he had spoken openly to Mr. Fairfield, he was either deceiving his chief and calmly manufacturing a deliberate lie, or stating the simple truth that he had caused Mr. Fairfield to understand the main outline of the Jameson plan. The cablegrams which might have thrown light upon the subject are not forthcoming. Such scraps of them as have been obtained "certainly appear," says "Quæstor," "to support the statement of Dr. Harris. They do not read like an attempt to manufacture evidence against the Colonial Office. They read naturally enough as the rough reports made by an agent to his chief from day to day." The rest of the cables have not been produced, and the committee refused to press for the production.

THE SUPPRESSED CABLES.

The proper course for the committee to have taken when the production of the cables was refused was to have reported to the House, in order that compulsory measures might have been taken to see that the commands of the highest court of the empire were not defied.

"Let it be said at once that the person upon whom pressure was required was not Mr. Hawkesley. He was willing enough—it might seem

even anxious—that the documents should be disclosed. All the world knows that he believes and says that Mr. Chamberlain was ‘in it,’ and that he considers that in the public interest and that of all parties concerned it is better that the truth should be known. It is more than probable that he so advised Mr. Rhodes from the beginning, and that he has had much to do with the partial disclosures which have taken place. The person, therefore, upon whom Parliament has to exercise its power, and who is, in fact, defying it, is Mr. Rhodes himself, who, though he chances to be at a distance, remains not merely a subject of the queen, but a privy counselor. There are many sufficient ways of compelling his obedience.”

A SUPPRESSED WITNESS.

“Then came,” says “Quæstor,” “a still more audacious *coup*. Mr. Hawkesley’s examination was not concluded. Everybody admitted that a witness who had been examined in chief must be submitted to cross-examination before he left the witness-box. The government, however, with the astounding support of the opposition front bench, resolved that this was inexpedient, and Mr. Hawkesley was not permitted to complete his evidence.” “Quæstor” then examines what Mr. Hawkesley had said in the short time that he was on the stand. There is not the slightest indication in his evidence that he is concealing anything from the committee, and no one appears to allege that he is anything but an honorable and truthful person. The vital point of his evidence, “Quæstor” indicates, was his account of what Mr. Rhodes told him had been done with the cables and the advice which he gave to Mr. Rhodes, that the fact that such a use had been made of them should be communicated to the Colonial Office. “It is not probable,” says “Quæstor” dryly, “that Mr. Rhodes was lying to his solicitor.” “Quæstor” exonerates Mr. Hawkesley from the charge of having used the cables as an attempt to blackmail Mr. Chamberlain, and points out that “Mr. Fairfield’s own words show that the Colonial Office had supposed a revolution to be impending, and that Mr. Chamberlain himself had said something about it which might have been communicated in the way Mr. Hawkesley alleged. All that he said was that Mr. Chamberlain would not greatly care if anything he had said in that line were made public.” Further light is thrown upon the contents of these cables by the fact that Mr. Hawkesley, who had them in his possession, prepared a statement to the War Office in which it was directly stated, on the honor of Sir John Wilmoughby, that he and his officers were induced to

ride in by being informed that the steps were taken with the knowledge and assent of the imperial authorities. “We can only presume that Mr. Hawkesley considered that the cables he had submitted to the Colonial Office at an earlier stage tended in the same direction.”

THE COMMITTEE OF NO INQUIRY.

“Quæstor” then sums up the position as follows:

“The position, then, stands thus. The Colonial Office conceals its own documents. From none of its officials have we had any detailed or frank statement as to their relations to South African affairs during the critical period. The high commissioner himself has not been examined. Mr. Rhodes has been allowed to go without any serious inquiry into this branch of the case. The most important cables are refused by Mr. Rhodes’ order, and the committee decline to exercise their power to compel the production of them. The story, in fact, so far as it concerns this question of the truth or falsity of the allegation that Mr. Chamberlain was ‘in it,’ is being smothered up, with an audacious disregard of the principles which guide all ordinary tribunals. The last steps in this proceeding have been taken with the direct assent of the leader of the opposition. Everybody, therefore, is inquiring what reason can have induced Sir William Harcourt to execute this startling change of front.”

Answering this question, “Quæstor” refers to the story that is everywhere current to the effect that the queen had assured the German emperor that none of her ministers were “in it,” and therefore it was a State necessity that nothing should be allowed to come out that would prove that her majesty had not been correctly informed on that matter. In other words, because Mr. Chamberlain deceived the queen, therefore Sir William Harcourt is to be a party to the conspiracy to deceive the country and to befool the House of Commons in order that Mr. Chamberlain may profit by his denial of the facts! These are the concluding words of this powerful article:

“That documents exist which are supposed to be compromising, and which the very authors of them allege to be compromising, is a fact past denying. Unless it is cleared up it casts a damning doubt; therefore it would appear to be the duty of all honest men, and, above all, of the Parliament of Great Britain, to see that an immediate end is put to the policy which may aptly be described as thimble-rigging, and that the truth, whether it suits Mr. Rhodes or Mr. Chamberlain, or neither of them, must be told at last. This is a high question of Privilege, and the whole House is concerned in it. It is for the House to act

CHINA'S TRADE RELATIONS.

CONSUL-GENERAL JERNIGAN writes in the *North American Review* for July on the "Commercial Trend of China," quoting from the latest statistical reports of the Chinese Government:

"The total value of the foreign trade of China for 1896 was \$270,273,846, an increase of \$15,066,000 over the preceding year. This increase is more significant when considered in connection with the fact that there was a decline in exports of \$9,882,000, which shows that, moved by the agencies of Western civilization, China, by increased importations, is awakening to an appreciation of that civilization. The margin of gain again appears in the revenue derived from the customs, being for 1896 \$966,330 more than for 1895—another significant fact when it is remembered that in previous years there were the collections from the two Formosan ports to be added, which aggregated annually about \$810,000."

Mr. Jernigan presents a table of exports and imports compiled from the Chinese customs returns, showing that the trade relations between the United States and China were never before so important as in 1896, and that in no previous year has China imported so largely from the United States.

Between the years 1889 and 1896 the highest rate of increase in Chinese trade was achieved by the new French province on the southwestern border of China; this was true both in imports and in exports. In exports Russian Manchuria comes next and Russia in Siberia third. The impetus to Russian trade since the close of the Japan-China war is ascribed by Mr. Jernigan to the substantial service rendered to China by Russia at that time—an obligation which the Russian Minister at Peking has not allowed China to forget. Germany, too, is energetic in her efforts to foster and extend her commerce with China, but the lion's share of China's trade still belongs to Great Britain.

ENGLAND'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

"The decline in exports to Great Britain, which began in 1880, is doubtless due to the activity of Indian industries, which each year supply a larger proportion of the staple that China had hitherto supplied. A decline in exports is also seen in the returns for Australia and New Zealand. While apparently 70 per cent. of the entire foreign trade of China is credited to Great Britain, however, it should be noted that more than one-half must be credited to the crown colony of Hong Kong, and when the trade which would be credited to Hong Kong is closely analyzed, it will be found that it is not all British.

Hong Kong is a distributing port. All that enters China from that colony has come originally from Europe, America, Australia, or India; and most of the exports through that port go on to other parts of the world. The figures do not, therefore, clearly show the state of the trade. In the case of the United States, for example, a considerable value of the imports into China has been credited to Hong Kong, and this because the steamships of the Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental lines from San Francisco called, until November last, at no other port in China. Their cargoes were landed at Hong Kong, whence they were transshipped to China. To name but one item of the cargoes, there was flour to the value of \$1,219,579 imported into China, mostly if not all from the United States, in 1896, and yet it came into China chiefly through Hong Kong. Now, however, that the steamships named have made Shanghai a port of call, the vagueness in the returns can in a measure be corrected; though, as the trade of Southern China still passes through Hong Kong, it will be difficult to make the returns accurate."

CHINA'S HEAVIEST IMPORTS.

"The increased value of imports for 1896 over 1895 was mainly contributed to by cotton and woolen goods, metals and kerosene oil. The demand for woolens, however, is not a steady demand, and the annual value of imported woolens during the past ten years has greatly fluctuated, varying from a minimum of \$2,430,000 to a maximum of \$4,536,000. In 1886 cotton goods constituted 33 per cent. of the total value of all imports; in 1896 the value was 39 per cent., more than keeping pace with the growth of trade. It is again pleasing to note that this prosperity in cotton goods is cardinal due to the superior grade of American cottons, which by virtue of such superiority command and hold a position in the markets of China which is strengthened by the test of durability. In 1888 there were 496,096 pieces of American drills imported, valued at \$1,007,796; in 1896, 1,226,759 pieces, valued at \$2,860,396. In 1888 there were of American sheetings 1,557,830 pieces, valued at \$3,154,659; in 1896, 2,257,600 pieces, valued at \$5,400,559. And in 1888 there were only 8,412 pieces of American jeans imported, valued at \$12,638, while in 1896 the number of pieces aggregated 52,840, valued at \$95,664. The three totals for 1896 amount to 71 per cent. of the value of all cottons of these classes imported during that year. While there has been, on the whole, a steady improvement in the demand for metals, it has not kept pace with the general improvement of trade. In 1886 metals constituted 6 per cent.

of the total imports, and in 1896 it was only 4 per cent. American kerosene oil still leads the market, but has yielded somewhat to Russian and Dutch competition."

In the items of candles, aniline dyes, flour, window-glass, machinery, matches, needles, soap, timber, cigars and cigarettes, there has also been a marked expansion of importations.

"It is estimated that 1,000,000 pounds of English candles were imported into China in 1895, and the imports from Holland and France would probably aggregate another million. This article is steadily growing in favor with the Chinese."

THE DEMAND FOR COTTON.

China, it seems, is not yet alive to her own capabilities for cotton-culture.

"So long as the grade of cotton produced in China remains inferior, every agency of Western civilization at work in the empire will be an agency for furthering the sale of the goods manufactured from the superior grade of American cotton. This logical conclusion Japanese mills have recognized by increasing their importation of American raw cotton in order to drive out the Western competition and supply the demand now supplied by Western mills. It is in this way that the manufacturers of Japan propose first to neutralize and finally achieve a victory over Western competition. They do not hope to become rivals in Western markets, but they are ambitious of conquering all rivals in Asiatic markets. The conservatism of China has thus far blinded her to the advantages of a favorable soil and climatic influences in the production of a grade of cotton far superior to that now produced; but their conservatism will sooner or later give way before more enlarged and enlightened business connections; and then it may be demonstrated that in China a grade of cotton can be produced equal to that which whitens the Mississippi bottoms or the uplands of Texas. Upon the solution of this problem depends the extent of the demand of Asiatic markets for the production of Western mills."

MAYOR STRONG'S ADMINISTRATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

IN the *Forum* for July the Hon. Frank D. Pavey reviews the achievements of Mayor Strong's non-partisan administration of New York City. Mr. Pavey recalls the fact that the Police Department was the center of the storm of popular indignation that led to Mayor Strong's election three years ago, and he begins his survey of the reform administration with a study of that branch of the city government.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

This department, however, is by law made bi-partisan, rather than non-partisan. That is to say, the Board of Commissioners must be divided equally between the two great parties. Mr. Pavey explains that the term non-partisanship as applied to such a department means that its internal administration must be based on the merit system in appointments and promotions and on ordinary business principles in routine matters, with a strict system of supervision and discipline.

"The success of non-partisanship and the failure of partisanship were never more clearly contrasted than in the record of this department for the last two years. In so far as the Police Board has adhered strictly to the principles of non-partisanship, its administration has been an unqualified success: where it has departed from those principles it has been a failure. The deadlock in the board has assumed, at times, the proportions of a public scandal. In no proper sense, however, can this be charged to Mayor Strong. The possibility of such a deadlock was one of the inherent defects of the bi-partisan law; and a mistake of judgment in the selection of the board transformed this possibility into a living reality. With four men of such positive and different personalities as the commissioners, the wonder is that the deadlock occurred in two matters only during two years."

In spite of the bi-partisan law, which not only divides responsibility, but increases the difficulty of securing unity of action on the part of the board, a great deal has been accomplished in the direction of reorganization and discipline, and an honest and impartial enforcement of the laws has been secured.

The iniquitous blackmail and "protection" system exposed by the Lexow investigation has been entirely broken up. Fewer crimes of violence, fewer murders and burglaries have been committed. Crime and vice are said to be under better control than ever before, and life and property are safer.

"The arrests for all offenses made by the detective bureau in the year ending May 1, 1895, numbered 1,384; in 1896, 2,527. The number of felons convicted in the year ending May 1, 1895, was 269; in 1896, 365. The convictions for misdemeanors in 1895 were 105; in 1896, 215.

"Other important improvements have been accomplished by the board. Among these may be mentioned the establishment of the police bicycle squad; the abolition of the 'tramp' lodging-house; the adoption of the Bertillon system of

identification of criminals; the increase of the patrol-wagon force; the extension of the system of police matrons; the improvement of the condition of the old station-houses and the construction of new ones."

THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET-CLEANING.

Everybody knows something about the change that has been wrought in the condition of New York streets during the past two years.

"At present 433 miles of paved streets are cleaned by the department. Of these, 35½, three times; 283½, twice; 63½, once a day. The total, on the basis of *one sweeping every day*, is 924 miles—9 miles farther than the distance from New York to Chicago!"

Trucks have been removed from the streets, and the ash-barrel nuisance has been abolished. The tenement-house districts have been improved as much as any other parts of the city. The *esprit de corps* of the street-cleaners has been made a vital force.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Health has been charged with the execution of the new tenement-house law.

"No tenement has been built in New York in the past two years that has not had one-fourth of the lot upon which it stands left open to the light and air. The dark bedroom is gone for good. Every room must have a window opening on the outer air. Dark hallways must be lighted. The worst of the old rookeries are gone. Sixteen rear tenements of the most vicious type were seized and the tenants ordered out. Other buildings were condemned in quick succession; the death registry serving as guide for the sanitary officials. The landlords resorted to the courts, but were beaten. Ninety-four tenements have been seized, of which 22 have been destroyed, 10 have been remodeled under the direction of the department, and the rest stand vacant."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Last year the revenue collected from water rents was enough to reimburse the city for the entire outlay of the Department of Public Works, and the storage capacity of the Croton water-shed has been increased from 17,579,000,000 gallons in 1894 to nearly 39,000,000,000 gallons in 1897. More than 20 miles of asphalt pavement was laid in 1896.

The one charge of failure that may be plausibly pressed against Mayor Strong's administration, says Mr. Pavey, is increased expenditures, but a comparison of the results achieved by these expenditures with those of former years can only result favorably.

THE FATE OF GREECE.

A SEVERE indictment of the Greek Government by Dr. E. J. Dillon appears in the *Contemporary Review* for July, from which it seems that the abuses in officialism so long tolerated by the people of Greece have at last borne legitimate fruit in the disaster which marked the brief campaign against the Turks in Thessaly.

A PICTURE OF MODERN GREECE.

The entire adult male population of Greece is 500,000. In times of peace they maintain 21,000 soldiers and about 9,000 marines. In addition to these, there are no fewer than 17,235 government officers in the civil service, all of whom change office with every change of ministry; *i.e.*, there are at the very least 34,000 office soldiers and expectant office soldiers whose one object is to live at the expense of the taxes. Their one object when they get office is to make the most they can before they are turned out. They do nothing unless they are compelled, and whenever they get a chance they use their opportunity to feather their nest at the expense of their country. Things are pretty bad in Chicago, where an alderman who has got a political pull can practically set the law at defiance and secure immunity for all his friends; but they are worse in Greece. Corruption is almost universal, and the chief industry of the politician is office-seeking. Even if the Greeks, instead of being very imperfect men and women, had been angels, the *régime* which has hitherto prevailed would infallibly transform them into devils, and their country into a pandemonium.

HOW GREECE IS GOVERNED.

That is pretty strong, but Dr. Dillon does not mince his words. The consequence of running a war upon the principles of an office-seeker, without regard for truth, honesty, justice, or common sense, has had its inevitable result. Dr. Dillon says:

"In most other countries inborn talents, the knowledge that comes of experience, a character which inspires universal confidence, and a will that can surmount obstacles are considered necessary to the formation of a statesman. The Greeks have made several determined attempts practically to prove that these qualities are not indispensable, and the results are writ large in the ruin alike of the governing and the governed."

Intelligent men who have lived long in Greece give this description of its government:

"The government of Greece may be described as regal power without legal control; journalistic

license without moderating criticism; electoral corruption without redeeming national aims; ministerial omnipotence purchased by sacrifices to Jupiter and sops to Cerberus; rewards and honors unrelated to merits and talents; expenditure disproportionate to income; practical law conflicting with abstract justice; constitutional theories divorced from political practices and power everywhere deprived of the ballast of responsibility."

WHY GREECE WENT TO WAR.

Dr. Dillon's account of the way in which the Greeks recklessly plunged into national suicide is very edifying reading. Nobody knew better, he says, than M. Delyannis that the Greeks were absolutely unable to go to war with Turkey single-handed. Why then did they do it? The story goes, as Dr. Dillon repeats, without vouching for its accuracy, that Greece was secretly encouraged to go ahead. Letters from sympathetic crowned heads were freely spoken of, and at last King George precipitated matters by threatening to put himself at the head of an army of 300,000 men. They were encouraged in their delusion by the plaudits foolishly lavished upon them by their sympathizers in London and Paris, and the marines of the British and Italian ironclads lying at the Piræus cheered Colonel Vassos and his troops when they started for Crete, whereas they ought to have been employed in threatening to bombard Athens rather than allow Greece to cut her own throat in this fatuous fashion; but the whole nation went mad.

MOON-STRUCK MADNESS.

After having made the original mistake of imagining that their enterprise would be supported abroad, they filled up the measure of their iniquity by committing almost every conceivable blunder, both as to time, season, and the method of operation. By declaring their determination to take possession of Crete, they insured failure in advance, and guaranteed their humiliation which was sure to follow. But the Greek people, says Dr. Dillon, drink in words as wine, and temporarily lose their reason in consequence. When the powers commanded the evacuation of Crete, the Greeks could have secured a splendid diplomatic victory by first demanding under protest that the retirement of the Greek troops should be simultaneous with the evacuation of Greece by the Turkish garrison. When they were confronted with the consequence of their own acts, they hesitated, discussed, and finally let things drift, hugging the delusion that all would end in some strange way right at last.

HOW THEY MADE WAR.

Without a friend in Europe, with empty arsenals and an undrilled rabble of half-armed men, the Greek Government, at the head of a population which all told is only 2,500,000, or only half the population of London, drifted into war with the Ottoman empire. They had not 80,000 men to put into the field against 450,000 Turks. If these 80,000 men had been everything which they might and should be, war would still have been national suicide, permitted under the influence of moon-struck madness; but the army was anything but what it ought to be. It was utterly untrained for active service. Its salient characteristic was an utter lack of discipline, and the chief command was held by people who were appointed solely because they had a "pull" either with politicians or at court. When war began the government admitted that they were in want of at least 100,000 rifles, which were hurriedly ordered, and arrived after the war was over. When the war began there was no plan of campaign, nor was any concerted plan of operations agreed upon during the course of the year. The ships at stake were steered without compass or pilot, and in accordance with the plan of half a dozen equally well-meaning commanders. The Greeks might have taken Jannina, with 5,000 Turkish soldiers, without the least difficulty, but they never made a move while the game was in their own hands, and the moment they were threatened they fled in headlong rout from Epirus. The army in Thessaly was unprovided with a sufficient number of horses, either for cavalry or artillery. The best-horsed batteries were 100 horses below their proper strength. Worse still, the only cartridges with which the troops were supplied were so defective that at even less than four hundred yards' range the bullets failed to pierce the bodies of the Turks. In all Thessaly not one real battle was fought. There were several chance batches of armed men and a goodly number of hasty retreats, but not a single battle. As for the navy, the story of the way in which it was handled is *opéra bouffe* of the first quality. The fleet had no instructions, and at the height of the war the Ministry of Marine was casually informed that the warships had exhausted their supplies of coal, and had no stores whatever to fall back upon. They got the coal with great efforts, but it was not delivered until after the war was over.

WILL GREECE SURVIVE?

Under those circumstances it was not surprising that Greece was defeated, nor is it to be wondered at that Dr. Dillon takes the gloomiest view of the future:

"Greece, the 'land of lost gods and godlike men,' having outlived a world's decay, died and risen Lazarus-like from her tomb, buoyant with life and hope, has managed, within a single generation, to belie the prophecies of poets, to olast the hopes of politicians, and to drift within measurable distance of national Nirvāna, to which she may yet be duly consigned."

He has great faith in M. Ralli, the present prime minister; but if Dr. Dillon has not exaggerated, the present condition of Greece will require more than one hundred M. Rallis to pull things straight.

Another View.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Bennet Burleigh, writing upon "The Greek War as I Saw It," gives an account of the campaign, which is not by any means so gloomy as Dr. Dillon describes. Mr. Burleigh says:

"There are four things that stand out beyond all else in connection with the Greek war:

"1. That the king made the war and was not forced into it for dynastic reasons.

"2. That the Greeks could have won and taken Macedonia and Epirus had things been better managed.

"3. That the Turk, nizām or irregular, is but an indifferently good soldier at any rate in attack.

"4. That Greece, under a proper financial administration, could pay her debts and a reasonable war indemnity besides, without the addition of a penny to the existing taxes."

The Greeks, he says, might have had five hundred to one thousand excellent foreign officers for the asking, but that and much more they neglected to do. If they had the war would have gone differently.

A PLEA FOR FOREIGN FINANCIAL CONTROL.

Now that the war is over and Greece is pros- trated, the one thing to be done, according to Mr. Burleigh, is to put the country under foreign financial control. He says:

"The revenue, they say, would be instantly doubled if it were properly and faithfully taken up and paid in. These are not the views of men in the street, but of prominent fellow-countrymen, many of whom have large interests in Greece and have spent a lifetime in it. To a man they advocate that the only cure is foreign financial control. Distinguished and patriotic Greeks privately say the same. Foreign financial control, they declare, though it would not be openly acceptable, would save the country and help to recast the temper and habits of the people, to the advantage of Greece and the Greeks. England, which has only the welfare of Greece to consider, might do worse than fall in with that

view. The great powers could secure the establishment of a tutelary financial control if they wished. In their present frame of mind the Greeks would yield to such a demand from the powers if it were for a defined period of, say, twenty years. An honest administration for that length of time would set Greece in a sound financial position, and do much to mend the habits of the people in their monetary transactions."

RUSSIA, ENGLAND, AND THE TURK.

CAPTAIN GAMBIER, in the *Fortnightly Review* for July, publishes an extraordinary story concerning proposals said to have been made by Russia to England at the beginning of the Græco-Turkish war, of which we now hear for the first time. Here is the story as Captain Gambier tells it:

"Before the actual outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Greece, overtures were made to Lord Salisbury, semi-officially, by Russia, which by the light of accomplished facts it is clear would have not only averted the war between the Greeks and Turks, but would have practically solved the Cretan question.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL.

"The plan proposed was very simple; namely, that England and Russia, the two powers able to enforce their will, were to notify Turkey and Greece that they would not be permitted to declare war or begin hostilities. To enforce this the British fleet was to go to Salonica; a Russian and British fleet were to threaten the Piræus and Patras with an effective blockade; a strict blockade as regards troops and material of war was to be enforced on Crete until Greece had settled the terms of purchase of the island from Turkey—which has all along been one of the most obvious solutions. The details of this scheme comprised an international guarantee for the loan to Greece of this sum (which was at one time placed as low as five hundred thousand pounds sterling), and the revenues of Crete were to be administered by a mixed commission.

LORD SALISBURY'S HESITATION.

"Putting aside the natural timidity of his character, what made Lord Salisbury hesitate? It was the old inherited curse of our policy—fear of Russian aggression in the east of Europe.

"At Yildiz Kiosk when this scheme became known the sultan was thrown into a state of mind bordering on insanity.

"Then came Lord Salisbury's hurried visits to France—those mysterious interviews with M. Hanotaux, who, it is believed, was willing to

drop into the arrangement, especially as it checkmated the German policy.

"But unfortunately the great courtier's journey extended to Nice, and there the paralyzing influence of the German dynasty made itself felt. For her majesty (as is only reasonable at her advanced age) dreaded the risk of a great war. She no longer had Beaconsfield's character to trust to as when her fleet had sailed up the Dardanelles in 1878, facing a tenfold greater danger. Further, she made her firm determination known to hold no jubilee commemoration if the peace of Europe was seriously broken. So his lordship returned to England, and from that moment it is beyond historic contradiction his country ceased to be the paramount power in the crisis, while one after the other—first for an effective blockade; then for a conference in Paris; then for a prince of Battenberg to be governor of Crete—all his proposals were set aside, even if they were discussed.

"Then German influence became dominant, with the only natural result that blood has flowed like water and thousands of poor wretches are houseless and ruined who had no concern in the matter.

"Now, why should these things be? It is because Lord Salisbury is the exponent of the old policy, and a more feeble but autocratic influence has never been exerted over the Foreign Office."

THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS IN TURKEY.

SINCE the Armenian massacres there has been much discussion regarding the treaty rights of the American missionaries in Turkey. All doubt on this matter should be dissipated by the very clear and well-considered survey of the subject presented by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin in the *July Forum*.

Professor Hamlin gives the following abstract of the several privileges and immunities conferred by the "capitulations" on citizens of all the treaty powers, including the United States:

"1. Permission to enter Turkish territory, to navigate Turkish waters, and to travel, alike for trade and for pilgrimage, to holy places.

"2. Freedom to follow the customs of one's own country and to perform the rites and fulfill the duties of one's own religion.

"3. Exemption from all taxes or tribute except customs duties.

"4. Judgment by one's own ambassador or consul in civil or criminal suits with a fellow-countryman, and enforcement of the decision by the help of the local authorities.

"5. Civil causes between natives and foreign-

ers tried in the local courts must be heard in the presence of the consul or his dragoman.

"6. So also in case of crimes of foreigners against natives, the consul or his dragoman must be present at the trial.

"(In the more recent treaties, however, the jurisdiction in such cases is with the consul, not with the local courts; and under 'most favored nation' clauses this provision is insisted upon by all the powers, our own included. It is also specified that any foreigner arrested by the local authorities shall be taken to the nearest consul of his nation, if not more than nine hours distant (about twenty-seven miles); if there be none within that distance, he may be put in the local prison and the legation or nearest consul notified.)

"7. Inviolability of the foreigner's domicile by Ottoman officers, unless accompanied by a deputy of the ambassador or consul, and then only in cases of urgent necessity.

"8. The right of bequest and of the administration by the consul of the estates of intestate foreigners of his nation.

"9. Prohibition of the extension to Ottomans or *Rayas* of protection and asylum by foreign ambassadors and consuls.

"All these privileges belong of right to Americans in Turkey; and nearly every one of them, at one time or another, has had to be invoked in their behalf."

THE CYCLIST AS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

IN *Ludgate* for July, Mr. Wilfrid Pollock, who has been sailor in the West Indies and assistant editor in East India, and latest of all, war correspondent of the London *Morning Post* in the Græco-Turkish war, tells the story of his adventures on the wheel. The longest ride he took during the campaign was from Chalcis to Athens:

"The decisive battle of Domoko had just been won by the Turks, and the Greeks were not even attempting to hold their immensely strong position at the Ghourka Pass. All the English war correspondents were racing to Athens. With the exception of the representative of the *Daily Graphic*, a Greek steamer took us all as far as Chalcis, where we arrived precisely at midnight. It was a bright night with an excellent moon. The *Standard* man also had a bicycle with him on board the steamer, but he elected to 'stop a bit and see how things might shape.' My machine and myself went ashore in the first boat that came alongside, and ten minutes later I had crossed the bridge that joins the town of Chalcis, which is on the Island of Eubœa, to the mainland. Of course I had carefully read up the routes to

Athens in *Baedeker*. I reached Thebes, which *Baedeker* gives as six and a quarter hours distant, at 4 A.M., or about three-quarters of an hour before daybreak.

"It was decidedly lonely, and the few men that I did encounter were not of a kind to inspire confidence. But the feeling of loneliness was relieved by the thought that at an ever-increasing distance behind me the other correspondents were plugging along in carriages toward the same goal. I don't remember much about Thebes, save that the road through the town was up-hill and not very easy to find. I had to get off in the market-place and light a candle by which to study the guide-book afresh. There was not a soul about of whom to ask the way. However, it proved an easy matter, as *Baedeker* gives Thebes a map all to itself. I breakfasted at a village called Kriekouki, which is not far from Plataea. In the end, after a thoroughly enjoyable ride through most beautiful scenery, I reached my hotel in Athens at 9:30 A.M., having thus escaped the full strength of the Greek sun. Next to arrive were the representatives of Reuter, the *Times*, and the Manchester *Guardian*, who had driven with a fresh four horses from Thebes, where they had breakfasted. They claim to have sent in their telegrams by 4 P.M.; but apparently this was not in time for publication on the following morning, and so I obtained a whole day's start of them."

Again, after the panic flight of the Greeks from Turnavos, he had a heavy and exciting race among the fugitives, but, "thanks to my bicycle, my stuff was duly printed in the *Morning Post* of Monday, while the long account sent by Reuter's representative, who was the next English journalist to reach Athens, did not appear until the following Thursday."

This ride awheel recalls, by contrast, Archibald Forbes' famous South African ride on horseback.

MR. GLADSTONE AND OUR CIVIL WAR.

THE last installment of Justin McCarthy's "Story of Gladstone's Life," which appears in the *Outlook* for July 3, deals with our civil war. The biographer makes it evident that he considers his hero's course at that juncture as erratic and mistaken. He offers no defense of it, but shows that Gladstone himself, in after-years, fully atoned for whatever injustice he may have done to any portion of the American people.

Mr. McCarthy says that the war created a curious difference of opinion in Great Britain. What is commonly called "society" was generally in favor of the South, while the English

democracy and working classes sympathized with the North.

"Some of our educated men were divided in opinion. Carlyle, who perhaps could hardly be called on that question an educated man, was rabidly in favor of the South, or rather was rabidly opposed to the North. He knew nothing whatever about the matter, and used to boast that he never read American newspapers. On the other hand, John Stuart Mill, probably the most purely intellectual Englishman of his time, was heart and soul with the cause of the North. Cobden and Bright were, of course, leaders of public opinion on the side of the North. Harriet Martineau, probably the cleverest woman who ever wrote for an English newspaper, advocated the cause of the North day after day. Lord Palmerston, in his heedless, unthinking way, had talked some jocularities after the battle of Bull Run which were offensive to the minds of all Americans who supported the cause of the North. Lord Palmerston, however, although prime minister, was always regarded as an irresponsible sort of person, who could not be expected to refrain from his joke, no matter whom the joke might offend. But a profound sensation was created in the Northern States when Mr. Gladstone unluckily committed himself to a sort of declaration in favor of the South. Speaking at a public meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne on October 7, 1862, he gave it as his conviction that Jefferson Davis 'had made an army, had made a navy, and, more than that, had made a nation.' This declaration was received in America with feelings of the most profound disappointment. It produced something like consternation among the English Radicals who were proud to follow Mr. Gladstone. The pity of it was that he should have spoken on the subject at all before he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with it. The pity of it was that he should have taken no account of the opinions of men like Cobden, who knew the American States well, like Bright, and like Stuart Mill. However, we must take Mr. Gladstone as nature made him, impetuous, earnest, full of emotion, and quick of speech. 'If I were always cool in council,' says Schiller's hero, 'I should not be William Tell.' If Gladstone were always cool in council he would not be the great orator, philanthropist, and reformer that we know him to be. Five years later on Mr. Gladstone made a frank and ample admission of his mistake. 'I must confess,' he said, 'that I was wrong; that I took too much upon myself in expressing such an opinion. Yet the motive was not bad. My sympathies were then—where they had long before been, where they are now—with the whole American people. I, probably, like

many Europeans, did not understand the nature and working of the American Union. I had imbibed conscientiously, if erroneously, an opinion that twenty or twenty-four millions of the North would be happier and would be stronger—of course assuming that they would hold together—without the South than with it, and also that the negroes would be much nearer to emancipation under a Southern Government than under the old system of the Union, which had not at that date been abandoned, and which always appeared to me to place the whole power of the North at the command of the slave-holding interests of the South. As far as regards the special or separate interest of England in the matter, I, differing from many others, had always contended that it was best for our interest that the Union should be kept entire."

THE MAKING OF DYNAMITE.

THE great dynamite factory at Ardeer, Scotland, better known as the Nobel Nitroglycerin Works, is described in *McClure's* for August by Mr. H. J. W. Dam, one of the few individuals from the outer world who have been permitted to penetrate the mysteries of this wonderful place.

The general aspect of the plant is outlined by Mr. Dam in the following paragraph:

"From the top of one of the nitroglycerin 'hills' the factory looks like an enormous and eccentric landscape garden. In every direction rise green embankments, square, conical, or diamond-shaped, from fourteen to seventy feet in height, and covered with long rank grass. Many of them are faced with corrugated iron and look like high fences. From the top of each mound peeps the red canvas roof of a white wooden house—a house within a hill—which is from one to four stories in height. Every explosive structure is surrounded by artificial banks, so that in the event of an accident all the others will be protected from concussion or flying fragments. There are three nitroglycerin 'hills;' and on the one before you the nitrating-houses, two in number, in which the nitroglycerin is made, stand out in clear relief at the top. They are frail wooden cabins, which were expected by Mr. Nobel when he built them to last six months, but which have not yet been blown to pieces after twenty-five years of constant use. Tunnels through the banks open everywhere. Tramways and lines of pipes on trestles cross each other diversely. This is the 'Danger Area,' the wide expanse in which the explosives are made and moved about. It is surrounded in an irregular semicircle by fourteen large groups

of structures, from which rise fourteen high chimney-stacks. These include the nitric-acid works, acid recovery, ammonia mill, potash mill, 'guhr'-mill, steam and power houses, box factories, washing, carding, and bleaching departments for the cotton, pulping mills, and other contributing industries, connected by steam railroad tracks which join the Glasgow line. There are 450 separate structures, now occupying 400 acres out of the 600 owned by the company, which were, when the site was chosen by Mr. Nobel in 1871, a barren waste of sand dunes, stretching for a mile and three-quarters along the sea."

It would be impossible, in the space at our command, to reproduce Mr. Dam's admirable account of the different stages in the process of dynamite manufacture. It will doubtless surprise many readers to be told that girls are employed in various parts of the process—200 of them at Ardeer. It will also be news to most people that this is a comparatively safe industry. In fact, Ardeer is declared to be one of the safest of factories.

It is true that on February 24 last a disastrous explosion occurred there, but it is something in favor of the system employed in the factory that a ton of nitroglycerin could explode while 1,300 people were at work right about it, and only 6 men, within a few feet of it, lose their lives, as Mr. Dam shows.

"In the whole period of its existence, about twenty-five years, the entire loss of life by accidents, including the sad occurrence of February 24, has been only 21. This, compared with the number of people employed, is lower than the death-rate in any cotton mill, woolen mill, foundry, boiler shop, ship yard, or other large manufactory. The main cause of this excellent showing is the admirable character of the discipline imposed and the firm and careful system of management. But the rigid, intelligent, and systematic way in which explosive factories are guarded by government regulations and government inspectors undoubtedly also plays a large part in this result."

Every person entering the grounds at Ardeer is searched.

"The girls, two hundred of whom are employed, are not permitted to wear pins, hair-pins, shoe-buttons, or metal pegs in their shoes, or carry knitting, crochet, or other needles. These regulations are the outgrowth of experience and the long-ago discovery in dynamite cartridges of buttons and other foreign substances calculated to make trouble at unexpected moments. The girls are searched thrice a day by the three matrons who have them in charge."

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

"DO Labor-Saving Machines Deprive Men of Labor?" is the question that Commissioner Carroll D. Wright undertakes to answer in the *Chautauquan* for August. Attention has been specially directed to this subject of late by the utterances of Bishop Potter, of New York, who takes an extremely pessimistic view of the present industrial situation. Colonel Wright is more hopeful; while he admits that from the point of view of the man temporarily thrown out of employment by the adoption of a new invention the question must be answered in the affirmative, he is just as positive that to men collectively the answer must be emphatically "No."

"One of the most valuable uses of statistics is in correcting popular and fallacious impressions, and in discussing this particular question they are thoroughly conclusive. They show that in all countries where manufacturing industries have been planted to the greatest extent the people are more largely employed as to numbers, proportionately to the whole number of population, than in countries where mechanical industries do not prevail. This statement alone is sufficient to answer society that the introduction of machinery has not deprived men of labor."

In the United States, from 1860 to 1890, the most prolific period of inventions, the population increased a little over 99 per cent., while the number of persons employed in all gainful occupations increased over 176 per cent.

"But making a finer analysis of the statements from which the foregoing are drawn, it is found that the increase in the number of those engaged in manufacturing, mechanical, and mining industries—those which must have felt the influence of inventions more than other lines of industry—was, for the period from 1860 to 1890, 172.27 per cent., while the total population increased but 99.16 per cent. If, therefore, there is a higher percentage of the people employed now than formerly, the results of the application of machinery must have been beneficial in the aggregate instead of detrimental—more men must have been called into active employment as machines were more generally applied."

MORE MACHINES MEANS MORE EMPLOYMENT.

"The great increase in the employment of people at advanced wages is to be found in those industries where the highest grades of machines have been introduced, and the fact that such introduction has created occupations that never existed prior to their introduction leads to the conclusion stated. Thousands and thousands of people are employed in telegraphy, where not a single

individual has been displaced. These thousands find remunerative employment in the construction of telegraph lines, the manufacture of instruments, and the operation of lines. The telephone has added to this accumulation, while the whole field of electrical appliances has provided for the employment of armies of skilled workers, and the employments known in the past have not been trenching upon in any degree. Electroplating, as a subdivision of the application of electricity, has brought remunerative and congenial employment to many thousands of people."

Colonel Wright draws like conclusions from facts which he has observed in the development of rapid transit and in type-setting and printing-press improvements. He insists that in all this there has been no debasement of humanity by the substitution of machinery for human labor, and that there is no danger in such substitution.

"I must insist that it has not helped to create new and tremendous inequalities of society, or turned thousands into tramps and vagabonds, or hardened the natural selfishness of men in any way. It has at times been a hardship, for it has created new relationships in life. It has changed the old individual relations of the employer and the employee to the corporate relation; but it is now forcing men to the conclusion that moral attributes are just as powerful and the application of moral principles just as feasible under the new corporate as under the old individual relations. It has been the means of reducing the work-day from twelve or fourteen hours to nine or ten hours, and the inevitable result will be still further reduction in the time necessary for the earning of a living. It has not only shortened the work-day, but it has increased the remuneration per hour."

The detrimental effects, if any, of the introduction of machinery have been felt, according to Colonel Wright, by the employer, rather than by the employee, for there has been established a new law of production, "that the employment of machinery necessitates a larger outlay of capital for the production of a given unit; that the profit to capital on this unit is decreasing; that the reward to labor for the same unit has increased, and that the cost to the consumer has decreased."

Factories are often compelled to sell old machinery for old iron.

"Labor must then replace it all, and so the evolution of inventions goes on, ever widening the opportunities for employment, ever shortening the work-day, ever increasing the reward to labor, and ever bringing a larger proportion of the whole population into employment."

THE UNION LABEL.

THE history and functions of what is known as the union label, used on manufactured products, are outlined by Miss M. E. J. Kelley in the *North American Review* for July.

This institution has only recently begun to receive much attention outside the trade unions, three of the strongest of which have owed much to its influence as a unifying agency. It is a distinctively American product, Miss Kelley says, and until its advantages were presented by delegates from the American Federation of Labor at the convention of British and Irish trade unions two years ago, it had never been heard of in England. It originated on the Pacific coast in the later seventies, where it was used by the cigarmakers as a means of protection against Chinese labor, which at that time threatened to force the wages of white cigarmakers down to a starvation level. The device of the blue label placed on all boxes of cigars made by white workmen in California was so successful that it was adopted by the International Cigarmakers' Union, and has since been gradually brought into use throughout the country. About twenty million blue labels are now issued annually, and are given on demand to such manufacturers as comply with the rules of the union regarding wages and hours of labor. It does not appear, however, that the label is always a full guarantee that the article on which it appears was made in a factory complying with the factory laws, and not in a sweatshop or tenement, although it is highly desirable that such a guarantee should be furnished.

THE TRADES THAT USE IT.

Labels have been adopted by more than twenty national trade unions, and in each case the adoption of the label indicates a struggle for improved conditions. In most instances particular abuses have called the label into being, and it is valuable as showing that certain evils have been abolished where it is in use.

"The hatters were the first to follow the example of the cigarmakers by the adoption of a label to distinguish the hats made in 'fair' shops from those made in 'unfair' establishments. Twelve years ago, at a national convention, an inch square of buff paper, perforated around the edges like a postage-stamp, was adopted as the hatters' union label. It is sewed under the sweatband of the hat. A majority of hat manufacturers employ union men and the label is in use wherever there is any demand for it. All grades of men's hats from the cheapest to the most expensive may be had with the label in them.

"The National Garment Workers' Union has a cambric label an inch wide by two inches long, which is stitched into the pockets of men's and boys' suits and overcoats. About five millions of these labels are used each year. One-fifth of all the clothing made in the United States bears the union label. The demand for the label on ready-made clothing has been worked up within the past three or four years. The Garment Workers' Union was organized only six years ago with 250 members. Its membership in 1896 was estimated at 40,000.

"Within the past five or six years labels have been adopted by the bakers, tack makers, iron molders, shoemakers, cooperers, beer brewers, horseshoe nail makers, wagon makers, broom makers, collar and cuff makers, canners of domestic sardines, and a number of other trades. If one rides in a carriage one may have a union label on the horse's collar, if one insists, and on one's coupé or brougham. If one is an enthusiast on the subject it is quite possible to help create a demand for union labels by refusing to wear shoes, hats, collars, cuffs or coats or trousers which do not carry on them the union workman's guarantee of fair making. Custom tailors and custom shoemakers have union labels, as well as those who make the ready-made articles. Housekeepers have it in their power to make or unmake the bakers, broom makers, and a host of other trade unions. They may if they choose serve their families with union-labeled bread and crackers, union-labeled canned vegetables and fruit. The housewife may put down her carpet with union-labeled tacks, sweep it with union-labeled brooms, and set a union-labeled stove upon it. If one elects to do so one may patronize union-labeled shops. The retail salesmen have a button which they wear indicating membership in the Retail Clerks' Union. The Barbers' Union issues a card to master barbers who pay union wages and keep union hours. The card is hung in a conspicuous place in the shop or in the shop window.

USED ON WORKINGMEN'S STAPLES.

"The union label appears more frequently on goods used by working people than those in demand among the well-to-do. The reason for this is simple. The demand for articles bearing the union label originated with members of trade unions acting in their capacity as consumers, and so far very few outside the working class have taken any interest in the union label. In fact, until recently it was practically unknown outside the trade unions. Overalls are the great staple for labels. They come under the head of ready-made clothing, of course, and the Gar-

ment Workers' Union issues the label, but overall making is a distinct branch of the business. Indeed, the ready-made garment trade is exceedingly interesting as an example of the extreme to which the subdivision of labor has been carried."

"But to return to overalls, which, of course, are articles used exclusively by workmen. It is hardly possible to buy a pair without the union label. The 'scab' and the man who considers the union a great engine of oppression and injustice are likely to come in contact with evidence of its success every time he puts his hand in his overall pocket. The supply of overalls seems to come from half a dozen immense factories where thousands of women are employed. In this case the union label guarantees to the purchaser that the garments were made under conditions several hundred per cent. better than those which prevail in other branches of the ready-made-garment trade."

THE LABEL'S ETHICAL VALUE.

Miss Kelley does not regard the union label as more than a temporary device, but expects to see it bring an ethical element into economic transactions, and finds its justification in the change that has come over economic thought in the last quarter century as regards the relative importance attached to consumption.

"The consumer, it is seen, is the real maker of goods. Whether goods shall be made under sweatshop conditions, under conditions which mean the brutalization of the great mass of humanity, or under conditions which permit the development of all that is best in the workers, and which are the best conditions for the interests of society as a whole, depends upon the consumers and not upon the producers."

THE SPHINX OF LONDON.

WRITING under this title in the *Leisure Hour*, the Rev. F. W. Newland reviews the last volume of Mr. Charles Booth's great work. Two impressions left on him by the book may be quoted:

"Very significant is the marked hopefulness of tone which pervades this volume: the cynical despair of some writers and the gloomy apprehensions of many earnest reformers are conspicuous by their absence. . . . When we have made full allowance for the crest of the wave of industrial prosperity on which we are riding, it is clear that there are many signs of a permanently quickened vitality in the world of labor. Mr. Booth has found a brightness and a vivacity in the lives of the poor which few who have not lived among

them would believe possible; he has come to recognize . . . that there is a buoyancy of spirit which is childlike in its influence and leads to the full enjoyment of the present without irksome care for the future."

As worry makes up more than one-half the misery of life, the poor would seem to be felicitously exempt.

NO HEROIC REMEDIES.

"No less conspicuous is the utter absence of any heroic remedies; there are many signs that the trend of Mr. Booth's thoughts has been in the direction of individual reform and the development of existing agencies, rather than any great collective movement to reorganize society. Fuller knowledge has increased caution, and the elaborate survey of the whole population first, street by street, and then occupation after occupation, has plainly led to a more deliberate suspense of judgment. The investigation is largely one of environment, the prescription is based very much on the regeneration of the individual. 'The reform of the individual by the individual' stands rightly in the forefront; immense stress is laid upon fuller and wiser education, 'the basis of all industrial reform;' influences which enable a man to act more freely and intelligently himself are more important than those which control him. The writers of this volume treat sympathetically of all that can be done by the community for the help of its poorer members; but they hark back to the need of a vital movement, which shall create a quiet determination on the part of every individual, rich or poor, to do his share.

THE FATE OF PANACEAS.

"East and South London have been as quagmires swallowing up great schemes, each of which was to be a panacea for their woes; waves of enthusiasm have led to stupendous efforts. A Palace of Delight was to bring sweetness and light to desolate homes; General Booth's elaborate 'Darkest England' scheme was to be so complete that poverty was to be dealt with on every side, and the problem of the houseless and workless vanish; university settlements were to show the churches a more excellent way, and to weld together the gilded youth of Oxford and Cambridge with the artisan and docker in a league of personal fellowship; missions and movements of the most varied character have been initiated. Most of these agencies are doing useful work, but no one would now be thought of as a solution of the riddle of the sphinx: these have become auxiliaries to those older forms of Christian and philanthropic effort which are slowly changing the community."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

WHILE most of the August magazines are devoted very largely to fiction, the *Century* for this month is eminently a travel number. The opening article by Mr. Clarence Cook describes the Hudson River Valley, and the changes through which it has passed "since the eye of fifty years and over first knew them." "The Rhine of America" will always have distinctive charms for the tourist, and Mr. Cook's graceful and appreciative paragraphs, together with the admirable illustrative work of Mr. Castaigne, add freshness to the theme.

Mr. Thomas Dwight Goodell recounts "A Journey in Thessaly," sketching with light touch several of the regions and the scenic features whose names were made familiar to all newspaper readers during the recent Greco-Turkish war. Larissa, Pharsalos, and other famous localities are pictured in drawings by Mr. Harry Fenn.

Returning to American scenes and places, the reader is treated to a breezy description of "The Alaska Trip," by Mr. John Muir, whose researches among the glaciers years ago made for him a worldwide reputation. A very timely interest is given to Mr. Muir's article by the recent wonderful developments in Alaskan gold-mining, as well as by the increasing number of American travelers who penetrate that distant country every summer.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Scidmore contributes an extremely interesting article on "Java and the Javanese." Visitors to the Javanese village at the World's Fair in 1895 will recognize in the illustrations of Mrs. Scidmore's article more than one familiar scene.

The reader's wandering thoughts are recalled to the Occident by "A Day in Norway," from the pen of Horace E. Scudder, and "Another Day in Norway," which bears the signature of the late Prof. H. H. Boyesen. These two brief essays on modern Scandinavian life, written from different points of view, are both readable and profound.

"The Characteristics of Jenny Lind" and "What Jenny Lind Did for America," two very brief articles, by Henri Appy and Fannie Morris Smith respectively, recall the triumphs of a great career. Two interesting portraits of the Swedish prima donna accompany the articles.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, in his terse characterization of John Burroughs, says:

"John Burroughs was born a countryman, and a countryman he remains. The horizon which he sees from his hillside farm of seventeen acres overlooking the Hudson includes within its intangible boundaries a world large enough to engage the closest observation, and important enough to justify the fullest record. He loves nature at large, but he is chiefly concerned with nature as a home-maker for man. Thoreau is so thoroughly detached from the society of his fellows that one point of observation is, for his purpose, as good as another, provided the point be remote from human settlement. Burroughs, on the other hand, delights not less in solitude and silence, but he keeps within sight of the thin line of smoke from the hearthstone."

Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell contributes another chapter on "London at Play," this time describing scenes "On Margate's Sands," the Coney Island of

London. An indescribable vivacity is infused into this description by Mr. Pennell's clever pictures.

The *Century's* function as an historical magazine is fulfilled this month in General Schofield's statement of unpublished facts relating to the impeachment of President Johnson, and in the continuation of Minister Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant."

In "Topics of the Time" the editors consider the current criticisms of the United States Senate, the public service of the United States Forest Commission, and the public utterances in connection with the unveiling of the Shaw monument on Memorial Day in Boston.

HARPER'S.

IN another department we have quoted from Mr. Fletcher Osborne's interesting story of the campaign waged by the State of Massachusetts against the gypsy moth. The balance of the number is chiefly given over to stories, although there are two or three excellent descriptive articles. Among these the first place must be assigned to Mr. Richard Harding Davis' sketch of the Presidential inauguration, with drawings by C. D. Gibson and De Thulstrup. Some foolish people, says Mr. Davis, went away disappointed from the inauguration exercises.

"This was not because the exercises were not of interest, but for the reason that the visitors saw them from the wrong point of view. They apparently expected to find in the inauguration of the president of a republic the same glitter and display that they had witnessed in state ceremonies in Europe. And by looking for pomp and rigid etiquette and officialism they missed the whole significance of the inauguration, which is not intended to glorify any one man, but is a national celebration in which every citizen has a share—a sort of family gathering where all the members of the clan, from the residents of the thirteen original States to those of that State which has put the latest star in the flag, are brought together to rejoice over a victory and to make the best of a defeat. There is no such celebration in any other country, and it is surely much better to enjoy it as something unique in its way and distinctly our own than to compare some of its features with like features of coronations and royal weddings abroad, in which certain ruling families glorify themselves and the people pay the bill. Why should we go out of our way to compare cricket in America with cricket as it is played on its native turf in England, when we have a national game of our own which we play better than any one else?"

"The Hungarian Millennium" of last year is the subject of an article by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, and very appropriately provides illustrations as well as text. Mr. Smith sums up his impressions of the great exhibition as follows:

"Altogether the Millennial Exhibition of the Hungarians carried a lesson well worth the studying. As a record of a people whose whole history has been one long struggle for independence, and who have so recently attained, if not complete autonomy, certainly the right to manage their internal affairs in their own way, without paying too high for the privilege, it

showed unparalleled native skill united to marvelous intelligence."

In the present month's installment of Mr. Poultney Bigelow's description of "White Man's Africa," a comparative study is made of the British and Boer governments in South Africa. While freely admitting the serious faults involved in the Jameson raid, Mr. Bigelow is convinced that the British flag is to-day the only guarantee in South Africa of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Dr. Henry Smith Williams continues his study of "The Century's Progress in Physics," considering this month the rather elusive subject of "The Ether and Ponderable Matter."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE "fiction number" of *Scribner's*, distinguished by Rudyard Kipling's story of ".007" and by contributions from Stockton and others, also has several papers of quite serious quality. We have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles" from Helen Watterston Moody's sketch of "The Woman Collegian."

As a bit of scenic description nothing could be better reading, these days, than Prof. Israel C. Russell's "Impressions of Mount Rainier." Readers of Professor Russell's article will sympathize with the sentiment expressed in the following paragraph:

"All who have scaled the icy slopes of the monarch among the mountains of the far Northwest, breathed the clear air about it, and been lulled to sleep on a couch of fragrant boughs by the music of falling waters, return to the prosaic task of every-day life with two wishes firmly rooted in their breasts. These are, that they may be permitted to return to the mountain, and that it may be preserved in all its natural beauty and sublimity as a legacy for generations to come. Steps have already been taken for reserving Mount Rainier and the rugged country immediately about it as a national park, to be held in trust by the general Government, for the free use of all who may wish to visit it, providing only that they will spare the trees and do no injury to the birds and harmless animals that make their homes among them."

A new magazine enterprise of more than ordinary interest is launched this month by *Scribner's* in the form of a series of observations on questions of labor and social reform, made and recorded by Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff. The series will be entitled "The Workers." The first installment relates the experiences of a young man attempting various forms of common labor and passing through different phases of vagrancy and tramp life. Just what bearing these varied experiences are to have on the solution of present industrial problems will, of course, not appear until several chapters of the story shall have been published.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE *Cosmopolitan* for August is anything but a languid, dog-days number. It is not wholly wanting in the factor of mere entertainment, but in the main it is serious and full of the elements of actuality. Mr. Walker's editorship of late has been particularly energetic and vitalizing. The series of papers on modern college education, to which President Dwight, of Yale, contributes this month, is turning out to be of first-rate importance, and Mr. Julian Hawthorne's articles on

conditions in India (the one for this month being on the famine) are among the really notable contributions of the year to periodical literature. These articles by President Dwight and Mr. Hawthorne are more fully noticed among our "Leading Articles of the Month."

The last text page of this number is by far more important than anything else that precedes it, however, inasmuch as it contains an editorial announcement that the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* is about to "enlarge its sphere and take in hand an organization which will provide for the intellectual necessities" of the large class of people "who have the desire for broader education than that given by the public schools—who seek enlightenment and mental growth, yet have not the means for entrance at the universities." Mr. Walker's plan would seem to bear some resemblance to the Chautauqua system, although in its working out—of which naturally we shall learn more in the future—a distinct field will doubtless be found. It is further announced that this people's university is to have as its educational director "one of the most distinguished men now at the head of a great college," whose name will be announced in the September number of the magazine.

Another interesting editorial contribution to this number is Mr. Walker's deliberate and unequivocal judgment that England is responsible for the enormous loss of life by famine in India. He holds that England has plenty of money, and that in the markets of the world there is plenty of food. Further than that, he declares that the transportation problem is a simple one, and that there is no serious excuse for England's failure to provide effective and complete relief. Mr. Walker sets it down as an axiom that the Christian nation acquiring territory by conquest or purchase assumes the undoubted responsibility of protecting the lives of the people so added to its population.

The number opens with a very entertaining paper by Mr. Robert P. Porter on "Japan's Stage and Greatest Actor." The stage is not in high repute in Japan, but its position is steadily improving, and this fact is due, above all things, to the work of one contemporary playwright of remarkable ability and productivity, and of his friend Danjuro, one of the most versatile actors of modern times and the most remarkable player ever produced in the history of the Japanese stage. Danjuro is now a man of seventy. The article is attractively illustrated, mainly from photographs of Danjuro in different rôles. Mr. Lewis McLouth writes of the modern methods of the great northwestern railroads, particularly in Minnesota and the Dakotas, for clearing away snowdrifts by means of the centrifugal plow. The illustrations are rather tantalizing in a midsummer number.

A second installment is published of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's new rendering of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The critics are giving themselves a good deal of concern over this rendering, and their remarks, when duly compiled and compared, would scarcely tend to add anything to the confidence of the community in the average wisdom of the persons who assume the function of literary criticism.

McCLURE'S.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" will be found quotations from Mr. H. J. W. Dam's account of the dynamite factory at Ardeer, Scotland, appearing in the August number of *McClure's*.

An appreciative note on the work of C. D. Gibson is

contributed to this number by Anthony Hope. Especially interesting just at this time are the English novelist's judgments of Mr. Gibson's recent delineations of English life.

"It is no flattery to say that Mr. Gibson's inspiration and skill enable him to interpret to us in England the society that we know, even as he reveals to us the society of his own land: he catches the spiritual essence of a lord chamberlain with no less certainty than that with which he sets before us the hard-bitten man of dollars whose pretty daughter is his only apology to a world out of which he has grown monstrously rich."

Anthony Hope recognized Mr. Gibson's merit in conveying through his sketches, often fanciful in design, very much of what is really true and fundamental in life and character.

Madame Blanc's brief study of "The Paris Gamin" serves to convey a distinct impression of that waif of the streets:

"Usually puny in appearance—for misery has been his foster-mother—the *gamin* seems younger than he is; this adds a spice to his remarks, which he scatters about him like fireworks. His sharp, sneering features, utterly devoid of the least trace of innocence, can be seen in every crowd, at every public demonstration. He hums the newest tunes, learns all that is going on, and gleans enough to form an opinion on politics by glancing at the newspapers exposed for sale. General Boulanger was his idol. He can be seen walking impudently into confectioners' shops, where he asks for stale cakes, and they are rarely refused him. If he is the owner of two cents, the chestnut-roaster may be sure of his early visit, and his piping-hot dinner is easily carried away in a paper cornucopia."

Hamlin Garland describes in this number "The First Meeting of Lincoln and Grant:—"

"Lincoln seemed to be profoundly pleased with Grant. He found in him one of his own people, suited to his own conception of an American citizen: a man of 'the plain people,' whom, he said, God must have loved, he made so many of them. He liked Grant's modesty, and was too shrewd to call it weakness. He had tried handsome and dashing generals, and big and learned generals, and cautious and strategic generals, and generals who filled a uniform without a wrinkle, and who glittered and gleamed on the parade and had voices like golden bugles, and who could walk the polished floor of a ball-room with the grace of a dancing-master; and generals bearded and circumspect and severe. Now he was to try a man who despised show, who never drew his saber or raised his voice or danced attendance upon women; a shy, simple-minded, reticent man, who fought battles with one sole purpose to put down the rebellion and restore peace to the nation; a man who executed orders swiftly, surely, and expected the like obedience in others; a man who hated politics and despised trickery."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN *Lippincott's* for August an instructive paper on "Bird Artists," which could only have been written by a naturalist who had studied the subject for the love of it, is contributed by Mr. Frank H. Sweet. The branch of art which is chiefly considered in this article is architecture:

"The best builders are invariably those which, not resting contented with a mere shelter, however elabo-

ately or ingeniously constructed, seek by various means to beautify their homes. Sometimes superfluous additions, purely decorative in their character, are made to the home; sometimes the effect of embellishment is produced by the selection of such materials as in themselves or in combination will please the eye, care being always taken not to sacrifice utility to appearance, therein providing man with a valuable example; and then, again, sometimes—and this is the very acme of art among birds—purely ornamental and decorative structures are made, the sole purpose of which is to afford the builders and their friends pleasant meeting-places."

Several of the elements that make up the ever-present problem of a college education are considered in a brief article by A. L. Benedict. This writer thinks that the prevailing impression that a boy attending a small college has more personal attention from the faculty than a student at a large institution is a mistaken one. "It must be considered that where there are more students there are also more teachers and considerably more college interest, which tends to draw faculty and student together."

Mr. William Ward Crane complains of the methods, or rather lack of methods, employed in American cities for assigning names to streets. Such a locality as "the corner of Avenue A and Twenty-third Street," he says, is almost as distinctively American as Indian names like Mississippi and Saratoga. "The result is that many of the city maps look like a mixture of the English alphabet and the multiplication-table, with a few proper names thrown in to relieve the monotony." Mr. Crane thinks we are practical and prosaic enough now as a people, and that this dependence for street titles on mere alphabetic and numerical signs will only tend to make us more so.

Joanna R. Nicholls declares that the United States Marine Hospital Service, which will soon celebrate its centennial anniversary, is the most distinctively American institution in our country. Foreigners often confuse it with the naval service, but it is really one of the important branches of the Treasury Department, and was established in 1798 in the interest of the merchant marine by placing a tax of twenty cents a month upon the wages of every seaman employed upon United States vessels or commerce, and using the fund thus derived in affording hospital relief to their sick and disabled. Since the establishment of the national quarantine the hospital service has had the supervision of that branch of government work.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Col. Carroll D. Wright's article on labor-saving machinery in the August *Chautauquan*.

In the same number Mr. William Eleroy Curtis writes on the rather well-worn theme of "Life in Washington, D. C." On the whole, the attractions of Washington life which Mr. Curtis presents rather outweigh the drawbacks, from the point of view of the average well-to-do American.

Mr. George H. Guy describes some of the uses of electricity in sanitariums and in general medical and surgical practice. Among these he mentions the production of ozone, to be inhaled by patients suffering from anemia, or tuberculosis in a nascent state; the electric-light bath, employed to stimulate and vitalize the tis-

sues; instruments for the cure of deafness through mechanical vibrations, and various other applications of the electric current, as in the treatment of spinal diseases.

M. Yves Guyot, formerly French Minister of Public Works and President of the Statistical Society, contributes an article on "The Commerce and Manufactures of France," in which he shows that French exports to the United States in the year 1896 decreased from \$58,000,000 to \$45,000,000, while imports from the United States increased from \$57,000,000 to \$63,000,000.

An attractive article on "Belgium: Its History, Art, and Social Life," is contributed by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffis. Dr. Griffis calls attention to the recent announcement by the King of the Belgians of an international prize of twenty-five thousand francs, to be awarded in 1901 for the best work on the military history of the Belgians from the time of the Roman invasion to the present day. The writers may use the English, Spanish, Italian, German, French, or Flemish language.

A clever bit of descriptive writing is "Society in the Cow Country," by E. Hough, wherein are pictured the social customs and conditions of life in the small towns of the southwestern cattle country in the days when that now-declining industry was at its best.

MUNSEY'S.

IN *Munsey's* for August Mrs. Burton Harrison has a study of "The Woman of Fashion," showing the evolution of fashionable society in New York City. Mrs. Harrison believes that the New York of to-day has not in all respects improved on the social relations of thirty years ago.

"The girl growing up to womanhood during the stress of the nation's struggle for existence, habituated to see acts of self-denial and generosity and patriotism all about her, may not have been of finer stuff than her sister of to-day; but opportunity shaped her to better enjoy life and contribute to it in many particulars. She was, assuredly, not dependent upon her father's purse or her mother's ability to scatter money in entertaining for her degree of success as a belle in society. She was not obliged to stay at home from a party unless preëngaged for the cotillon. She was not afraid to ask in return the companions who had invited her because her home and belongings did not equal theirs in glory! And, above all, when, in the course of human events, a young man fell in love with her, she did not keep him silent and afraid to speak because he was unable immediately to provide for a wife all the luxuries that he saw surrounding her daily life at home!"

Molly Elliot Seawell begins in this number the story of the Commune of Paris. This writer regards the commune as the natural sequence of the Siege of Paris:

"It is easy enough, at this period of time, to say that the great city should have arisen from the dust and ashes of her humiliation and at once taken her place in the vanguard of civilization, without passing through the wild tempest of insanity which is known in history as the commune. But it is impossible to read the chronicle of the four months and a half of the siege, with all its horrors, without understanding that no people could pass through such an ordeal and come out of it exactly as they went into it. The good became saints—the bad became devils."

An interesting description of "The Homes and Haunts

of George Eliot" is contributed by Anna Leach. Speaker Reed writes a brief popular account of "The Making of the Constitution."

GODEY'S.

IN *Godey's* for August Mr. W. D. McCrackan has an illustrated article on the Tyrolese. Mr. McCrackan offers some excellent advice to American tourists:

"The right way to enjoy the Tyrol is to wear your heart on your sleeve. Then the country will be yours for the asking.

"To be always the first to talk, even without knowing the language, to start the yodeling, to suggest zither-playing and dancing at every inn, to call promptly for refreshments—thus will your trip become a triumphal procession. In order to complete your conquest of all hearts, eat what there is; and never, on your life, turn up your nose, or object to smoking anywhere, on any occasion."

The Mazama Club, the well-known mountaineering organization of the northwest coast, is the subject of a brief article by Mae Van Norman Long. This club has scaled the heights of Mount Hood, Mount St. Helen's, Mount Jefferson, and the Three Sisters, and is just now attempting Mount Rainier.

FRANK LESLIE'S.

MRS. MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS tells in *Frank Leslie's* for August something about tobacco and its cultivation. The whole process of preparation for the market is fully described. Not all tobacco, according to Mrs. Williams, ends in smoke.

"More and more, as the years go by, its uses are widening, both in chemistry and the arts. It makes many a fine brown dye, it helps in tanning, in medicine, and in sanitary affairs. But even if it had only the uses of luxury, all the army of smokers and chewers, not to mention the tax-gatherers, would rise to declare that therein it had a very sufficient reason for being."

That most interesting of Southern institutions, the University of Virginia, is the subject of an article by Richard Heath Dabney in *Leslie's* series on "American Universities and Colleges." Perhaps the most distinctive characteristic of Jefferson's pet university is hinted at in the following paragraph from Mr. Dabney's article:

"Student life at the University of Virginia is greatly influenced by the elective system. For this system in its perfect development implies the non-existence of the class system. A student enters any class for which he thinks he is prepared, and may take a lower course in one subject, higher course in another, and the highest in a third. There being no such thing, then, as freshmen and sophomores, there is no such thing as hazing."

Mr. Harvey Rowell, writing on "Summer Logging in Wisconsin," reminds us that the great lumber industry of that State will soon have run its course. At the present rate of cutting, he says, many of the mills will have entirely exhausted their source of supply within the next decade.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE principal article in the *New England* for August is an appreciation of Washington Irving's services to American history, by Richard Burton.

These are set forth as Irving's chief qualifications for historical writing:

"A pleasing form, the story-telling power, historic imagination, humor, and the sense of proportion. He brought these literary gifts to the study and writing of history and furnished an object-lesson in their use. Yet when the claim has been made without fear of contradiction, we must concede at once and frankly that our author, judged purely as historian, is not in the same class as others whose names suggest preëminently the writing of formal histories. His service to American history, as I have tried to indicate, was distinct and large; yet, to return to the keynote of the theme, Irving was not primarily the writer of history, but the man of letters: he chose historical subjects not so much because he felt the desire to portray man's historic unfolding as because he felt that here was picturesque material and material affording opportunity for serious, sustained work where hitherto, in sketch and mock-history, he had been at play rather than at work. But by the judgment of posterity those light things he did have risen to the surface and continue to float; they represent that by which he will longest be known and loved. Hence his place in our literature is as secure as that of any writer; and especial honors are his because he was a pioneer. Hence, too, his contribution to history was indirect, secondary to his contribution to *belles lettres*. The very fact that his leading qualities are sentiment and humor (as his best critics decide) would make this inevitable; for sentiment and humor, though valuable, are not the first requisites of the history writer. But these considerations need not belittle Irving's right to be studied and lauded in a review of the American historians."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the August *Atlantic* we have selected Mr. Muir's article on "American Forests" for quotation in another department.

In this number is begun the publication of Mr. George Burkbeck Hill's collection of unpublished letters of Dean Swift. These were all addressed to Swift's friend, Knightly Chetwode, during the year following Swift's appointment to the deanery of St. Patrick's. John Forster, Swift's biographer, described the letters as "the richest addition to the correspondence of this most masterly of English letter-writers since it was first collated," but as Forster did not live to bring his life of Swift down to the date of the beginning of this correspondence, he made hardly any use of it. The copy was returned to Chetwode's family, and has only lately come into the possession of Mr. Hill, and so, after lying hidden nearly two hundred years, these letters first see the light in an American magazine. As Mr. Hill well says, profound wonder would have seized on Swift's mind had all this been foretold to him; for all that Swift wrote about America served to exhibit only his ignorance and contempt of the country. His correspondence with Chetwode begins with the period of his downfall and dejection, just after the death of Queen Anne, and when he was entering on his humble service in Ireland, which was to continue seven years. Many of Swift's idiosyncrasies appear in these letters, as, for instance, his habit of ascribing proverbs to his grandmother, while it is known that Swift made a practice of coining proverbs himself and either saying that they were "old" or attributing them directly to his grandmother.

"One day when walking in a garden he saw some fine

fruit, none of which was offered him by its stingy owner. 'It was an old saying of my grandmother's,' he said, 'always pull a peach when it lies in your reach.' He accordingly plucked one, and his example was immediately followed by all the rest of the company under the sanction of that good old saying. Another day, seeing a farmer thrown from his horse into a slough, he asked him whether he was hurt. 'No,' he replied; 'but I am woundily bemired.' 'You make good the old proverb,' said Swift, 'the more dirt, the less hurt.' The man seemed much comforted with the old saying, but said he had never heard of it before; and no wonder, for the dean had made it on the occasion."

Two extremely interesting papers in this number are social studies of American life as one finds it in communities as far apart as the new cities of Kansas and the old manufacturing towns of Massachusetts. The article entitled "A Typical Kansas Community" is contributed by Mr. William Allen White, the brilliant young editor of the *Emporia Gazette*, whose pertinent remarks during the campaign last year were so widely quoted. Mr. White's view of Kansas is by no means a somber one. He does not think that the Kansas women have hopeless faces, nor that the average Kansas town is an undesirable place of residence. In these towns there is an intense social democracy, such as does not exist in the East, and class lines are but indistinctly drawn. "Wealth plays a minor part in the appraisal of people." Even in the "real estate" colleges dating from boom times, Mr. White sees some cause for rejoicing. In many a Kansas town, he says, "the little debt-ridden college that has survived after a struggle against great odds is the nucleus around which gathers whatever life the community may have." In fact, he regards these colleges as the best things that have outlived the boom.

Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn describes "A Massachusetts Shoe Town." His paper is very largely a story of change. In the shoe town of a generation ago the social democracy was not unlike that of Kansas towns to-day, but gradually "social stratification" has come, not only in the Massachusetts shoe towns, but in all the manufacturing communities of New England. In the mill towns, however, the social changes have been effected more rapidly, and are consequently more complete.

An able representative of the colored race, Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, contributes an article entitled "Strivings of the Negro People." This essay is remarkable as a frank exposition of the negro's own conception of his place in the scheme of Western civilization. Perhaps no better statement of the needs of the negro race has ever been made than is summed up in the following sentences from this article:

"The training of the schools we need to-day more than ever—the training of deft hands, quick eyes and ears, and the broader, deeper, higher culture of gifted minds. The power of the ballot we need in sheer self-defense and as a guarantee of good faith. We may misuse it, but we can scarce do worse in this respect than our whilom masters. Freedom, too, the long-sought, we still seek—the freedom of life and limb, the freedom to work and think. Work, culture, and liberty—all these we need, not singly, but together; for to-day these ideals among the negro people are gradually coalescing, and finding a higher meaning in the unifying ideal of race—the ideal of fostering the traits and talents of the negro, not in opposition to, but in con-

formity with, the greater ideals of the American republic, in order that some day, on American soil, two world races may give each to each those characteristics which both so badly lack."

Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, in an article on "The Pause in Criticism—and After," laments the absence of an authoritative voice in modern literary criticism, and sets forth the mission of the modern critic as the interpreter of literature and life.

"The Delinquent in Art and Literature" is the rather unattractive title of an essay by Enrico Ferri, who selects characteristic types of delinquents as revealed by modern criminology, and compares them with noted imaginary figures in art and literature.

THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* for August is opened by a valuable paper from the pen of President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, on evolution. We quote from it in our "Leading Articles of the Month." In another part of the number a very just tribute is paid to President Jordan's scientific attainments, and especial attention is called to his literary gifts and to his essentially poetical talent as shown in his "Matka and Kotik: A Tale of the Mist-Islands," in which President Jordan, with an imagination that suggests Kipling, has entered into the spirit of seal life and given us a tale in which the seals themselves are made to cry out against the hideous barbarity of the pelagic sealers. They have certainly found a great friend and champion in our doughty scientist.

Mr. Robert N. Reeves contributes a discussion of the limitation of wealth, in which he takes grounds in favor of the prevention of large fortunes by graduated taxation and other devices. Last month Dr. Ridpath, the editor of the *Arena*, used a contribution from Mr. Clews as an occasion for paying his respects to Wall Street. This month he discusses bimetallism, apropos of a contribution from George H. Lepper, entitled "Bimetallism Simplified." Dr. Ridpath shows that Mr. Lepper's scheme is not bimetallism at all, but merely a device for using silver under the existing single gold standard. Dr. Ridpath is of course entirely right in asserting that the word bimetallism has come into general use as signifying the equality of gold and silver as concurrent money metals; and any scheme which merely proposes the use of large quantities of the white metal subject to gold as a measure of value, should not be labeled with the term bimetallism.

This number of the *Arena* is given over almost entirely to the advocates of various so-called reforms. Mr. Norman Robinson demands the segregation and permanent isolation of criminals. Mr. B. O. Flower demands the establishment of large works of internal improvement—for example, permanent Mississippi levees and a great national policy of irrigation works in the far West—as a means for profitably utilizing the services of the unemployed, and thus increasing national wealth while diminishing poverty and relieving the labor market. Mr. Charles C. Millard, of Kansas, writes what he calls an "Open Letter to Eastern Capitalists," the purport of which seems to be that the sooner those who have acquired Western mortgages understand that they will never get their money back, the better it will be for everybody concerned. It is not a particularly coherent article, although it doubtless contains some pertinent facts. Prof. Frank Parsons publishes the thirteenth

installment of his serial argument in favor of the government ownership of the telegraph.

Mr. Thomas W. Steep has been in Cuba, and contributes a short but useful paper in which he adds something to our information about the provisional government, and takes a hopeful view of the ability of the Cubans to organize and maintain a civil administration. Mr. Duncan McDermid writes a well-deserved appreciation of the intellectual and ethical qualities of the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage. Dr. Henry Randall Waite, well known for his promotion of the study of civics, sums up numerous interesting and hopeful tendencies which have come under his notice in his capacity as president of the American Institute of Civics. Emily Dickey Beery writes attractively of Shakespeare's "Tempest," and treats it as a sequel to "Hamlet." Mr. Stinson Jarvis discusses "Creative Man," elucidating the working of human faculties from the standpoint of mesmerism.

In his editorial department, Dr. Ridpath pays a tribute to France, and pleads the right of that republic to a warm place in the sympathy of Americans. He pleads as follows for a transfer of American preference from England to France:

"This deluded instinct of attachment to Great Britain and this unnatural lack of sympathy for France have cost us dearly. The two sentiments have modified our national life, and have left a result different by not a little from what it would have been if influenced by other and more wholesome dispositions on our part. Our nationality has lost much force on both counts—on the score of our illogical attachment to Great Britain on the one hand, and of our unnatural indifference to France on the other. Under the one influence we have become *tolerant of subservency* as a national trait, and under the other we have become in a measure *incapable of enthusiasm*. The addition of British subservency has been aggravated with the subtraction of French enthusiasm from our public and private life.

Of the modern French Republic Dr. Ridpath says:

"Her mobility is life and her warmth is a fructifying force. France gives forth more than she takes from the nations. Her republic is a splendid piece of political workmanship. Her spirit is patriotic. Her people, instead of straggling over the world like adventurers and pirates, remain in the borders of *La Patrie*, happy and vital in the possession of freedom.

Her lilies still bloom in the depth of the valleys.

Her vineyards are a covert under which if there be a peasantry it is not a peasantry forced down by oppression, but only the modest residue of the stronger life above and beyond. The free institutions of this beautiful land are the natural counterpart of our own; we should be all the better for warming ourselves in the glow of the Gallic enthusiasm. *Vive la France!*"

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from the article by Representative Brosius on "The Greenback and the Gold Standard," from Miss Kelley's account of the origin and purpose of the "union label," and from Consul-General Jernigan's study of the trade tendencies of China, in the *North American* for July.

In the July number appears the first installment of General Grant's letters to the Hon. E. B. Washburne,

with an introduction and notes by Gen. James Grant Wilson. These letters were written during a period of eighteen years, and now appear in print for the first time. The first ten—all that are published in this number—relate to party politics from 1867 to 1875, in the main.

Mr. Daniel Logan, editor of the Honolulu *Evening Bulletin*, contributes an article on "Education in the Hawaiian Islands," from which it appears that 20 per cent. of the total appropriated expenditures made by the present Hawaiian Government are for the support of public schools, while many "independent" schools are also maintained by the people.

Miss Elizabeth Bisland moralizes on the selfishness of American parents—not that they do not indulge their children, but that this temporary and often extravagant indulgence is a serious injury in effect, and even an evidence of selfishness. The prudence of European parents in providing for their children's permanent welfare is cited by way of contrast.

The third in Mr. Mulhall's series of statistical studies of the United States is concerned with the South. Of this portion of the Union Mr. Mulhall takes a rather gloomy view:

"The condition of the Southern States is unsatisfactory, not merely because in education, industry, and wealth they are much behind the rest of the Union, but because, owing to want of facilities, their resources are not properly developed. It is true that one-third of the population is colored, but even allowing for this fact, there is no reason why the South is not altogether on a par with one of its own States, Texas, which has 22 per cent. of its population colored. With regard to the number of its inhabitants, Texas has 45 per cent. more railroads, 110 per cent. more banks than the other States of the South, and each of its hands employed in farming produces nearly three times as much."

Señor Romero, the Mexican minister at Washington, conclusively shows that the independence of the Spanish-American republics was achieved, in the early years of the present century, without the moral or material aid of the United States.

Mr. H. W. Lucy ("Toby, M.P.," of *Punch*) concludes in this number his series of portraits of "The Queen's Parliaments."

The Hon. J. B. Eustis, our late ambassador to France, writes on the Franco-Russian alliance, which he regards as by no means an unmixed good for France—a nation which can have no lasting ties or genuine community of ideas or interests with Russia, although at present a strange and unnecessary subservience to Russian influence seems to characterize French statesmen.

The Rev. Dr. Walton Battershall contributes a brilliant review of Ambassador White's "Warfare of Science with Theology."

THE FORUM.

IN another department we have quoted from Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin's statement of the rights of foreigners in Turkey, and from Senator Pavay's review of Mayor Strong's administration of New York City, both of which appear in the July *Forum*.

In an article entitled "The Powers and the Greco-Turkish War," Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey contends for the permanent separation of Crete from Turkey, with a term of probation under the tutelage of the powers, a plebiscite to decide its final fate, and even annexation to Greece if the popular will should so express itself.

Gustav Kobbé writes on Johannes Brahms, summing up in a single sentence his estimate of the composer's service to art by saying that it consisted in his having "created, within established forms, music wholly original, thoroughly modern, and profoundly beautiful."

Mr. Duncan Veazey calls attention to a defect in the national civil-service law, in that no obstruction exists to removals without cause, although there is a popular impression that such a provision is on the statute-books. It is a fact, however, that the percentage of removals is smaller than before the civil-service law of 1883 went into effect.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, writes on "Sugar Bounties and Their Influence." The following statement of the results of European bounty laws is interesting:

"During the past twelve years France has produced 7,985,093 tons of sugar, on which an indirect premium of 653,022,000 francs (\$126,033,246) was received—a mean annual premium of 54,418,000 francs (\$10,502,771). During the same period Germany produced 14,810,333 tons, on which an indirect premium of 263,444,000 francs was paid (\$50,844,692)—an annual premium of 21,954,000 francs (\$4,237,058). The quantities mentioned above are expressed in metric tons, equivalent to 2204.6 pounds each. In Austria the maximum of the indirect premium is fixed by law. From 1888 to 1896 the annual rate was 5,000,000 florins (\$2,023,000). Last year the maximum amount of premiums allowed by the Austrian Government was 9,000,000 florins (\$3,641,000), and for this year the same sum is given."

There are two other political articles in this number. Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin reviews the brief record of the McKinley administration, in the light of party promises of national prosperity, and renders an unfavorable verdict. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower contends that non-partisanship in municipal government is not feasible, and urges political reformers to direct their energies to the building up, purifying, and broadening of party organizations, all of which advice has been often given before.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. Friedrich Paulsen, of the University of Berlin, begins an important series of papers on "The Evolution of the Educational Ideal." Miss Frances M. Abbott discusses the question, "Have Americans Any Social Standards?" without arriving at any particularly definite conclusion. Mr. Thomas Gold Alvord, Jr., gives the newspaper correspondent's view of "Why Spain Has Failed in Cuba," corroborating many of the statements made by Mr. Stephen Bonsal in the May number of this REVIEW. Prof. Thomas Davidson writes on "Victorian Greater Britain and Its Future."

JOURNALS OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ETHICAL SCIENCE.

OF periodicals answering to this classification more than a dozen are now published in the United States, in monthly, bi-monthly, or quarterly issues. We note a few of the important features in the latest numbers of these publications:

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY.

"The Social Value of the Saloon" is the subject treated by E. C. Moore in an illustrated article which opens the third volume of the *American Journal of Sociology* (University of Chicago). This writer en-

larges on the unique service rendered by the saloon, in populous sections of large cities, as a social and food-distributing center. He does not deny the existence of serious evils in connection with the saloon, but he insists that until some better means can be found for ministering to the social needs of the people who patronize it, the saloon is not to be unreservedly condemned.

In the same number Prof. Frederick Starr gives an account of some important work in the science of criminology now being prosecuted in Puebla, Mexico, under the direction of Dr. Francisco Martinez Baca, who is said by Professor Starr to have made "the most important original contribution of material yet made in criminology in America."

The Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch contributes a thoughtful paper on "The Stake of the Church in the Social Movement."

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY.

The leading paper in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* is Commissioner Senner's exposition of the immigration question. Dr. Senner does not look for the solution of the problem through the introduction of an educational test, but considers it of primary importance that arriving immigrants should be properly distributed over the country. This work should be done, he argues, by a "National Land and Labor Clearing House."

Prof. William I. Hall gives a description of the George Junior Republic. Mr. James W. Pryor reviews the formation of the Greater New York charter. Prof. S. N. Patten writes on "Over-Nutrition and Its Social Consequences."

POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

In the *Political Science Quarterly* Mr. A. D. Noyes, of the New York *Evening Post*, begins an exhaustive review of the "Financial Record of the Second Cleveland Administration." His first article is mainly occupied with the story of the fight for the repeal of the silver-purchase act in 1893, in which the administration won its last distinct legislative victory—within eight months after inauguration day.

Prof. Frank J. Goodnow's article on "Trade Combinations at Common Law" is an important contribution to the literature of the subject, and has marked value for purposes of reference.

Mr. Charles E. Edgerton's study of "The Wire-Nail Association" is a scientific analysis of the principles on which the modern "trusts" are founded and operated. The legal aspects of the subject are brought out in the following article—"The Nature of Corporations"—by John P. Davis.

One of the most interesting articles in the number is Prof. Arthur T. Hadley's appreciation of "Francis A. Walker's Contributions to Economic Theory." Professor Hadley writes candidly of what, in his opinion, General Walker "may have overdone or left undone," not less than of what he did.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Municipal Administration of the New York Reform Club has begun the publication of a quarterly magazine, the current (June) number of which contains a discussion of municipal ownership by the Hon. Edward M. Groat and Mr. Allen Ripley Foote. Mr. Groat argues in favor of New York's ownership of the gas supply, while Mr. Foote's article is entitled "No Government Should Operate an Industry."

Several of the papers read at the recent Louisville

Conference for Good City Government are published in this number of *Municipal Affairs*, and there is an excellent summary of articles from periodicals, with a bibliographical index.

THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The University of Chicago's *Journal of Political Economy* has an article by George G. Tunell on "Diversion of the Flour and Grain Traffic from the Great Lakes to the Railroads," from which we have quoted elsewhere.

The most elaborate paper in this number is a survey of monetary reform in Russia by H. Parker Willis. According to this writer, the recent experience of Russia has been most discouraging to bimetalists.

Another important monetary article is Mr. Edward S. Meade's study of the fall in the price of silver since 1873.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

Mr. Edward D. Jones writes in *Charities Review* on "Sympathy and Reason in Charitable Work." Articles on "The Training of Charity Workers," by Mary E. Richmond, and "The Educational Value of Manual Training," by Theodore F. Chapin, contain much suggestive information. There is also an anonymous account of "Hindoo Charity," and brief contributions on such topics as "Friendly Visiting," "Employers' Liability," "Social Discontent," and "Workingwomen's Clubs," together with an interesting department of "Current News and Notes."

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

Gunton's Magazine for July has editorial articles on "The Philosophy of Protection," "Growing Sound Opinion on Trusts," and "Trade and Training in Germany."

Mr. Fusataro Takano contributes an interesting account of strikes in Japan, of which it seems that a score have occurred during the past two years.

The question, "Is Cheapness an Evil?" is discussed by Mr. George Allen White and the editor.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

"The Ethical Side of the Free-Silver Campaign" is the subject of a paper contributed to the *International Journal of Ethics* by Mr. Frederic J. Stimson. Other sociological articles in this number are "The Conception of Society as an Organism," by Prof. J. Ellis McTaggart, and "The Treatment of Prisoners," by William Douglas Morrison.

Prof. Thomas Davidson writes on the results of the "higher criticism," Mary Gilliland Husband on "Philosophic Faith," and Prof. F. J. E. Woodbridge on "The Place of Pleasure in a System of Ethics."

THE MONIST.

The *Monist* (Chicago) publishes a translation of an important paper by Dr. Topinard, of Paris, on "Man as a Member of Society."

"The Basis of Morals" is the subject of a posthumous treatise by an American anarchist, Dyer D. Lum, published in this number of the *Monist*.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA.

The Hon. James Monroe makes an interesting and original presentation of the character of "Joseph as a Statesman" in the current *Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, Ohio).

The Rev. Dr. James G. Johnson writes about "Improved Homes for Wage-Earners," and the department of "Sociological Notes" is devoted to the editorial discussion of timely topics.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

IN the *American Historical Review* Prof. Herbert L. Osgood publishes a study of "The Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government," emphasizing especially the intimacy of the relationship which existed between the system of land tenure and political development in the province.

Mr. James Schouler contributes an interesting paper tracing the "Evolution of the American Voter," describing the long controversy between the ballot and the *viva voce* mode of voting, and the gradual removal of franchise restrictions in the several States.

Prof. E. G. Bourne and Mr. Paul Leicester Ford continue the discussion about the authorship of the *Federalist* which was begun in the April number by the publication of Professor Bourne's article.

Mr. William W. Rockhill continues his survey of "Diplomatic Missions to the Court of China."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE are some capital articles in the July number of the *Contemporary Review*, several of which are noticed elsewhere.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

"Austriacus," writing on "The Deadlock in Austria-Hungary," lays great stress upon what he asserts to be the fact that the confidence of the Emperor Francis Joseph in the good faith of Germany was greatly shaken by the recent revelation of the secret treaty into which Bismarck had entered with Russia without Austria's knowledge. He thinks also that the German party in Austria is in great danger of pushing matters to such an extremity as to render it impossible to carry it on. As long as the emperor lives, however, there will be no upset; but if he dies? "Austriacus" says:

"The peace of Europe, the question whether Austria-Hungary can and will continue to exist in its present form and shape, depend on one life. And therein lies the danger of the situation for Europe as much as for the Hapsburg monarchy. How will things go on in Austria when there will be nobody who commands universal respect and to whose will all parties in the empire finally give way? Should the Germans then tend toward the northwest and the Slavs to the northeast, with nobody in power to prevent this double centrifugal motion, a general conflagration and a general European war would be unavoidable."

A PROBLEM OF CHRISTIAN REUNION.

Vernon Bartlet, writing on "The Lambeth Conference and the Historic Episcopate," asks whether, now that the pope has shut the door with a bang against all overtures in that direction, the Anglican Church should not reconsider the whole question afresh, and right to the bottom. If this were done, he thinks that Dr. Hort's careful discussion of the original conception of the ecclesia of Christ may help to hasten the day of clearer light and larger charity. If Protestant Christendom is to be united, the first thing to be done is to frankly recognize the reality of all existing ecclesiastical politics:

"The true problem is this: How to blend the strength of each—Diocesan Episcopacy, Presbyterianism, Congregationalism—into a finely adjusted polity, so as to minimize the abuses to which each alone is liable. That this is no academic notion, but something toward which considerable approximations have already taken place."

The first stage in the union is not formal federation

or fusion of existing bodies, but the internal fusion of ideals.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Richard Heath, who has already demonstrated to his own satisfaction that John Bunyan drew his material for his "Pilgrim's Progress" from the tradition of the Anabaptists of Munster, now gives us the sequel to that paper, in which he shows how very probable it was that Bunyan heard and assimilated the story of the Anabaptists, the kingdom of Munich, by the living voice of tradition, and that it was from this source that he got most of the distinctive features in his "Holy War." The Countess Martinengo Cesaresco writes on "Husbandry in the Greek Dramatists," and Mr. Hartley Withers propounds a policy of investment for the benefit of the professional man and others who wish to save money to provide for their old age. One point on which he strongly insists is that interest on invested savings should always be reinvested.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is a good number, with plenty of interesting reading in it. We notice elsewhere the article on "Genius and Stature," and Prince Krapotkin's account of "Recent Discoveries in Brain Structure."

IS THE PLAGUE COMING TO EUROPE?

Prince Krapotkin thinks it is. He thinks it is inevitable that either by a rat or by some other humble messenger the bacteria of the black death now raging at Bombay will be brought to England, and this causes him to devote some space to a very cheering account of the extent to which the serum treatment has enabled the doctors of the Pasteur school to cope with the bubonic plague. Prince Krapotkin also reports that Dr. Haffkine has adopted a plan of vaccinating people against the plague, which has been very successful. In another chapter of his paper on "Recent Science," Prince Krapotkin tells of the success which has followed the serum treatment in the cure for the snake-bite. Some of the results which he describes are truly remarkable, patients having been brought back almost from the door of death by copious inoculation of the proper serum.

THEY DO THESE THINGS BETTER IN FRANCE.

Lady Priestley, who is winning recognition as one of the brightest contributors to English periodicals, describes the difference between the French and English treatment of research. Lady Priestley is an enthusiastic worshiper of Pasteur, and exultantly records the service which the Pasteur researches have rendered to medical science, and also incidentally to such money-making industries as the manufacture of silk and the making of beer. She records with satisfaction that a site has been found on the Thames Embankment upon which a building is being built, which will be a school of hygiene as well as a school of preventive medicine. She suggests that the government vaccine station should be annexed to this new school with a suitable subsidy. Lady Priestley makes one suggestion which we have not seen before, to the effect that if any one is bitten by a dog reputed to be mad, instead of worrying themselves needlessly about what may after all be only a false alarm, they should have the dog killed and send its head to the research laboratory, where a rabbit would be at once inoculated with a portion of the dog's brain. If the dog is mad the rabbit will die after a few

days, but if the dog's character has been maligned unjustly, the rabbit will live. In that case the friends will have no need for anxiety on account of the dog biting.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF ANGLICAN ORDERS.

Father Ryder, writing on "The Pope and the Anglican Archbishops," states in the most uncompromising fashion the Catholic contention on the Anglican orders. He says:

"Our contention is that the Church of England (1) has no orders—*i.e.*, possesses bishops, priests, and deacons in name only, without the *potestas ordinis*; (2) has made shipwreck of her faith, at least, by committing herself to positions of indifference in respect to a point of faith and its opposite heresy, and by remaining in full communion with notorious heretics; (3) has thereby forfeited all authority and jurisdiction in respect to Christ's mystical body. If it be heresy to deny the Real Presence and the oblation of Christ, which had been part of the explicit teaching both of East and West for so many centuries, assuredly it is also heresy to teach indifference as to belief or disbelief. It is this heresy of indifference upon which I am contented to base my charge of heresy against the Anglican Church. As the final cause of the manipulation of the ordinal it has vitiated both form and intention, and as formal heresy it is a bar to all exercise of jurisdiction."

REMINISCENCES OF ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

Sir Wemyss Reid has a very pleasantly written paper under this head, in which an old journalist who first entered the newspaper office forty years ago at a time when there was only one morning provincial daily paper in England, meditates and moralizes over the changes which have come about in his profession. He thinks that English newspapers occupy a position of unrivaled supremacy in contemporary journalism, and he deplors the extension of the vice of hasty work in the reviewing department. He laments the disappearance of the descriptive writer, and he is righteously indignant, not without cause, at the excessive vulgarity of much of the writing that disfigures modern newspapers when descriptions of public functions are mixed up with copious personal chit-chat by the writer concerning the blacking of his boots, or his conversation with his friends. The egotism of the latter-day journalists is also commented upon, but after all that is said as to the aggressiveness and apparent vanity of the modern newspaper, its brusqueness, its personality, its familiarity, and its arrogance, Sir Wemyss Reid declares that the newspaper press is not only better informed, and better equipped for the discussion of public affairs than was the press of forty years ago; it is also far more earnest and sincere.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir John Willoughby publishes the narrative of the Jameson expedition which he wrote in Pretoria jail three days after his capture. Mr. J. E. Chamberlain describes "The Growth of Caste in the United States." James Payn gossips pleasantly concerning "Conversation" and Professor Courthope has a paper on "Life in Poetry." Colonel Lockwood, M.P., tells us a good deal of information that we had not before concerning the journals of Thomas Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton." Father Ryder, writing on the "Pope and the Anglican Archbishops," states uncompromisingly his contention that the Church of England has no orders—*i.e.* possesses bishops, priests, and deacons in name only.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* contains a good article on Pascal by Leslie Stephen, briefly noticed elsewhere. Two papers on the recent developments of the Eastern question by Captain Gambier and Bennet Burleigh are also dealt with in another place.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY POSITION.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan takes a very gloomy view as to what England is getting at present in return for an army expenditure of £18,000,000 or £19,000,000 a year. The army at home consists of little more than two army corps of 65,000 men, nearly half of them non-effective. It is totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the country or to uphold its own footing if emergency arose. Something, he thinks, should be done and done at once, and he sets forth proposals with precision as follows, which he thinks would yield—

"From the militia, an increased militia reserve of 30,000 men.

"From the volunteers, probably not a less number, viz., 30,000 thoroughly trained volunteers.

"From the time-expired men of the line, supplementary 'Reserve D,' 20,000 men.

"Making a grand total of quite 65,000 to 75,000 men who might be obtained to increase the numbers of our regular army in time of war; thus exactly doubling its force for the field, and at the comparatively very small additional cost in round figures of a million a year."

SLAVERY IN CHINA.

Mr. Parker, who writes a very interesting account of the Burmo-Chinese frontier and the Kakhien tribes, incidentally enters upon a defense of Oriental slavery which is worth quoting. He says:

"A great fuss is made by certain philanthropic enthusiasts about Kakhien slavery. Because the Romans and the Anglo-Saxon races in turn have treated slaves with cowardly cruelty, we assume that Eastern slavery must be even worse, because we imagine the Eastern code of morality to be worse than our own. During over twenty years' residence in China, I have always had a difficulty in discerning what was the external distinction between master and slave or mistress and slave; and in none of the Eastern countries are slaves treated with greater harshness than children of the family or hired domestics. I have seen a Chinese viceroy hand his pipe to a male slave, who puffed it into a good blaze for his master by putting it into his own mouth. I have also seen a Chinese master and his slave lie down and smoke opium together. A body servant, a barber, a policeman, a slave, are all equally debarred from the official career; but a slave is no worse off than the other three. After the lapse of three generations the taint disappears. It is often cheaper to buy a person in China than to hire one, and many Europeans do so, simply treating the 'slave' as an ordinary domestic, and never for a moment attempting to assert their own 'dominion.'"

THE DUC D'AUMALE.

Miss Constance Sutcliffe writes an article concerning the Princes of Orleans which is highly eulogistic, but she does not quite lose herself in singing the praises of the family until she comes to dealing with the Duc d'Aumale. She declares he was the most high-minded man in all Europe. She says:

"Of the duke personally it is difficult to speak in moderation. He was a king among men, a gallant knight, a brave soldier, a fine scholar, an illustrious

man in the best sense of the word, and the most loyal-hearted son France ever had. If men write epic poems in the centuries to come, they will make of him their hero, and in this they will do well. The longing of his life was to serve his country—in the field if might be, but anyhow to serve; and it is pathetic in the extreme to see him offer each good gift in turn—his sword, his wealth, his literary and scientific attainments, his counsels, clear-sighted and high-souled—and have all either refused or accepted only in condescension."

FLAUBERT—BY PAUL BOURGET.

The last article in the number contains a translation of a lecture which M. Paul Bourget delivered at Oxford on Flaubert, whom he treats as "a man who possessed the religion of letters carried to fanaticism." His explanation of the charm of his books is that despite all his efforts Flaubert is ever present:

"Throughout his writings this man, who aimed at being impassive, impersonal, and unconcerned, proves to have chosen as the prime motive of all his books that evil from which he suffered himself—the being unable to fashion his life in accordance with his thought and dreams."

M. Bourget concludes by declaring that Flaubert gives to all writers the most splendid example of passionate, exclusive love of country:

"With his long years of patient and scrupulous toil, his noble contempt of wealth, honors, and popularity, with his courage in pursuing to the end the realization of his dreams and the accomplishment of his task, he looms upon us an intellectual hero, the greatest, purest, most complete of our literary artists."

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Augustin Filon gives us his second paper on the modern French drama. Mrs. Warre Cornish describes with copious samples the life and poetry of Marceline Valmore under the title of "A Woman Poet."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* is so delighted with Mr. Nicholson's extraordinary picture of the queen which was published last month that it has engaged him to do a portrait a month of leading men and women of the day. For July he has done Sara Bernhardt. There is rather a solid block of thirty-two pages devoted to "Sir Thomas Urquhart," of Cromarty, and "Richard Verstegan, *alias* Rowley"—subjects which certainly cannot be said to have much fascination for the general reader. Mr. David Hannay explains the new regulations introduced for the admission of boys to the *Britannia*. The age has been raised from thirteen and a half to fourteen and a half, and will be raised next year to fifteen and a half. The examination is made more severe, with a result that there will be an appreciable increase in the cost of sending a boy to the navy, and the ruler of the money-bag will become supreme in the one service which has hitherto supplied openings for those who were unmoneyed gentlemen. There is an out-of-the-way paper on "Religious Life in Poland," by Mr. H. Dżiewickie, who tells us that the Jesuit organ called the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* sells to the extent of over one hundred and fifty thousand copies every month in Galicia and Prussian Poland, although the total population, including the Protestants and Jews, is only eight millions. Its sale is prohibited in Russian provinces, but there is a great demand for Catholic

books of devotion. They are indeed almost the only books that are sold in any quantities in Russian Poland. The priests are under the strict censorship, and in large towns only allowed to read sermons which have previously been submitted to the censor. Mr. Dżiewickie says:

"In those parts where the crushing despotism is not at work there are few sermons which do not contain some allusion or express some hope, which do not either touch upon the glories of the past or point to the resurrection awaited in the future. Dreams all these may be; but, if so, they are at least noble dreams. Delirium is better than death; and the very soul of patriotism, the very center of national life, is the Roman Catholic clergy. A patriot said to me one day, what I will repeat in its entirety, though I can indorse only the latter part of what he said: 'I don't believe in Christ, I don't believe in the soul, I don't believe in God; but I believe Catholicism will save Poland if Poland is to be saved.'"

Mr. Lionel Hart tells the story of the "First Chartered Company," of how the Russian company was formed in the middle of the sixteenth century:

"It finally flickered out with the birth of the nineteenth century, and its history, as that of nearly all the chartered companies, may be thus epitomized: (1) Charter, (2) trade, (3) success, (4) competition, (5) encroachment, (6) decline, (7) debt, (8) difficulties, and (9) disappearance. It gave England no colony, placed no lands under her protectorate, acquired her no new territories. But it did more—it was the pioneer of our enormous foreign trade."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN the *National Review* for July the chief place is given to three articles on the Wolcott Commission, from which we have quoted in another department. Spenser Wilkinson reviews Captain Mahan's "Life of Nelson" under the title of "The New Nelson." There are the usual three *chroniques*—British, American, and colonial.

WILL PAN-ANGLICANISM RE-ESTABLISH THE MASS?

Mr. Bernard Holland, writing on "The Present Position of the Anglican Church," says:

"At present the outward surface of the Anglican Church is calm compared with a period thirty years ago, but there is, I think, latent a certain profound disquietude, the kind of disquietude which precedes a final conflict of opposing convictions. The present life of the Reformed Anglican Church is becoming more and more at discord with her history and written Articles of Faith. A still distant Lambeth Conference may have a great part to play—that of sanctioning and giving due form to a victorious movement."

The victorious movement is the Tractarian movement, and the end which Mr. Holland anticipates is the "collective and formal restoration, that is, of the central conception and act of worship, as now and always understood in the Roman and Eastern churches, received in England itself before the Reformation, repudiated at the Reformation, and now in part virtually restored by the irregular action of the clergy."

THE NEW SICK MAN OF EUROPE.

Mr. J. Foreman has an interesting article upon Spain under the title of "Europe's New Invalid." He makes a curious remark, that if Cuba were free, and the Spaniards evacuated the country, one hundred thousand men would return home to swell the ranks of the unemployed and precipitate a civil war. Mr. Foreman says:

"I can see no other remedies for the calamities which must ensue than the abandonment of Spain's fifteenth-century colonial policy, the propagation of a liberal secular education among the masses, and the abolition of priestcraft. But what prospect is there of such measures being adopted?"

INSURANCE IN WAR-TIME.

Lieut.-Col. Sir G. S. Clarke, writing on "War, Trade, and Food Supply," thinks that in case of war the State should insure commerce against war risks. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke says:

"An arrangement which I discussed with Sir G. Tryon, at Malta would be to intrust the whole working of the scheme to Lloyd's, which would charge a commission on insurances effected. The business of insurance of ordinary risks would proceed as usual. War risks would be insured at low fixed premiums on conditions laid down by the Admiralty. The issue of State policies might terminate in six months or a year, by which time the 'greatest pinch' would have passed, and the underwriter, having arrived at a just estimate of war risks, would henceforth carry on the business. I am unable to understand how such an arrangement could be regarded as a State interference with trade."

CORNHILL.

"CORNHILL" for July is a readable and racy number, but without any article of eminent value.

ANIMALS AS CRIMINALS AND HERETICS.

A curious set of facts are brought to view in Dr. T. E. Withington's paper on "Legal Proceedings Against Animals." "It is an historical fact," he says, "that a cock was publicly burnt at Basle in August, 1474, for the diabolical crime of laying an egg; the egg also being burnt lest it should produce a cockatrice, or fiery flying serpent." The pig was a more frequent defendant. Record is given of a sow which was solemnly imprisoned, tried, and executed by the Paris hangman for the murder of a baby in 1403. Chassenew himself first became famous through the skill with which he advocated the cause of the rats of Autun. Caterpillars and beetles were summoned before the magistrates to answer for the ravages they committed, and were occasionally solemnly excommunicated. So late as 1731 Franciscan friars in Brazil brought an action before their bishop against the ants, great numbers of which sorely plagued them. The bishop awarded the ants a suitable place, to which they obediently went after the judgment had been read aloud before the ant-holes.

A STORY OF DR. JOWETT.

Rev. H. C. Beeching opens a paper on the poverty of the clergy with a story of the late Master of Balliol. At his dinner-table an eloquent clergyman inveighed against lay apathy:

"It is degrading that we should have to go round and beg hat in hand for what the charity of laymen should spontaneously supply.' . . . When it was concluded, the small, piping, husky voice of the master was heard to say: 'Yes, what is degrading is that the clergy should have to exaggerate.' Then, having done his duty to his guests, the master recollected that he also was a clergyman, and owed something to his cloth, and so continued: 'I never exaggerate; but then I never get any money.'"

OTHER ARTICLES.

The anniversary study is by Mr. C. H. Firth, upon the battle of Marston Moor, which was fought on July 2, 1644. Mr. Hartley Withers gives much solid advice to intending investors on "How to Scan a Prospectus." Mr. J. W. Mackail contributes an interesting study of Piers Ploughman and English life in the fourteenth century. One of the reasons why Chaucer was popular and Langland became obsolete is found in Langland's championing the dumb toiling multitudes who cannot reward their patron.

THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

IF only the *Progressive Review*, to judge by its July number, were as attractive as it is strenuous and instructive, its success would be assured. The first paper reëchoes Mr. Morley's warning note against Machiavellism, or the belated survival of a theory which would sacrifice the development of the individual and the claims of humanity to State interests. A sketch of the German university of to-day avers that though the students are conservative in respect to dueling, and only occasionally become socialists, their old idealism and passion for "the regeneration of Germany" is not dead, but asleep. Another article urges the Liberal party to accept Mr. Balfour's County Council scheme for Ireland, while protesting—not so strongly as to imperil the success of the measure—against its heavy sop to the Irish landlords. Karl Blind writes to prove that free institutions for Cuba would not result in the negroization of that land *à la* Haiti, for Cuban whites outnumber Cuban blacks by two to one; and that the negroization of Haiti has not resulted badly if one bears in mind the extraordinary advance Haitians have made in education and democracy during the last twenty years. All schools in the black commonwealth it appears are free. They number some 800 public schools, including many high schools and colleges, and some 100 private schools. There are 22 Haitian bursars at the University of Paris. Mr. W. C. Mackenzie asks for the Highland crofters "more land" and a royal navy training ship at Stornoway. Prof. Louis Wuarin, of Geneva, extols the Swiss referendum and initiative, and argues that the perils of democracy are largely obviated by making democracy more completely democratic.

COSMOPOLIS.

THE July number is varied and interesting. Among the English articles a quaint charm attaches to Prof. Max Müller's reminiscences of the ducal family of Dessau, his native town, and a sovereign State. He gives a most instructive glimpse into what life was in the old days of moss-grown feudalism and petty German States.

Of the French contributors, E. Halpérine-Kaminsky describes the present position of Russian literature. With plenty of talent and with an ever-expanding reading public, it stands at a crisis or turning-point where it is hard to discern the future direction. The writer, after dealing with present-day romance, remarks on the signal development of scientific, and notably of sociological study in modern Russia. M. Henry des Rioux concludes his study of political life in Roumania and its intense partisanship, with the despondent suggestion that perhaps absolute personal government is the only remedy for the political gangrene from which the young kingdom suffers.

Among the German papers may be mentioned Herr Francke's study of the growth of the population and the internal development of the German empire. He shows how the increasing population has helped to turn Germany from being an agrarian into a manufacturing nation. The number of mouths to be filled necessitated imports of food from abroad, to pay for which manufactured goods must be sent across the frontiers. It is interesting, in view of our fear of German competition in the markets of the world, that the writer bids his countrymen prepare for the danger of their

foreign trade being similarly curtailed. He advises them to find compensation for foreign consumers in their working classes. "A highly paid, well-nourished, intelligent, and socially stable working-class population is the best and most trustworthy consumer." This suggestion may be commended to manufacturers nearer home. E. Richter discusses the feeling of pleasure occasioned by the beauty of natural scenery, and classes it with the general order of perceptions and sensations associated with art. His is a very interesting and suggestive study in psychology.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE first June number of the *Nouvelle Revue* is remarkable for a letter from the Emperor Menelik II. addressed to M. Gambetta, which Mme. Adam owes to the courtesy of Mme. Leris-Gambetta. Menelik's letter exhibits the warm friendship which he felt for M. Gambetta, who was at the time President of the Chamber of Deputies, and also the political astuteness which prompted him to make friends with such a powerful statesman. The letter is dated November 1, 1880.

M. Ebray's article on the new dangers of German emigration is a discussion of the new bill in the Reichstag on the subject of emigration in a methodic manner. Shortly stated, the object is to keep together in small communities the Germans who have emigrated to other countries, that in the presence of populations of a different race they may retain their national characteristics.

The Duchess of Fitz-James contributes an article full of recollections of the court of Louis Philippe. It is interesting gossip, which is to be continued in a future number, but it does not add much of importance to what is already known.

M. Mury's article on the King of Siam in Europe is sufficiently actual, appearing as it does in the very month of that monarch's arrival. M. Mury has a very high opinion of King Chulalongkorn's political ability, and he is evidently afraid that the king's visit to England may perceptibly modify his relations with France, whose conduct toward Siam has not been remarkable either for humanity or honorable dealing.

IN PRAISE OF THE TURK.

M. Denais, whose study of the Sultan of Turkey's personality we noticed recently, begins a series of articles on Turkish fanaticism. In this he ranges himself to a certain extent with the defenders of Turkey. He considers that the Armenian massacres were clearly carried out by order of the sultan, and that the guilt of them rests far more with the sovereign than with the people. He brings forward many remarkable facts in support of his theory that the Turks are really a very humane people. Their kindness extends to the animal kingdom to a degree which should put to shame countries like France and Italy, where man's duty to the lower animals is either ignored or very imperfectly realized. A Turkish child will never destroy a bird's nest; on the contrary, it is considered a meritorious act to buy birds from Christian or Jew hawkers in order to set them at liberty. Even the despised dog in Turkey is regarded as entitled to care and consideration. Stray dogs which encumber the streets are not, as in England, put to death, but are fed and cared for by the people

themselves, and any one who injures them is certain to be fined and perhaps even to be imprisoned. A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would have nothing to do in Turkey. It is by such little details as these that the manners of a people must be judged. M. Denais thinks that the great fault of the Turks lies in their government and all the corruptions which it encourages. The Turks are constitutionally passive and docile, and the rule of Abdul Hamid has, if possible, increased that quality. It is easy to understand, therefore, that with a sovereign who is capricious, out of his mind, unspeakably ignorant, and yet extraordinarily cunning, and who retains in his hand all the reins of government, such a people would naturally become the accomplice of the tyrant. M. Denais' defense of the Turk at any rate has the advantage of being based upon personal experience and observation.

M. Souriau writes learnedly on the physical attraction of beauty. He develops the theory that just as the animal is unconsciously made more beautiful by the process of sexual selection, so it is possible that man, the being of imagination, the poet, the artist, may be improved by a kind of aesthetic selection.

Among other articles may be mentioned an historical study of Talleyrand as a colonizer by the skillful pen of M. Guétary. We have quoted elsewhere from M. de Coubertin's remarks on religion in the United States.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere the pathetic article by M. Talmeyr on the teaching profession for French women.

In the first June number M. d'Haussonville continues his curious and interesting account of the little Duchess of Burgundy, whom in this installment he marries.

Of more contemporary historical interest is M. Lefebvre de Béhaine's account of the relations between the papacy and Prince Bismarck. This paper covers the mission of M. de Schlœzer to Rome between the years 1883 and 1885. We are taken behind the scenes of Prince Bismarck's tortuous diplomacy and some of the striking personalities which at that time surrounded Pope Leo XIII. are pictured for us.

M. George Perrot contributes a curious study, which he calls "A Forgotten People." These forgotten people are the Sikeloi of Homer, who are always mentioned as being distinct from the Sicaues. The Sicanes appear to have arrived in Sicily first, probably from Spain, and they seem to have been driven out partly from fear of the eruptions of Mount Etna, partly by an invasion of

the Sikeloi. The latter people gave the island the name which it bears to-day. M. Perrot traces their history in some detail, and endeavors to disentangle them from the peoples of a similar name with whom they are liable to be confused. The light which is thrown upon this ancient people by archaeology is very curious.

FRENCH CONSERVATIVES.

The second June number of the *Revue* is perhaps more immediately interesting. M. Piou has a very timely study of the relations between French Conservatives and the democracy. It is indeed singular that in a country like France, where everything is continually changing, the Conservative party should still find itself excluded from power. It possesses all the regular means of influence—education, intelligence, wealth, and tradition—but it has a continuous record of defeats ever since 1876. The party has no reason to blame for this exclusion from power either its chiefs or the rank and file. The cause of this unpopularity is, in M. Piou's opinion, to be found in a certain disdain, mingled with fear, which they inspire in the democracy. Napoleon once asked a great foreign lady what Europe thought of him. "The old courts," she replied, "love you about as much as old women love young ones." The feelings of the French democracy for the Conservatives may be compared to Napoleon's feelings for the old courts. As to the future, M. Piou asks pathetically, Will the democracy be a Caesarism or liberal, materialist or Christian, Socialist or a brotherhood? That is the problem of the hour, and upon its solution depends the future of France. He points out that if the Conservatives do not exercise any longer a considerable electoral influence, they nevertheless exercise an extraordinary social influence, and it is on the social field that the decisive battle will be fought. The French Conservatives have been often enough lectured for their stoical indifference, and perhaps one more lecture from M. Piou will not make much difference.

M. Bréal has discovered a new science, which he calls *La Sémantique*. It is, as he explains it, the science of the signification of words as opposed to the science which deals with the sounds of words. He gives some extremely interesting examples of how words originally traceable to the same source have become invested with widely different meanings.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH ALCOHOL?

M. Lévy has an elaborate article on the idea of a State monopoly of alcohol—no doubt with reference to the proposed law in France. He writes from the point of view of an opponent of alcohol and of tobacco, and he traces the history of monopolies in alcohol from the earliest times. He develops the always dangerous argument drawn from the experience of other countries, such as Russia, Switzerland, England, the United States, Germany, and Holland. In all these countries alcohol is heavily taxed, and its sale is placed under the most rigid surveillance, though in spite of these drawbacks the consumption of alcohol everywhere increases. The idea of a monopoly of alcohol in the hands of the State is essentially a socialistic idea, and would be welcomed by that party as tending to destroy a great private industry and an enormous field in which individual initiative finds large scope. With the special arguments as applied to France we need not trouble ourselves here. M. Lévy ably points out that the advocates of a State monopoly have never succeeded in

disposing of the dilemma, that the more alcohol is consumed under the monopoly the more harm is done to the citizens, while if less alcohol is consumed, the revenues of the country suffer in their turn.

REVUE DE PARIS.

NO article in the June numbers of the *Revue de Paris* calls for special notice. Indeed, the editors seem to have carefully avoided any subject of a topical nature, unless a biographical sketch of the great Italian actress, Signora Duse, enriched with some letters of Dumas *filis*, can be considered as such. The career of this extraordinary woman is interesting from many points of view. She has never sought notoriety, and exceedingly little is known of her private life, and yet she has conquered a great place in the history of the modern stage. She was born in 1859, and came from a theatrical family. She made her *début* at the age of four years as little *Cosette* in Hugo's "Misérables," and before she was twelve she had played many Shakespearean rôles. She is probably the only modern actress who played *Juliet* at the age of fourteen. Her first great histrionic triumph occurred in 1879, when she was just twenty years of age, in Alfieri's "Electra." Shortly after she electrified all Naples as *Thérèse* in Zola's terrible study, "Thérèse Raquin." Signora Duse has acted in Great Britain, in Russia, in Germany, and in America; but not till this spring did she venture to play before the Parisian public.

In each number of the *Revue* several pages are devoted to the Eastern question. "Athens and Constantinople in 1869" are described by M. Thouvenel, a diplomatist who played a certain rôle during the Second Empire. Although France's sympathies were at that time naturally entirely Turkish, the French envoy did not scruple to write home that he considered Turkey *in articulo mortis*, and that he regarded the Turkish empire as a mummy which might, lifeless, subsist for a considerable number of years. The article is chiefly interesting as showing what extraordinary springs of hidden life must even then have existed in Constantinople. M. Lavissee continues his analysis of France's present Eastern policy. He pays a tribute to the honesty of British statesmen, and exposes, with a sense and courage too often lacking in French writers, some of the absurd delusions as to the real back-waters of British diplomacy which are current on the Continent. It is evident that M. Lavissee sympathizes with Greece, but he greatly blames the Greek royal family for the part they took, not so much in fostering, as in allowing, the outbreak of hostilities between Greece and Turkey. He declares that as long ago as last autumn King George already saw what was coming, and during his visit to France the Greek sovereign did not hesitate to express his fears to French statesmen. M. Lavissee denies the existence of the European concert. He points out that what is called a "concert" really consists of two very definite camps, that occupied by the dual and that by the triple alliance, with Great Britain taking up a middle position, trusted and liked by neither of the other two parties.

M. Saint-Saëns attempts to give a sketch of all that Gounod achieved for French music. Much of the French composer's peculiar type of musical genius is attributed by his biographer to the fact that he was, during many years of his early life, preparing for the priesthood, and an inmate of a seminary.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT NOTABLE WORKS BY ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL AUTHORS.

MCCARTHY'S HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES, 1880-97.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has completed the third volume of his "History of Our Own Times" (Harper, \$1.75). This new volume commences with the accession to power of the Liberal party in 1880, and brings down the history to the present year. It goes without saying that it is a most useful handbook to the events of the last seventeen years, and is written with almost the same impartiality that characterized the preceding volumes. At the same time Mr. McCarthy would probably have been better advised had he not yielded to the fascinations of the diamond jubilee. His history would have gained much had it been concluded with the general election of 1895, instead of being brought down to the present month. But Mr. McCarthy has devoted about one-fourth of the book to the events of 1896-97. This spoils the whole perspective, for in the nature of things the judicious summing up of events and movements gradually becomes more and more of an interesting and, to a large extent, impartial disquisition on burning questions by Mr. McCarthy. The last one hundred and fifty pages might with advantage have been omitted.

SOME OMISSIONS—THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

Mr. McCarthy has dealt rather too exclusively with concrete events, and hardly ever touches on the great movements of the last few years. Parliament House at Westminster is treated rather too much as if it were the center of the universe. In reading this later volume we miss many of the most striking lessons of the past seventeen years. Mr. McCarthy says nothing of the great change which has taken place in the attitude of the Liberal party to the colonies. Neither does he so much as mention the navy. But surely the prominence which the colonies have acquired in the national mind, and the unanimous agreement of all parties as to the supreme necessity of maintaining a strong navy, are facts which will be noted by future historians long after many of the details mentioned by Mr. McCarthy are forgotten. Mr. McCarthy, however, brings out very cleverly several interesting facts. The period covered by this volume will probably be noted in the future as the transition period between the Victorian era and the new period upon which we are entering.

THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

Mr. McCarthy's history reads like an obituary list. The scythe of death has ruthlessly cut down all those who influenced the men of the last generation. But two figures remain solitary and alone. The queen and Mr. Gladstone are almost the only survivors. Another fact which impresses the reader is the break-up of the old parties. The Conservative and the Liberal parties, although clinging to the old names, have practically ceased to exist. The break-up of the Conservatives was begun by Lord Randolph Churchill, and completed by the Liberal Unionists. The Liberals have seemingly exhausted their old mandate and have not yet discovered the new watchword. The third fact brought out

unconsciously by Mr. McCarthy is the importance which the year 1896 is likely to have in our history. In that year it seems as if we see the first indications of the termination of the transition period. The new forces show some signs of consolidating themselves into definite shapes. Mr. McCarthy, however, appears not to notice this, and continues his history without a break. After all is said as to the defects of the work it still remains a very valuable compilation, especially useful as a reference book.

A FRENCHMAN ON THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

In the light of the enthusiasm created by the splendid ceremonials of the jubilee, it is interesting to read the tribute paid to the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race by a Frenchman. What are the qualities of our race which made the jubilee and all that it stood for possible? M. Edmond Demolins tries to answer this question in his book, "What is the Secret of the Superiority of the Anglo-Saxon?" a second edition of which has just been published in Paris by the Maison Didot.

THE MAN WITH THE PLOW.

M. Demolins' imagination is impressed with the omnipresence of the Anglo-Saxon, and he sounds a note of alarm. The great peril, he declares, is not to be found on the other side of the Rhine. The great adversary is to be found on the other side of the Channel and the Atlantic—everywhere, in fact, where a pioneer of the Anglo-Saxon race is to be found. "We despise that man," he remarks, "because he does not arrive, like the Germans, with great battalions or with a perfectly equipped army; we despise him because he comes alone and with a plow. But we forget what is the value of a plow and what is the value of that man." This race is everywhere, has invaded all lands and planted colonies all round the world. M. Demolins points out that the situation is a serious one, and that it is useless simply to denounce the English. On the contrary, all Frenchmen should study the Anglo-Saxon character in the hopes of discovering the secret of its superiority. He then proceeds to carefully analyze the English character and compare it with the French.

THE SECRET: I.—HIS INDEPENDENCE.

His conclusions amount to this: that the Englishman is trained up to be independent and to be equal to any occasion that may present itself in life. The Frenchman, on the contrary, is destined from his cradle to be an official of some description under the government. The French boy is taught in barrack schools, which is excellent training for an official, but which altogether unfits him for independent life. He is crammed for examination. He makes one supreme effort, and then, when he has obtained his post, drifts for the rest of his life. Parents, he complains, are cruelly kind to their children, and allow them no independence. All that a Frenchman looks forward to is a government position and a rich wife. He does not strike out for himself—he

belongs to the past. The English boy, on the other hand, is prepared from his youth up to face the battle of life. He is left to his own resources and has to fend for himself. A Frenchman depends on his family, an Englishman on himself. In private life a French parent is burdened by the necessity of providing a *dot* for his children. When they are born he does not see a human being, but a *dot*, which rises up before him like a specter. He slaves for his children, and only succeeds in unfitting them for the struggle of life.

II.—THE HOME.

But the real secret of the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon, according to M. Demolins, is the way in which he regards his home. The Frenchman looks at it from the material point of view, the Englishman from the moral and spiritual. A Frenchman is bound down to a particular spot; the Englishman, on the contrary, takes his home with him wherever he goes. M. Demolins says:

"The Anglo-Saxon has an extraordinary facility of changing his abode. He does not hesitate to move his residence if a favorable opportunity presents itself of bettering his position, often by going to the ends of the earth. He fixes his gaze more upon the future than the past, and counts more upon his own personal initiative than upon traditional and family institutions. It is this necessity of the social formation which leads him to create the small cottage, because a man is less tied by a small habitation than by a large one; he is master of it and is not mastered by it. He does not cling to the stones, and the stones do not hold him."

FALSE AND TRUE PATRIOTISM.

Finally M. Demolins contrasts the various forms of patriotism. There is the patriotism founded on political ambitions and that founded on the independence of private life. Of the former the best types are France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Spain. This patriotism is supported by a nation in arms and upon the centralization of all power. The second type of patriotism is the English. It is marked by four things: first, the extraordinary facility with which the individual leaves the mother country; second, the independence of the colonies; third, the complete repudiation of militarism; and fourth, the tendency to regulate international difficulties by arbitration. Of the seventy-two treaties of arbitration concluded since 1816, fifty-nine were made by English-speaking nations. The secret of the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon is the independence of the individual and the principle of self-government which is implanted in them. The result is that while

"On both sides of the Rhine and Alps we endeavor to revive, by all possible means, a patriotism which is dying; while we hold reviews and celebrate warlike anniversaries, an adversary which we do not see, and which we despise because it is not armed to the teeth like ourselves, quietly traverses the seas with its innumerable ships and invades the world insensible with its innumerable colonies."

RUSSIA INCARNATE: A LIFE OF PETER THE GREAT.

For over a hundred years the character of Peter the Great has been a battlefield over which historians have waged bitter warfare. By some he has been lauded to the skies as the regenerator of Russia, by others he has been denounced as a ruthless tyrant and barbarian; but he has not often been studied in the cold light of historical research. His character and life-work naturally lead to exaggerated eulogy or denunciation, according

to the standpoint from which they are viewed. M. K. Waliszewski, whose work on Peter the Great (Appleton, \$2) has just been translated by Lady Mary Loyd, endeavors to describe the great Russian from the point of view of an impartial historian. He has succeeded in producing an exceedingly interesting and valuable estimate of Peter's character and work, which it would be well for both the friends and enemies of Russia in this country to read with care. M. Waliszewski has wisely divided his history into three parts. In the first and second he deals with Peter as youth and man; in the third he gives us a careful summary and estimate of the reforms introduced by Peter, and their influence upon Russian life.

THE SUPREME TYPE OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

M. Waliszewski maintains that Peter was the incarnation of Russia, the supreme type of the Russian people. He says:

"Peter is Russia—her flesh and blood, her temperament and genius, her virtues and her vices. With his various aptitudes, his multiplicity of effort, his tumultuous passions, he rises up before us a collective being. This makes his greatness. This raises him far above the pale shadow which our feeble historical evocation strives to snatch out of oblivion. There is no need to call his figure up. He stands before us, surviving his own existence, perpetuating himself—a continual actual fact. . . . Once upon a time that force was called 'Peter the Great.' The name is changed now. The characteristics are unchanged. It is still the soul of a great people—and the soul too of a great man, in whom the thoughts and wills of millions of human beings appear incarnate. That force is centered in him and he in it."

REVOLUTION INSTEAD OF EVOLUTION.

M. Waliszewski has endeavored to make this great figure throb with life before our eyes, and he has succeeded. The picture is a fascinating one, which compels attention from its very magnitude. But M. Waliszewski by no means tries to hide his hero's defects; on the contrary, they are set forth without any plea of justification. His latest historian somewhat belittles Peter's personal influence on Russia. Russia, he says, was in a state of evolution before his time and would have slowly progressed without him. Peter changed this peaceful evolution into a revolution. He swept over his country and his people like a whirlwind, extemporizing and inventing expedients and terrorizing all around him. He gave the Russian people a tremendous push forward, but he was only able to do so because he pushed them in the direction in which they were already moving.

WAS AS THE ANGEL OF CIVILIZATION.

If Peter hurried the pace of Russia's progress, it was unsuccessful war which drove him forward. He began by playing at soldiering, but very soon found that war is a stern taskmaster. It was his struggle to overcome the consequences of his presumption and over-confidence which brought modern Russia into being.

Peter's working power and energy was almost superhuman. He did everything, and did it with his own hands. He had too much of the Eastern and barbarian in his nature to be able to act upon any well-thought-out plan. He lived up to the liberal meaning of the command, "What thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." In spite of the apparent universality of his efforts his work is, speaking generally, somewhat limited, and exceedingly superficial even within these limits. It was "a sort of replastering and patchwork business with nothing absolutely new about it."

MATERIAL, NOT MORAL PROGRESS.

Above everything else Peter was utilitarian. He appreciated the material usefulness of Western civilization, and thereupon imposed it upon Russia. But he was quite incapable of understanding the moral basis on which civilization rested:

"All he saw was the exterior, and therefore he esteemed the whole below its value. His intelligence shows, on one side, a certain quality of limitation. It is radically inaccessible to any abstract conception. Hence he was very unskillful in judging any series of events, in deducing the consequences of a particular point of departure, in tracing effects back to their causes. He was quick to seize the practical advantages of civilization, but he never had any suspicion of the necessary premises of all civilizing undertakings. He was like a man who would begin to build a house from the roof, or who would work at the foundations and summit of an edifice at one and the same time. His being a good carpenter, and even a fair naval engineer, did not suffice to set the moral forces of his people in organic motion."

A DREAMER WITH WIDE-OPEN EYES.

Brutal and despotic though Peter was, possessed of a heart of stone, yet he was an idealist. He believed in Russia and its future, and he sacrificed himself unsparringly, often blindly and unwisely, to compel her to fulfill that destiny:

"An idealist he was, in virtue of that part of his nature which escaped from the chances and incoherence of his daily inspiration. He dreamed indeed, but with wide-open eyes; and with all the positiveness of his mind and nature, he ended—so great was his effort, so mighty his faith—by almost touching and possessing this phantom dream of his. He went a step farther. He would insure the continuity of this hallucination of what was to be, that far-distant, tremendous destiny, and, like the splendid despot that he was, he drove it into the very marrow of his subjects' bones—beat it in mercilessly with blows of sticks and hatchet strokes. He evolved a race of eager visionaries out of a people of mere brutes. He left something better behind him than a mere legend. He left a faith which, unlike other faiths, is spiritualized, instead of materialized in the simple minds which have enshrined it. 'Holy Russia' of this present day—practical, brutal, and majestic above all things, even as he was—standing ready, like a many-headed Messiah, to regenerate ancient Europe, even by submerging her, is Peter's child."

These extracts are but the skeleton, so to speak, of M. Waliszewski's study of Peter the Great; for the details with which this skeleton is clothed the reader must turn to the volume itself.

MR. MORLEY ON MACHIAVELLI.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. publish the Romanes lecture for 1897, which was delivered by Mr. John Morley at the Sheldonian Theater, Oxford, on June 2 last, in a cloth-bound volume of sixty-four pages. The lecture itself, if printed in full, would hardly fill ten pages of the REVIEW, but there is plenty of good matter compressed into this small space.

It is impossible in such brief space as can be spared here to attempt to follow Mr. Morley in his brilliant characterization of the Italian genius. Thomas Cromwell, Queen Elizabeth, and Lord Bacon among the makers of modern England, drank deeply at the troubled waters which sprang from the Machiavellian fount. Mr. Morley points out that the makers of modern Europe would appear equally to have sat at his feet. William the Silent, Henry of Navarre, Elizabeth of England, Frederick the Great of Prussia, and above all Napoleon, supply only too forcible illustrations of the

extent to which the Machiavellian doctrine continues to spring up eternal in the heart of man.

Frederick the Great is "the aptest of all modern types of the perverse book." Nor does Mr. Morley refrain from the passing jibe at some of his contemporaries, of whom Goldwin Smith and Lord Wolseley are not difficult to discern. "The misgivings of a political valetudinarian" is not a bad phrase for the later writings of Mr. Goldwin Smith, and Lord Wolseley's soldier's text-book is laid under contribution to show that in the battlefield at least the ethics of Machiavelli prevail in full force. Science also, he points out, tends to give an apparent justification of the Italian's teaching. "Nature does not work by moral rules. Why should States? Is not the whole universe a sentient being haunted all day and all night long by the haggard shapes of hunger, cruelty, force, and fear?" But what is the real doctrine of Machiavelli? Mr. Morley thus summarizes the essence of the lessons which he inculcated on the world:

"He has been charged with inconsistency because in the 'Prince' he lays down the conditions on which an absolute ruler, rising to power by force of genius backed by circumstances, may maintain that power, with safety to himself and most advantage to his subjects; while in the 'Discourses' he examines the rules that enable a self-governing State to retain its freedom. The cardinal precepts are the same. In either case the saving principle is one: self-sufficiency, military strength, force, flexibility, address, above all, no half-measures. In either case the preservation of the State is equally the one end, reason of State equally the one adequate and sufficient test and justification of the means. The 'Prince' deals with one problem, the 'Discourses' with the other, but the spring of Machiavelli's political inspirations is the same, to whatever type of rule they apply—the secular State supreme; self-interest and self-regard, avowed as the single principles of State action; material force the master-key to civil policy. Clear intelligence backed by unsparring will, unflinching energy, remorseless vigor, the brain to plan and the hand to strike—here is the salvation of States, whether monarchies or republics. The spirit of humility and resignation that Christianity had brought into the world, he contemns and repudiates. That whole scheme of the Middle Ages in which invisible powers rule all our mortal affairs, he dismisses. Calculation, courage, fit means for resolute ends, human force—only these can rebuild a world in ruins."

Mr. Morley then proceeds to deal from the point of view of the moralist with Machiavellian doctrines. But he does not much improve upon Diderot's pithy criticism embodied in the suggestion that "the most distinctly Machiavellian chapters might be headed as 'The circumstances under which it is right for a prince to be a scoundrel.'"

Mr. Morley thinks that the popular clamor against Machiavelli was based upon a sound instinct. Machiavelli only saw half of human nature, and that the worst half. The world, although at tortoise pace, is steadily moving away from Machiavelli and his Romans. The modern conception of a State has long made it a moral person capable of right and wrong, just as are the individuals composing it. Machiavelli, in discussing the art of government which was the security and permanence of the ruling power, started from the fundamental principle that the application of moral standards to this business was as little to the point as it would be in the navigation of a ship. But these moral principles, which he puts on one side as irrelevant, are nothing less than the living forces by which societies subsist and governments are strong.

OTHER RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, EXPLORATION, ETC.

The Sultan and his Subjects. By Richard Davey. Two vols., 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton. \$7.50.

The Eastern question is very much more than a problem in international politics, and it is not to be settled by diplomacy alone. It involves a strange but fascinating medley of races and religions, the study of which is essential to any intelligent opinion upon the subject of the future of the Turkish empire. Mr. Richard Davey's two handsome volumes, entitled "The Sultan and his Subjects," supply us with a vast amount of the knowledge that is needful to an understanding of the Oriental situation. Turkish customs are explained with a fullness of intimate knowledge that one can scarcely find elsewhere, and the inner co-working of the peculiar social institutions of the Mohammedan world and the imperial politics of the Turkish empire is set forth in greater detail and with a more interesting discussion of historic personalities than in any other book in the English language. Mr. Davey draws most of his materials and illustrations from the city of Constantinople, and his book is the more valuable on that account. The literature of detached outlying parts of the Turkish empire is more voluminous and satisfactory than the literature of the capital itself. Mr. Grosvenor's two sumptuous volumes on Constantinople had to do almost entirely with historic spots and archaeological matters, and only to a very limited extent with Turkish politics and social usages and the real inwardness of Turkish life. Mr. Davey's first volume contains chapters dealing with the sultan's court and harem, with his priests and the inner organization of Mohammedan religious life, with the history of Turkish administrative reforms, with the reasons for the failure of Islamism to fulfill its assumed mission in the world, with the opinions and customs that prevail in the sultan's harem, and with much else in the social and political life that centers in Constantinople. The second volume opens with a chapter on the mosque of St. Sophia, and proceeds with a valuable chapter upon the Christians in Constantinople, this being followed by separate chapters on the Greek race, the Armenian race, and the Jewish race. Then follows an account of a trip to Broussa, in Asia Minor, the volume ending with some studies of a more or less historical and archaeological character upon the walls, streets, and localities of Constantinople. The great importance of Mr. Davey's work is thus evident enough. It contains by way of prefix and appendix some valuable biographical and documentary data.

A Short Popular History of Crete. By J. H. Freese, M.A., with introduction by P. W. Clayden. London: Jarrold & Sons. 1s. 6d.

A very useful little book for those who would understand the bearings of history upon contemporary conditions in the island of Crete is Mr. J. H. Freese's brief sketch, which within the compass of one hundred and sixty-five pages gives an accurate and luminous account of the political vicissitudes of this Greek island through many centuries. The introductory chapter is by Mr. P. W. Clayden, an English Liberal of the highest standing and authority, who is one of the foremost journalists of London, and whose philanthropic sympathies are not likely to get the better of his judgment. Mr. Clayden and Mr. Freese have all along been in favor of the Gladstonian solution of the union of Crete and Greece. This little book, written primarily for our English cousins, should find a good many readers in the United States.

Pictures of Russian History and Russian Literature. By Prince Serge Wolkonsky. Octavo, pp. 287. Boston: Lamson, Wolfe & Co. \$2.

This is a volume of lectures delivered during the past two years at several American universities and other insti-

tutions by Prince Wolkonsky. These lectures are full of striking delineations of Russian character. The portraits of such historical figures as John the Terrible, Peter the Great, and Catherine the Great are clear-cut and vivid, while the great writers, Karamsin, Poushkin, Gogol, Tourgenieff, and Tolstoi, are sympathetically treated.

Nippur; or, Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates. By John Punnett Peters, Ph.D. Vol. I. Octavo, pp. 375. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

In this volume is begun the official narrative of the famous University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylonia in the years 1888-90, which resulted in the discovery of the ancient city of Nippur, the field of the most important archaeological work of recent times. Dr. Peters' colleague and successor, Mr. J. H. Haynes, has within the past few months astonished the learned world by the number and value of his "finds" on the site of this buried city, and this record of the original explorations appears at an opportune time. It is worthy of note that public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia have contributed upward of seventy thousand dollars for the prosecution of these researches.

Method in History for Teachers and Students. By William H. Mace. 12mo, pp. 328. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Professor Mace has gone far below the surface of his subject, and has really formulated a systematic theory of the relations which historical science sustains to pedagogics. Thus his book is a compact philosophical treatise, rather than a practical manual of expedients, such as the title might almost lead one to expect. It is not the less valuable, however, on that account.

The Student's American History. By D. H. Montgomery. 12mo, pp. 578. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.55.

While following the same general lines as the author's "Leading Facts of American History," the present work is fuller in its treatment of political and constitutional history, quoting frequently from original documents, authorities, and standard secondary writers on the points of greatest interest.

BIOGRAPHY.

Samuel Sewall and the World he Lived In. By Rev. N. H. Chamberlain. 12mo, pp. 332. Boston: DeWolfe, Fiske & Co. \$2.

Judge Sewall is known to this generation as the author of the famous "Diary of New England Colonial Life." That work is itself the best picture of the man and his times, but its bulk is formidable and much of its contents dismal reading. The chief message of Sewall to posterity consisted in his exposition of New England Puritanism as it was thought out and lived out in the last decades of the seventeenth and the first of the eighteenth century. The essential parts of this legacy seem to have been comprehended in Mr. Chamberlain's volume, which is compact, clear, and not over-sedate. The illustration of the book is noteworthy, especially the attempts to reproduce the farm-house architecture of colonial Massachusetts.

The Private Life of the Queen. By a Member of the Royal Household. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Queen Victoria has never had a more modest or unpretending biographer than this "member of the royal household," whose intention, the preface states, is "merely to paint a family portrait of a dear old lady who, were she the *châtelaine* of a country house or the schoolmistress of a primitive village, would be admired and beloved by her neighbors in the parish for her wisdom and good works, and by her family and servants as a good mother and mistress." The chapters

on "The Queen as a Hostess," "Court Life of a Maid-of-Honor," "What the Queen Reads," "The Queen's Fortune and Expenditures," "The Queen as a Housekeeper," "What the Queen Eats and Drinks," "The Queen's Kitchen," etc., will be read with interest by many American housewives.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

The Story of Jonah in the Light of Higher Criticism.

By Luther Tracy Townsend, D.D. 18mo, pp. 120. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents.

Dr. Townsend employs the methods of the "higher criticism" to adduce the inherent probability of the biblical narrative. He shows that there are several species of sea monsters that could have swallowed Jonah without mutilating him, and that he might have been preserved alive in accordance with the story.

The Ancient Hebrew Tradition, as Illustrated by the Monuments. By Dr. Fritz Hommel. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. \$1.75.

Dr. Hommel's volume is avowedly "a protest against the modern school of Old Testament criticism." This protest takes the form of a call to Old Testament scholars to abandon "barren speculations" regarding the origin of particular passages, and to devote themselves to the gathering of external evidence from inscriptions, etc. Dr. Hommel's own investigations on this line, the results of which he presents in this book, have been fruitful and important. He has instituted a minute comparison between the Hebrew personal names found in the Old Testament and other contemporary names of like formation disclosed by monuments.

The God-Idea of the Ancients; or, Sex in Religion. By Eliza Burt Gamble. Octavo, pp. 343. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.25.

Sex Worship: An Exposition of the Phallic Origin of Religion. By Clifford Howard. 12mo, pp. 166. Washington: Published by the author.

Telepathy and the Subliminal Self. By R. Osgood Mason, A.M. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Philosophy of Phenomena. By George M. Ramsey, M.D. 12mo, pp. 208. Boston: Banner of Light Publishing Company.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.

Lawns and Gardens: How to Plant and Beautify the Home Lot, the Pleasure Ground, and Garden. By N. Jönsson-Rose. Quarto, pp. 414. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

This work contains many hints and directions about landscape-gardening which will be appreciated and utilized, we doubt not, by dwellers in city suburbs or in rural regions more free from the artificial restrictions imposed by town life. The author has adapted many of his suggestions to the needs of the man with a small ground-plot.

House Plants and How to Succeed With Them. A Practical Handbook. By Lizzie Page Hillhouse. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company. \$1.

Mrs. Hillhouse has placed in her debt all women who love flowers and yet are compelled, for lack of conservatory or hothouse, to cultivate their plants in the home in order to enjoy the blossoms. Her book covers the common range of

domestic flowering plants with tolerable completeness, and is just what it purports to be—a useful manual for growers.

A Few Familiar Flowers: How to Love Them at Home or in School. By Margaret Warner Morley. 12mo, pp. 288. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

The flowers which are studied in this little volume are the morning-glory, the jewel weed, the nasturtium, the geranium, and the hyacinth. The book is designed particularly for teachers just beginning to give instruction in plant life.

Citizen Bird: Scenes from Bird-Life in Plain English for Beginners. By Mabel Osgood Wright and Elliott Coues. 12mo, pp. 444. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

A capital book for children, which has the rare merit of scientific accuracy both in text and illustration. It is written in story form.

Insect Life: An Introduction to Nature-Study. By John Henry Comstock. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.

This little volume, written by Professor Comstock, of Cornell and Stanford universities, and illustrated with wood engravings by Anna Botsford Comstock, is well adapted to serve its purpose as an introduction to a study of the more minute forms of out-of-door life that are about us everywhere. The same author and illustrator prepared the excellent "Manual for the Study of Insects" which was noticed by this REVIEW in June, 1895. That more comprehensive work was designed for the use of teachers in fitting themselves to give instruction and to direct the studies of pupils. The present book is more elementary in character and will attract readers of all ages.

REFERENCE.

Banking Systems of the World. Also, Postal Savings Banks. By William Matthews Handy. 12mo, pp. 192. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$1.

This is a convenient handbook of information. The author indulges in neither argument nor dogmatic assertion concerning controverted points. His business is to state the facts. Most readers will find themselves indebted to him for at least one distinct addition to their knowledge of American banking experience, in the form of a brief account of the operations of the South Carolina State Bank, 1812-70.

The Statistician and Economist, 1897-98. 12mo, pp. 673. San Francisco: L. P. McCarty. \$3.50.

FICTION.

The Romance of a Jesuit Mission: A Historical Novel. By M. Bourchier Sanford. 12mo, pp. 292. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.25.

Sketches in Lavender, Blue, and Green. By Jerome K. Jerome. 12mo, pp. 337. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

Zuleka. By Clinton Ross. 12mo, pp. 222. Boston: Lamson, Wolfe & Co. \$1.50.

The Burglar Who Moved Paradise. By Herbert D. Ward. 16mo, pp. 226. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The Romance of Arenfels, and Other Tales of the Rhine. By C. Ellis Stevens. 12mo, pp. 90. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

The Beautiful Miss Brooke. By "Z. Z." 16mo, pp. 153. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

The Arena.—Boston. August.

Evolution: What It Is and What It Is Not. David S. Jordan.
Has Wealth a Limitation? Robert N. Reeves.
Bimetallism Simplified. George H. Lepper.
Bimetallism Extinguished. John Clark Ridpath.
The Segregation of Criminals. Norman Robinson.
How to Increase National Wealth. B. O. Flower.
An Open Letter to Eastern Capitalists. Charles C. Millard.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—XIII. Frank Parsons.
The Provisional Government of the Cubans. Thomas W. Steep.
A Noted American Preacher. Duncan McDermid.
The Civic Outlook. Henry Randall Waite.
"The Tempest" the Sequel to "Hamlet." Emily D. Beery.
The Creative Man. Stinson Jarvis.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. August.

The American Forests. John Muir.
Some Unpublished Letters of Dean Swift.—I. G. B. Hill.
A Typical Kansas Community. William A. White.
A Massachusetts Shoe Town. Alvan F. Sanborn.
Strivings of the Negro People. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.
The Pause in Criticism—and After. William R. Thayer.
The Delinquent in Art and Literature. Enrico Ferri.

The Bookman.—New York. August.

Richard Harding Davis. Harry Thurston Peck.
Victorian Literature. Clement K. Shorter.
Mrs. Oliphant. W. Robertson Nicoll.
Living Continental Critics.—IV. Jules Lemaitre. B. W. Wells.
A Spanish Romeo and Juliet. A. M. Huntington.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. August.
(Marine Number.)

Specialties of Warship Design. William H. White.
Fast Torpedo Boats. A. F. Yarow.
The Problem of Steamship Design. Henry H. West.
The Launching of a Ship. Robert Caird.
Hydraulic Principles Affecting a Floating Ship. F. P. Purvis.
Marine Boiler Furnaces. D. B. Morrison.
Steamers for Shallow Rivers. J. L. Thornycroft.
The Design and Building of a Steamship. Archibald Denny.
Water-Tube Boilers in the Navy. W. M. McFarland.
The Naval Weakness of Great Britain. C. W. Dilke.
The Modern Marine Engine. Charles E. Hyde.
American Sound and River Steamboats. Leander N. Lovell.
The Auxiliary Machinery of an American Warship. F. M. Wheeler.
Ship Building and Transportation on the Lakes. J. R. Oldham.
Steel for Marine Engine Forgings and Shafting. R. W. Davenport.
The Coaling of Steamships. S. H. Smith.
Submarine Navigation. John P. Holland.

The Century Magazine.—New York. August.

The Lordly Hudson. Clarence Cook.
A Journey in Thessaly. Thomas Dwight Goodell.
The Alaska Trip. John Muir.
Down to Java. Eliza R. Scidmore.
A Day in Norway. Horace E. Scudder.
Another Day in Norway. H. H. Boyesen.
Characteristics of Jenny Lind. Henri Appy.
What Jenny Lind Did for America. Fanny M. Smith.
John Burroughs. Hamilton W. Mabie.
London at Play. Elizabeth R. Pennell.
Controversies in the War Department. John M. Schofield.
Campaigning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. August.

Life in Washington. D. C. William E. Curtis.
Uses of Electricity in Medicine and Surgery. G. H. Guy.
Commerce and Manufactures of France. Yves Guyot.
Do Labor-Saving Machines Deprive Men of Labor? C. D. Wright.
Street Life in London. Ned Arden Flood.
The Tax on Inheritances in Italy. G. R. Salerno.
How to Guard Our Youth Against Bad Literature. A. Comstock.

The Sugar Beet in France. P. P. Dehérain.
Belgium: Its History, Art, and Social Life. W. E. Griffis.
Herbert Spencer: An Episode. Foster Coates.
Society in the Cow Country. E. Hough.
What We Gain in the Bicycle. Maurice Thompson.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. August.

Japan's Stage and Greatest Actor. Robert P. Porter.
Fighting Snow-Drifts. Lewis McLouth.
Starving India. Julian Hawthorne.
Godfrey de Bouillon. James M. Ludlow.
Modern College Education.—V. Timothy Dwight.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. August.

Tobacco and Its Cultivation. Martha McCulloch-Williams.
University of Virginia. Richard H. Dabney.
Summer Logging in Wisconsin. Harvey Rowell.
In the Empire of the Mikado. J. Simms.
Beasts of Burden. Frederick A. Ober.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. August.

Those Blessed Tirolese. W. D. McCrackan.
Woman's Work at the Tennessee Centennial. Anna N. Benjamin.
Mountaineering on the Western Coast. Mae VanNorman Long.
The Story of a Mexican Jar. Robert O. Babitt.
Osteora: An Ideal Summer Club. Carolyn Halsted.
A Bedouin Dance. Eleanor Hodgins.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Inauguration. Richard H. Davis.
The Hungarian Millennium. F. Hopkinson Smith.
White Man's Africa.—X. Poultney Bigelow.
The Century's Progress in Physics.—II. Henry S. Williams.
A State in Arms Against a Caterpillar. Fletcher Osgood.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. August.

Droch's Literary Talks.—IX. Vacation Wanderings.
Indoor Window Gardening. Eben E. Rexford.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. August.

Bird Artists. Frank H. Sweet.
Are You Going to College? A. L. Benedict.
Our Street Names. William W. Crane.
A Similitude of Ships. M. A. DeWolf Howe.
The Book which has Most Benefited Me. Annie S. Winston.
The Charm of the Inexact. Charles C. Abbott.
The Marine Hospital Service. Joanna R. Nichols.
Singing: Its Past and Its Possibilities. Gertrude E. Wall.
Jonathan Hale's Book. Edith Dickson.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Great Dynamite Factory at Ardeer. H. J. W. Dam.
C. D. Gibson on Love and Life.
The First Meeting of Lincoln and Grant. Hamlin Garland.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. August.

Summer on the Sands.
The Summer Colony at Lenox. C. M. Lincoln.
The Making of the Constitution. Thomas B. Reed.
The Women of Fashion. Mrs. Burton Harrison.
The Commune of Paris. Molly Elliot Sewell.
The Homes and Haunts of George Eliot. Anna Leach.

New England Magazine.—Boston. August.

Washington Irving's Services to American History. Richard Burton.
Old Days and New in Northfield. Ann M. Mitchell.
Summer Birds of New England. William E. Cram.
Oliver Holden, the Composer of "Coronation." A. Brown.
Nathaniel Eumons and Mather Byles. James R. Gilmore.
Block Island. Samuel W. Mendum.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Woman Collegian. Helen W. Moody.
Impressions of Mount Rainier. Israel C. Russell.
The Workers. Walter A. Wyckoff.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

- American Amateur Photographer.**—New York. July.
Marine Photography.
What Photography Can Do for the Artist. R. B. Drummond.
The Lumiere Cinematograph Camera.
Photography in Natural Colors.
Photographic Chemicals and Their Adulterations.
- American Historical Register.**—New York. (Quarterly.) July.
Marsiglio of Padua and William of Ockam.—II. James Sullivan.
Lucero the Inquisitor. Henry C. Lea.
The Kotow Question. William W. Rockhill.
The Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government.—I. H. L. Osgood.
Evolution of the American Voter. James Schouler.
The Authorship of the *Federalist*. P. L. Ford, E. G. Bourne.
- American Journal of Sociology.** Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) July.
Social Value of the Saloon. E. C. Moore.
Study of the Criminal in Mexico. Frederick Starr.
State of the Church in the Social Movement. W. Rauschenbusch.
On a Difference in the Metabolism of the Sexes. W. I. Thomas.
Social Control.—VIII. Edward I. A. Ross.
Eccentric Official Statistics.—II. H. L. Bliss.
A Programme for Social Study.—II. I. W. Howerth.
- American Monthly.**—Washington. July.
The Constitution. Anna L. Platt.
Fort Niagara. Jane H. P. Robinson.
- American Monthly Review of Reviews.**—New York. July.
Seth Low: A Character Sketch. Edward Cary.
"Homewood"—A Model Suburban Settlement. E. R. L. Gould.
Revival of the French Universities. Pierre de Coubertin.
Higher Deaf-Mute Education in America. A. W. Greely.
Edward Bellamy's New Book of the New Democracy. S. Baxter.
- Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.**—New York. July.
The Racial Geography of Europe.—VI. W. Z. Ripley.
Forecasting the Progress of Invention. W. Baxter, Jr.
Some Facts About Wasps and Bees. R. W. Shufeldt.
The Principle of Economy in Evolution. Edmund Noble.
Let Us Therewith Be Content. Ellen C. Elliott.
Wild Flowers of the California Alps. Bertha F. Herrick.
The Planet Saturn. Clifton A. Howes.
North and South. Spencer Trotter.
The History of Alcohol.—II. C. E. Pellew.
The Mob Mind. Edward A. Ross.
Are Scorpions Matricides and Suicides? J. Vilaró.
- Art Amateur.**—New York. July.
Modern Painters of Holland. J. J. Townsend.
Reflections in Pen and Ink Drawings.
Some Hints in Sketching.—II.
Landscape in Charcoal. Zulma DeL. Steele.
Past Fashions in Woman's Dress. Alice E. Ives.
- Art Interchange.**—New York. July.
Ornamental Art of the Renaissance.
Designs for Silks and Wall Papers.
Out-of-Door Sketching. W. M. Chase.
Designing for Embroidery. L. B. Wilson.
Hints on House Decoration.
- Atlanta.**—London. July.
Danish Memories. Continued. Lady Jephson.
The Queens of Southern Europe at Home. Laura A. Smith.
July; the Lion. Gertrude Oliver-Williams.
- Badminton Magazine.**—London. July.
Solent Yacht Racing. Barbara Hughes.
Reminiscences of Albanian Sport. Randolph L. Hodgson.
Frederick Archer. Godfrey Bosville.
The Monster Fish. Capt. G. Ferrand.
Walks and Climbs in the Zillertal. Lionel W. Clarke.
A Bicycle Gymkhana. Susan, Countess of Malmesbury.
Through the Black Forest Awheel. A. R. Quinton.
- Bankers' Magazine.**—London. July.
Modern Conditions in the Money Market.
The Branch Bank System of Scotland.
Scotch Banks in England.
Stock Exchange Values.
Life Assurance Companies' Investments.
- The Bankers' Magazine.**—New York. July.
The Beginnings of Banking. Isaac Loos.
Russian and Japanese Finances.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States.
American Bankers' Association.
- Bibliotheca Sacra.**—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) July.
The Tell-el-Amarna Letters. J. M. P. Metcalf.
The Cosmogony of Genesis and its Reconcilers. H. Morton.
Further Studies of the Bloody Sweat of our Lord. W. W. Keen.
Joseph as a Statesman. James Monroe.
How to Promote the Study of Greek. Henry A. Scomp.
Improved Homes for Wage-Earners. James G. Johnson.
The Idea of the Kingdom of God. Edward M. Chapman.
Evolution Theories and Christian Doctrine. W. D. Mackenzie.
- Blackwood's Magazine.**—London. July.
Cricket and the Victorian Era. Prince Ranjitsinhji.
The Present Government in Turkey; its Crimes and Remedy.
Alexandroffsky Central; a Prison of Siberia. J. Y. Simpson.
Golf; Its Present and its Future.
Galicia; an Unnoted Corner of Spain. Hannah Lynch.
Trouting from a Coracle. A. G. Bradley.
St. Brendan of Clonfert and Clonfert-Brendan. Aeneas J. G. Mackay.
The Græco-Turkish War; What Happened in Thessaly. G. W. Stevens.
- Board of Trade Journal.**—London. June 15.
American Competition on British Markets.
Proposed Construction of Light Railways in Germany.
French Sugar Law.
The Silk Trade of Lyons.
The Encouragement of Industry in Japan.
- Canadian Magazine.**—Toronto. July.
Complaining of Our Tools. Arnold Haultain.
Picturesque St. Pierre. Mrs. E. A. Randall.
Children of the Town.—I. Esther T. Kingsmill.
A Glimpse of Norway.—I. Winnifred Wilton.
Premiers of New Brunswick Since Confederation. J. Hannay.
The Royal Grenadiers' Colors. T. E. Champion.
The Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. E. A. Meredith.
My Contemporaries in Fiction.—IX. David Christie Murray.
- Cassell's Family Magazine.**—London. July.
The Guards' Bands. Ernest M. Jessop.
Old Boots. Robert Machray.
London in the Queen's Reign. Theodore A. Cook.
Knighted at Windsor. K. B.
The Police of Paris. Major A. Griffiths.
- Cassier's Magazine.**—New York. July.
Swift Cruisers of the United States Navy. W. L. Cathcart.
The Tall Business Building. D. Adler.
Tendencies in Steam Engine Development. J. B. Stanwood.
The Cotton Industry in India. John Wallace.
Electro-Chemistry at Niagara Falls. Frederick Overbury.
Marine Engine Bearings. John Dewrance.
- Catholic World.**—New York. July.
The Development of Dogma. David Moyes.
Blessed Richard Whiting. F. Felix.
Edmund Burke, the Friend of Human Liberty. George McDermot.
The Soul of Southern Acadia. Columba C. Spalding.
Catholics and the Revolution. Francis T. Furey.
Some Characteristics of the Normans. Charles Gibson.
Life at a Life-Saving Station. Frances Albert Doughty.
The Genius of James C. Mangam, Poet.
Historic Relics of the "Lost Ten Tribes."
- The Catholic University Bulletin.**—Washington. (Quarterly.) July.
The Avesta and the Bible. Charles F. Aiken.
Empirical Utilitarianism. James J. Fox.
New Hand-Books of Philosophy. Maurice F. Egan.
Erigena and Aquinas. William Turner.
Anglo-Saxon in an English Curriculum. William Sheran.
- Chambers's Journal.**—Edinburgh. July.
Brussels; Belgium for the Britisher. M. Corbet Seymour.
On the Collecting of Autographs.
Some Remarkable Habits of Insects. Percy H. Grimshaw.
Mount Athos.
Atlantic Boat Voyages. W. B. Lord.
The Submerged Forest at Leasowe.
With a Steam-Launch on the Orinoco. Stanley Paterson.

Charities Review.—New York. June.

Sympathy and Reason in Charitable Work. Edward D. Jones.
Hindoo Charity.
The Training of Charity Workers. Mary E. Richmond.
Friendly Visiting. Leonora Hamlin.
Employers' Liability. Mary S. Oppenheimer.
Social Discontent—Its Extent and Causes. E. P. Wheeler.
Educational Value of Manual Training. T. F. Chapin.
New York City Conference of Charities.

Contemporary Review.—London. July.

The Fate of Greece. E. J. Dillon.
The Queen and Her Ministers. Emily Crawford.
The Deadlock in Austria-Hungary. "Austriacus."
The Lambeth Conference and the Historic Episcopate. Vernon Bartlett.
Our Trade with Persia. John Foster Fraser.
The Archetype of John Bunyan's "The Holy War." Richard Heath.
Husbandry in the Greek Dramatists. Countess Martinengo Cesaresco.
How to Invest. Hartley Withers.
The South Africa Bubble. "Quaesitor."

Cornhill Magazine.—London. July.

Marston Moor, July 2, 1644; an Anniversary Study. C. H. Frith.
The Poverty of the Clergy. Rev. H. C. Beeching.
Piers Ploughman and English Life in the Fourteenth Century.
Legal Proceedings Against Animals. E. T. Withington.
How to Scan a Company Prospectus. Hartley Withers.

Cosmopolis.—London. July.

(In English.)

Royalties.—I. F. Max Müller.
A Tragic Novel. George Moore.
(In French.)
Political Life in Roumania. Henry des Rioux.
Notes on Russian Literature. E. Halperine-Kaminsky.
(In German.)
Increase in Population and the Internal Development of the German Empire. E. Francke.
Concerning Pleasure in Landscape Beauty. E. Richter.
A Journal. Lady Blennerhassett.
French Literature in the Past Year. J. J. David.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. July.

Queen Victoria. John Gilmer Speed.
Old Trinity and its Tombs.
The First Flag-maker of America. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.
An American Miniature Painter: Amalia Küssner. J. D. Wendling.
Siberian Aborigines. T. G. Allen, Jr.
Women as Journalists.

The Dial.—Chicago.

June 16.

The Triumph of the Middleman.
The Metre of "In Memoriam." C. A. Smith.
July 1.

A Jubilee Retrospect.

The Metre of "In Memoriam." W. J. Rolfe.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Dr. Lea's History of Indulgences. R. W. H. Kent.
The French Expedition to Ireland in 1798. Donat Sampson.
The Communion with Three Blades of Grass. Walter Sylvester.

The Holy See and Pelagianism. Dom J. Chapman.
Some Troubles of the Elizabethan Episcopate. Dom Norbert Birt.

St. Francis de Sales as a Preacher. H. B. Mackey.

Economic Journal.—London. (Quarterly.) June.

Agrarian Reform of Prussia. Continued. L. Brentano.
The Debasement of the Coinage Under Edward III.
Senses of "Capital." Irving Fisher.
The Incidence of Taxation Upon Ireland. Bernard Holland.
The Pure Theory of Taxation. F. Y. Edgeworth.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. July.

The Upbuilding of a Marine Carrying-Trade. John Codman.
The Paris Fire and the Building of Temporary Structures. H. H. Statham.
Characteristic American Metal Mines. Titus Ulke.
Causes and Prevention of Water Fermentation. S. McElroy.
The Patent System as a Factor in National Progress. W. C. Dodge.
Architectural Relations of the Steel-Skeleton Building. F. H. Kimball.

Growth and Development of the Steel Rail in America. H. G. Prout.
Electricity in the Modern Machine Shop. Louis Bell.
The Economy of the Modern Engine Room. Edgar Kidwell.
The Busiest Canal in the World. W. P. Kibbee.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. July.

The Glorious Reign of Queen Victoria. With Portraits. L. F. Austin.
The Queen's Homes.
The Queen's Children. With Portraits. Mary S. Warren.
The State Pageants of the Victorian Era.
The Queen's Army. Charles Lowe.
The Longest Reigns in the World.
The Queen's Head. J. Holt Schooling.
The Raiment of Victorian Women.
The Railway Travel of Queen and People. John Pendleton.
Soldiers of the Queen, 1837-97. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood.
Imperial Expansion in the Victorian Era. J. Scott Keltie.
The Literature of the Victorian Era. Edmund Gosse.
Forty Years of Journalism. Frederick Greenwood.
The Queen's Navy, 1837-97. Wm. Laird Clowes.

Fortnightly Review.—London. July.

Pascal. Leslie Stephen.
England's Military Position. Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Havelock-Allan.
The Modern French Drama. Continued. Augustin Filon.
England and the European Concert. Capt. J. W. Gambier.
The Burmo-Chinese Frontier and the Kakhien Tribes. E. H. Parker.
Pacific Blockade. T. E. Holland.
The Princes of Orleans. Constance Sutcliffe.
The Greek War as I Saw It. Bennet Burleigh.

The Forum.—New York. July.

The Powers and the Græco-Turkish War. T. S. Woolsey.
The Rights of Foreigners in Turkey. A. D. F. Hamlin.
Non-Partisanship in Municipal Government. R. P. Flower.
F. D. Pavey.
The McKinley Administration and Prosperity. J. L. Laughlin.
Why Spain Has Failed in Cuba. T. G. Alvord, Jr.
Johannes Brahms. Gustav Kobbé.
A Radical Defect in Our Civil Service Law. D. Veazey.
Sugar Bounties and Their Influence. Harvey W. Wiley.
The Evolution of the Educational Idea.—I. Friedrich Paulsen.
Have Americans Any Social Standards? Frances M. Abbott.
William Wordsworth. A. P. Peabody.
Victorian Greater Britain and Its Future. T. Davidson.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London.

June.

Siam: In King Chulalongkorn's Dominions. Percy C. Standring.
Village Clubs and Mediæval Guilds.
Sainte-Beuve. C. E. Metkerke.
Victims of Circumstances in India. Donald N. Reid.
Side Lights on Chinese Religious Ideas. E. H. Parker.
Wine in Its Relation to Health. Dr. Yorke-Davies.
July.

In the Angoni Country, Africa. A. Werner.
English Clergy in Fiction. C. Fortescue Yonge.
The Stage History of "King Richard the Second." W. J. Lawrence.
Workmen's Insurance in Germany. C. B. Roynance-Kent.

Good Words.—London. July.

The Coronation of Queen Victoria. Dean A. P. Purey-Cust.
Of Some Birds with Little Song. Rev. R. C. Nightingale.
St. Paul's Cathedral. Concluded. Rev. W. C. E. Newbolt.
St. Francis of Assisi. Concluded. Canon Knox Little.
The Union Jack. Alex. Ansted.

The Green Bag.—Boston. July.

Attorney-General McKenna.
The Old Sumptuary Laws. George H. Westley.
Bench Within New York City.
The Criminal Code of China. Albert Swindlehurst.
The Study of Law. W. E. Glanville.
Kentucky Lawyers of the Past and Present. Sallie Hardy.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. July.

The Philosophy of Protection.
Growing Sound Opinions on Trusts.
Dangers of a Wrong Point of View.
Strikes in Japan. Fusataro Takano.
Trade and Training in Germany.
Is Cheapness an Evil? George A. White.
Milestones of Freedom.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. July.

The Declaration of Independence.
The Old Clay Pipe. W. L. Calver.
Cape Town To-day. Minna Irving.
The Status of the Nicaragua Canal. C. F. Parsons.
The Early Life of James G. Blaine. W. G. Irwin.

Homiletic Review.—New York. July.

The Training of True Preachers. Joseph Parker.
The Case of Theology versus Science. W. W. McLane.
The Pulpit in a Republic. Carlos Martyn.
Story of the Creation. Continued. J. F. McCurdy.

Intelligence.—New York. July.

The Unseen World. Andrew W. Cross.
Ourselves Critically Considered. Dr. Dowson.
The Rationale of Astrology. John Hazelrigg.
Consciousness, Conscience, and "Being."—XXIII. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
Mental Pasturage. Helen M. North.
Mirage. Paul Avenel.
The Philosophy of the Divine Man.—II. Hudor Genone.
Fruit in Tradition. W. H. Galvani.

International.—Chicago. July.

The Walls of Constantinople. Emma P. Telford.
Art and Photography. Maurice Bucquet.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. July.

The Ethical Side of the Free Silver Campaign. F. J. Stimson.
The Conception of Society as an Organism. J. E. McTaggart.
When the "Higher Criticism" Has Done Its Work. T. Davidson.
The Treatment of Prisoners. W. D. Morrison.
Philosophical Faith. Mary G. Husband.
The Place of Pleasure in a System of Ethics. F. J. E. Woodbridge.

The International Studio.—New York. July.

Fritz Thaulow, the Man and the Artist. Gabriel Mourey.
Revival of English Domestic Architecture.—VI.
South Holland as a Sketching Ground. George Horton.
Decorative Art at the Champ de Mars.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. May.

Mole Antonelliana. G. W. Percy.
Engineering Value of Magnetic Surveys. W. S. Aldrich.
Engineering as a Learned Profession. D. C. Humphreys.
Municipal Lighting in the United States. F. W. Cappelen.
Artificial Lighting. George D. Shephardson.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) July.

Necessity of a Well Organized and Trained Infantry. J. G. Harbould.
A Strategical Study. Lieut. H. H. Sargent.
Relative Efficiency of Infantry and Light Artillery. W. E. Birkhimer.
How to Improve the Condition and Efficiency of the National Guard. H. A. Giddings.
A System of Fire Control for Sea-Coast Artillery. W. C. Rafferty.
Preparation of Volunteers for Field Service. Capt. F. F. Eastman.
Application of Field Defenses. Lieut.-Col. M. H. G. Goldie.
Field Artillery Firing Regulations. Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen.
Musketry Fire and Training. Gen. H. R. Browne.
Sir Evelyn Wood on Cavalry.
The Græco-Turkish War.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) June.

Monetary Reform in Russia. H. Parker Willis.
The Fall in the Price of Silver Since 1873.
Diversion of the Flour and Grain Traffic. George G. Tunell.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe. (Bi-monthly.) May-June.

Sea-Coast Mortar Fire.
On the Size and Shape of Powder Grains. Nikolaus Ritter.
The Resistance of Air to the Motion of Projectiles. F. Siacci.
Canet's Quick-Firing Field Guns.
The Hotchkiss Automatic Machine Gun.

Leisure Hour.—London. July.

Charles Booth's Book, "Life and Labor of the People in London."
The Walls of Constantinople. Sydney C. N. Goodman.
Six by the Sea in Normandy. Mrs. Scott Moncreiff.
What the Civil War Has Left in America. E. Porritt.
The Jewish Poor of London.

Longman's Magazine.—London. July.

Bacteriology in the Queen's Reign. Mrs. Percy Frankland.
An Angler's Summer Eve. F. G. Walters.
Henri d'Orléans, Duc d'Aumale. Mrs. H. Reeve.

Lucifer.—London. June 15.

Reincarnation. Continued. Mrs. Besant.
Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
The World's Fairy Lore. Mls. Hooper.
The Phædo of Plato. Continued. W. C. Ward.
The Akâshic Records. C. W. Leadbeater.

Ludgate.—London. July.

Famous Ghosts. Edwin S. Grew.
Floriculture in the Royal Parks. Alexis Krausse.
The Norfolk Broads. H. C. Shelley.
Big Choirs and Their Conductors. F. Dolman.
Titled Criminals; Romantic Leaves from Family Histories.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg. July.

Melancthon and the Augsburg Confession. J. W. Richard.
Christian Burial. George U. Wenner.
The Preaching for a Theological Crisis. David H. Bauslin.
John Wesley and the Salsburgers. A. G. Voigt.
The Word of God in Christian Worship. Edward T. Horn.
The Day of Pentecost: Acts II. Eli Huber.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. July.

The Lesser Elizabethan Lyrists. Stephen Gwynn.
Slavery in West Central Africa. Major Mockler-Ferryman.
The Zoological Gardens at Amsterdam. C. J. Cornish.
The Problem of the Kangaroo. Edward E. Morris.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. July.

Nahida Ruth Lazarus. M. Ellinger.
The Kohut Memorial Volume.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) July-August.

Notes of an English Ramble. Frank M. North.
Should Methodists "Sing Low"? John Lee.
The Primary Impression of Preaching. T. W. Hunt.
The Function of Doubt. J. H. Willey.
George Eliot—A Sketch. J. B. Kenyon.
Religious Thought in England Between Puritan and Methodist. W. C. Madison.
The Vendetta. I. F. Russell.
Christ in the Twentieth Century. J. I. Buell.
The Planting of the Methodist Church in Italy. S. M. Vernon.
The Biography of Spirit. G. M. Hamwell.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) July.

Egg Structure and the Heredity of Insects. Jacques Loeb.
The Value of Pain. Woods Hutchinson.
Man as a Member of Society. P. Topinard.
The Basis of Morals. Dyer D. Lum.
Lau-Tsze's Tau-Teh-King. Paul Carus.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. July.

Medical Missions. John C. Berry.
The Alumni of Anatolia College. George E. White.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. July.

Spiritual Movements of the Half Century. A. T. Pierson.
The Moravian Missions in Labrador. Paul de Schweinitz.
Missionaries' Trials.—I. Egerton R. Young.
The Transformation of Uganda.—II. T. A. Gurney.
Persian Mohammedans and Mohammedanism. Robert E. Speer.
A Glimpse of Iceland. Miss M. E. Adams.
The Scandinavian Mission Among the Santhals.
The Worship of the Earth in China. Henry Blodgett.

Month.—London. July.

The Prospects of Reunion. George Tyrrell.
Two Centuries of Converts. Continued. Herbert Thurston.
Our English Catholic Bible. Sydney F. Smith.
Aid for Catholic Prisoners on Discharge from Prison. Arthur J. Wall.

Music.—Chicago. July.

Glimpses of Music in Telegu Land. Ellen Kelly.
Forms Spontaneously Assumed by Folk-Songs. J. C. Comafort.
Hans Von Bulow at Weimar. Egbert Swayne.
Music and Aesthetic Theory. Henry M. Davies.

Municipal Affairs.—New York. (Quarterly.) June.

New York City Should Own the Gas Supply. E. M. Grout.
No Government Should Operate an Industry. A. R. Foote.

The Progress of Municipal Reform. Clinton Rogers Woodruff.
American Political Ideas and Institutions. Leo S. Rowe.
The City's Purse. Henry DeF. Baldwin.

National Magazine.—Boston. July.

The American Tourist in Switzerland. R. H. E. Starr.
The Landing of the Emigrant. Joanna R. Nichols.
Christ and His Time.—VIII. Dallas L. Sharp.
The Prehistoric Newspaper. Edward Everett Hale.
Some Chicago Studios. Harriet H. Hayes.
The Chinese Literary Graduate. Wilbur T. Gracey.

National Review.—London. July.

British Interests and the Wolcott Commission:
The Monometallist View. T. Lloyd.
The Bimetallist View. Elijah Helm.
An Imperial Standpoint. F. J. Faraday.
Present Position of the Anglican Church. Bernard Holland.
Mahan's "Life of Nelson." Spenser Wilkinson.
Women. Countess of Desart.
Spain; Europe's New Invalld. J. Foreman.
War, Trade, and Food Supply. Lieut.-Col. G. S. Clarke.

Nineteenth Century.—London. July.

England's Opportunity—Germany or Canada? Henry Birch-
enough.
The Jameson Expedition; a Narrative of Facts. Major
Willoughby.
The Growth of Caste in the United States.
On Conservation. James Payn.
Genius and Stature. Havelock Ellis.
The Pope and the Anglican Archbishops. Father Ryder.
The French and the English Treatment of Research. Lady
Priestley.
The Wrecking of the West Indies. Mayson M. Beeton.
How Poor Ladies Live. Frances H. Low.
Women's Suffrage Again. Mrs. Chapman.

North American Review.—New York. July.

General Grant's Letters to a Friend.—I.
The Greenback and the Gold Standard. Marriott Brosius.
Education in the Hawaiian Islands. Daniel Logan.
The Union Label. M. E. J. Kelley.
Are American Parents Selfish? Elizabeth Bisland.
Progress of the United States.—III. M. G. Mulhall.
The Housing of the English Poor. Lord Monkswell.
Commercial Trend of China. Thomas R. Jernigan.
The United States and the Liberation of the Spanish-Ameri-
can Colonies. M. Romero.
The Warfare of Science with Theology. Walton Batter-
shall.
The Queen's Parliaments.—II. H. W. Lucy.
The Franco-Russian Alliance. J. B. Eustis.

The Open Court.—Chicago. July.

History of the People of Israel. C. H. Cornill.
Eschatology in Christian Art. Paul Carus.
Catholicism in Italy. G. Flamingo.
In Nubibus. G. J. Low.
Determinism and Monism vs. Morality. Antonio Llana.

Outing.—New York. July.

A Highland Holiday. Ed. W. Sandys.
The New Twenty-Footers. R. B. Burchard.
Artistic Photography Awheel. John Nicol.
Cycling Clubs and Their Spheres of Action. A. H. Godfrey.
The Yachting Circuit of Lake Erie. G. F. Flannery.
Along the Riviera Awheel. Paul E. Jenks.
Camps and Camping. Ed. W. Sandys.
Across the Alleghanies Awheel. J. B. Carrington.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. July.

Alexander Baranoff and the Russian Colonies of America.
Arthur Inkersley.
Peculiar Rubricas Attached to Early Spanish Signatures.
W. M. Wood.
Mountain Observatories. Edward S. Holden.
Where the Gray Squirrel Hides. Charles S. Greene.
Some Educational Institutions.—I. Mrs. S. E. Rothery.
Enemies of Ocean Commerce. Charles E. Naylor.

The Outlook.—New York. July 3.

The Trinity of the Spirit. Lyman Abbott.
The Debs Cooperative Commonwealth. R. S. Baker.
The Higher Life of Geneva. Louis Wuarin.
Some Literary Associations of Geneva. Elbert F. Baldwin.
The Story of Gladstone's Life. Justin McCarthy.
The Measure of the Missionary Spirit. F. W. Hewes.
Some American Essayists. Hamilton W. Mable.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. July.

Then and Now: Some Contrasts, 1837-97. J. Holt Schooling.
Audley End. Miss E. Savile.
General Lee of Virginia. Henry Tyrrell.
Yachting. R. S. Palmer.
The Victorian Stage. Frederic Whyte.

The Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) July.

Hume's Ethical System. Ernest Albee.
Kant's Conception of Leibnitz' Doctrine of Space and Time.
Mary W. Calkins.
Wundt's System of Philosophy. Charles H. Judd.
The Aristotelian Teleology. J. D. Logan.

The Photo-American.—New York. July.

Intensification. Harvey Webber.
Some Hints on Mounting. James G. McCurdy.
Stepping Stones to Photography.—VI. Edward W. New-
comb.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. June.

A Plea for Study. G. S. Coman.
Short Talks on Picture-Making. F. Dundas Todd.
Use of a Dark-Room Window Looking Into the Studio.
Illumination of a Negative for Enlarging Purposes.
Pyro.
The Chassagne Color Process.

Photographic Times.—New York. July.

Diffusion of X-Rays. J. E. Boyd and H. C. Moore.
Spectacle Lenses in Photographic Work. Henry S. Curtis.
Bas-Relief Photography. E. J. Prindle.
Composition. G. Davidson.
Utilization of Weak and Flat Negatives. C. H. Bothamly.
Naturalistic Photography.—III. P. H. Emerson.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. (Quarterly.) July.

Folk-Songs and Tales from Modern Greece.
Immortality as a Motive in Poetry. F. H. Williams.
Browsings in "Hamlet." W. S. Kennedy.
The Ideals of Womanhood. Charlotte Porter.
Some Lyrics of "Anacreon." John Patterson.
Two Singers of Sunrise: Lanier, Gilder. Grace D. Goodwin.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. June.

The National Finances, 1893-97. Alexander D. Noyes.
Trade Combinations at Common Law. F. J. Goodnow.
The Wire-Nail Association. Charles E. Edgerton.
The Nature of Corporations. John P. Davis.
Walker's Work in Economics. A. T. Hadley.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quar-
terly.) July.

Albrecht Ritsch. F. H. Foster.
Princeton College Administrations in the Eighteenth Cen-
tury. J. DeWitt.
Liturgical Position of the Presbyterian Church. L. F. Ben-
son.
Doctrinal Features of Isaiah. Geerhardus Vos.
Apostolic and Modern Missions.—III. Chalmers Martin.
Imprecatory Element in the Psalms. J. W. Beardslee.
The Harmony of Galetians and Acts. M. W. Jacobus.

The Rosary Magazine.—New York. July.

Corpus Christi in Seville. Joseph Selinger.
American Congregation of St. Catherine de Ricci.
The Rosary and the Holy Eucharist. J. M. L. Monsabre.
A Camaldolese Monastery. Columba Keenan.

Sanitarian.—New York. July.

Thermics and Thermo-Dynamics of the Body. F. J. B. Cor-
delio.
The American Climatological Association Proceedings.
Koch's Improved Tuberculin. T. P. Corbally.
Life Insurance and Public Health Problems. F. L. Hoffman.
Disease Prevention in New Jersey—New Laws.
London's Many Noises.
The New Disinfectant—Formaldehyde Gas.
The Promoters of Small-Pox. A. N. Bell.

The School Review.—Chicago. June.

The Committee on College Entrance Requirements.
Department of Secondary Education at Milwaukee.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. July.

Patrike's Places; or the Renaissance and the Scottish Ref-
ormation.
Glimpses of Aberdeen, 1570-1625. John A. Black.
Henry Cockburn; a Great Lawyer. D. Brown Anderson.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. July.
 An Old Volume of Reports. G. R. Bishop.
 Concerning the Context. H. W. Thorne.
 Hindrances to Acquisition of Speed in Shorthand. J. W. Keller.
 Speed—Legibility. H. L. Andrews.
The Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) July.
 Personal Relics of the Queen and Her Children. W. G. Fitzgerald.
 From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—XXXVII. H. W. Lucy.
 Explosions, Framley Steelcroft.
 How a Racing Boat is Built. S. J. Housley.
 The Evolution of the Typewriter. C. L. McC. Stevens.
 Captains of Atlantic Liners.—II. Alfred T. Story.
 Side-Shows.—IV.
 Witch-Scarers.
The University Magazine.—New York. April-May.
 Dickinson College. Horatio C. King.
 Historical Sketch of the Albany Medical College. J. M. Mosher.

Musical Interests at the University of Michigan. C. H. Gray.
 The Western University of Pennsylvania.

Westminster Review.—London. July.

A Plea for Serbia. A. H. E. Taylor.
 The History of the Week as a Guide to Prehistoric Chronology.
 Robert the Bruce and the Anglo-Scottish Controversy. R. M. Lockhart.
 Waterloo (Bonaparte and Byron). H. G. Keene.
 A Public School for the Unorthodox. Stanley Young.
 New Views of Trade. Robert Ewen.
 Sunday Observance Legislation. Mark H. Judge.
 Why Are the Clergy Unpopular?

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. July.

Papers for Professional Photographers. John A. Tennant.
 Portrait Work in the Studio.
 A Maine Town.
 Photographing Groups.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

June 5.
 Launching the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, North German Lloyd Steamer.
 Jakob Böhme. Leopold Witte.
 June 12.
 Jüterbog. Rector Werner.
 The Electrical Industry at Rheinfelden. F. Bendt.
 June 19.
 Jüterbog. F. Hugo.
 Queen Victoria. R. Berg.
 June 26.
 The Hellenic Struggle for Liberty. Albanus Scolare.
 Thunderstorms and Lightning Conductors. Dr. Klein.
Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.
 Heft 12.
 The Telegraph in the Service of the Public. Post-Director Bruns.
 Foreign Words in the German Language. Dr. Otto Warnatsch.
 Consumption.
 Heft 13.
 The Grande Chartreuse. J. Odenthal.
 The Hedgehog. J. Dackweiser.
 The Planning of Central Railway Stations. Dr. W. Rossmann.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. June.

Heinrich von Staphan. A. Von Werner.
 Archduke John of Austria and Greece; Unpublished Letters.
 Franz von Lenbach's Reminiscences. Concluded. W. Wyl.
 Modern Study of the Psychology of Crime. Prof. Kirm.
 Verdi. H. Erhlich.
 Ernst Curtius. H. Telzer.
 France and the Danube Principalities After the Paris Congress, 1856.
 Open Letter to Dr. W. Bode. A. von Werner.
 The French Mediterranean Colonies. Prof. Czerny.
 The Luxury Theater and the People's Theater. Dr. H. Mielke.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. June.

Descartes as a Naturalist. P. Schultz.
 The Origin of Money. O. Seeck.
 Heine in Unpublished Letters. E. Elster.
 The Jungfrau Railway. Dr. F. Wrubel.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 20.
 German Ocean Liners. H. Reuter.
 The Borgia Rooms in the Vatican. Dr. H. Barth.
 The Bosnian Provinces. J. Stübgen.
 Heft 21.
 Pfarrer Kneipp and His System. Dr. Kreusner.
 Rubinstein's Literary Remains. Concluded.
 The Bosnian Provinces. Continued.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

June 1.
 A Letter from Menelik to Gambetta.
 The Making of the United States. Coubertin.
 M. and Mme. de Chateaubriand. Comtesse de Magallon.
 A New Danger of German Emigration. A. Ebray.
 The Salon of 1897. J. Dargene.
 Letter on Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.
 June 15.
 Some Old Memories. The Duchesse de FitzJames.
 Talleyrand as a Colonizer. J. Guetary.
 The King of Siam in Europe. F. Murry.
 Turkish Fanaticism. J. Denais.
 The Warships Wanted. Commandant H. Chasseriaud.
 Physical Attraction and Beauty. P. Souriau.
 Literature of the German Empire. V. Rossel.
 Letter on Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris.

June 1.
 Penal Repression and the Popular Welfare. H. Joly.
 Kaffir Labor in the Transvaal Gold Mines. Concluded.
 The Depopulation of France.
 June 16.
 The Life of the Working Classes in England. H. Clément.
 Party Organization in the United States and Belgium.
 The Depopulation of France.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

June 5.
 The Condition of Workmen in America. E. Levasseur.
 Napoleon at St. Helena. Continued.
 June 12.
 Napoleon at St. Helena. Concluded.
 The French Association for the Promotion of the Study of Greek. M. Bréal.
 June 19.
 The French Fleet at Cronstadt in 1824.
 Juan Valera. Jacques Porcher.
 June 26.
 Byzantine Africa. R. Cagnat.
 Fustel de Coulanges. G. Pellissier.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

June 1.
 The Marriage of the Duchess of Burgundy. The Comte d'Haussonville.
 Leo XIII. and Prince Bismarck. Comte E. Lefebvre de Rehaine.
 A Forgotten People—The Sikiloi. G. Perrot.
 Women Teachers. M. Talmeyr.
 Lombroso and His Theories as to Genius. G. Valbert.
 June 15.
 The French Academy in the Seventeenth Century. G. Bois-sier.

The Conservatives and Democracy. J. Plou.
A New Science. M. Bréal.
The Alcohol Monopoly. R. G. Levy.
The Seine Assizes. J. Cruppi.

Revue Encyclopedique.—Paris.
June 5.

Marionnettes. Ernest Maindron.
Exploration, etc., in Asia, 1896. G. Regelsperger.
June 12.

The Bank of France. Gustave Soreph.
Marionnettes. Continued. E. Maindron.
June 19.

The Nomination of Cardinals.
Henri d'Orléans, Duc d'Aumale.
June 26.

Antiseptics. Simon Duplay.
"Ramuntcho" by Pierre Loti. G. Pellissier.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.
June 1.

Signora Duse. Comte Primoli.
Athens and Constantinople in 1859. L. Thouvenel.
The Sakalaves. Geosclaude.
Icelanders. Duranti.

June 15.
Charles Gounod. C. Saint-Saëns.
Berlin During the Barricades. Comte A. de Circourt.
The Salons of 1897. M. Hamel.
Bernadotte and the Bourbons (1812-14). L. Pingaud.
Our Eastern Policy. E. Lavisse.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. June 10.
The Progressive Party in France.
The Money Market in Paris. L. Lacombe.

The Problem of Depopulation in France. Dr. J. Bertillon.
The Evolution of Labor Legislation. R. Jay.
The Reform of the Drink Traffic. A. G. Desbats.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

June 1.
French Poetry in 1897. Henry Béranger.
The Adam Mickiewicz Centenary. L. Mickiewicz.

June 15.
The Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Comte L. de Norvins.
Russia and Hungary. Raoul Chélad.

July 1.
Our Literary Critics. Georges Pellissier.
The Paradox in Woman's Beauty. A. de Neuville.
L'Irchrom (a New Coloring Process). Georges Brunel.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

June 5.
The Future of Tunis. M. Levasseur.
The Explosive Properties of Solutions of Acetylene.

June 12.
Vision and Photography by the Röntgen Rays. C. M. Gariel.
The Future of Tunis. Continued. M. Levasseur.

June 19.
The Influence of the Condition of the Heart on Individual
Evolution. J. Kunstler.
Railways in Madagascar. A. Duponchel.

June 26.
The Progress of Astronomy During the Last Twenty Years.
G. W. Hill.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the July numbers of periodicals.

For table of abbreviations see page 256.

Aberdeen, 1570-1625, Glimpses of, J. A. Black, Scots.
Advertising, Evolution of Newspaper, O. Herzberg, Lipp.
Africa:
The South Africa Bubble, CR.
Slavery in West Central Africa, Mac.
In the Angoni Country, Africa, A. Werner, GM.
White Man's Africa—IX., Poultnier Bigelow, Harp.
Alcohol, The History of, C. E. Pellew, APS.
Arizona, The Casa Grande of, C. Mindeleff, NEM.
Armies: See also contents of JMSI; US; USM.
England's Military Position, H. Havelock-Allan, FR.
Art: See also contents of AA; AI.
The Practical Value of Art, Carroll D. Wright, MM.
Astrology, The Rationale of, J. Hazelrigg, Int.
Athos, Mount, CR.
Augsburg Confession, Melancthon and the, J. W. Richard, LQ.
Austria-Hungary, The Deadlock in, CR.
Autographs, On the Collecting of, CJ.
Bacteriology in the Queen's Reign, Mrs. P. Frankland, Long.
Banking: See contents of Bank.
Baranoff, Alexander, and the Russian Colonies of America, OM.
Bellamy, Edward: New Book of the New Democracy, S. Baxter, RR.
Bible and Biblical Criticism:
Doctrinal Features of Isaiah, G. Vos, PRR.
Imprecatory Element in the Psalms, J. W. Beardslee, PRR.
The Harmony of Galatians and Acts, M. W. Jacobus, PRR.
Our English Catholic Bible, S. F. Smith, M.
Bicycling:
Through the Black Forest Awheel, A. R. Quinton, Bad.
A Bicycle Gymkhana, Bad.
Blockade, Pacific, T. E. Holland, FR.
Bookmen, American—VI., M. A. DeWolf Howe, Bkman.
Bosses: Are the Bosses Stronger Than the People? CM.
Brahms, Johannes, Gustav Kobbe, F.
Broncho, The Play of the, Lipp.
Brussels: Belgium for the Britisher, CR.
Building, The Modern Business, J. L. Steffens, Scrib.
Burial, Christian, G. U. Wenner, LQ.
Burke, Edmund, the Friend of Human Liberty, CW.
Burke: A Centenary Perspective, Kate H. Claghorn, AM.
Byron, Lord, Reconsidered, J. Talman, MidM.
Cabot, John, Scrib.
Canals: The Busiest Canal in the World, W. P. Kibbe, EngM.
Casa Grande of Arizona, The, C. Mindeleff, NEM.
Caste in the United States, Growth of, NC.
Catholicism in Italy, G. Fiamingo, OC.
Catholics and the Revolution, F. T. Furey, CW.

Charity: See contents of CREV.
Charitable Work, Sympathy and Reason in, E. D. Jones, CREV, June.
Chautauqua Lake, A Tour Around, T. L. Flood, Chaut.
Chief Justices of the United States, The Seven, Chaut.
China:
Commercial Trend of China, T. R. Jernigan, NAR.
Worship of the Earth in China, H. Blodgett, MisR.
Criminal Code of China, A. Swindelhurst, GBag.
Chinese Religious Ideas, Side-Lights on, E. H. Parker, GM.
The Chinese Literary Graduate, W. T. Gracey, NatM.
Christ and His Time—VIII., Dallas L. Sharp, NatM.
Christ in the Twentieth Century, J. I. Buehl, MR.
Church, Present Position of the Anglican, F. Holland, NatR.
Churches of Poitiers and Caen, M. G. Van Rensselaer, CM.
Civil Service Law, A Radical Defect in Our, D. Veazey, F.
Clubs, Village, and Mediæval Guilds, GM.
Cockburn, Henry—A Great Lawyer, D. B. Anderson, Scots.
Commerce, Ocean, Enemies of, C. E. Naylor, OM.
Communion with Three Blades of Grass, The, W. Sylvester, DR.
Consciousness, Conscience, and "Being"—XXIII., Int.
Conservation, On, James Payn, NC.
Constantinople, The Walls of, S. C. N. Goodman, LH.
Corporations, The Nature of, J. P. Davis, PSQ.
Corpus Christi in Seville, Joseph Selinger, R.
Cotton Industry in India, John Wallace, BasM.
Creation, The Story of the, J. F. McCurdy, HomR.
Credit: Does Credit Act on the General Level of Prices? A.
Cricketer and the Victorian Era, Black.
Cuba: Why Spain Has Failed in Cuba, T. G. Alvord, Jr., F.
Cuba, Spain, and the United States, C. Benoist, Chaut.
Deaf-Mute Education, Higher, A. W. Greely, RR.
Denmark in America, E. S. White, MidM.
Determination and Monism vs. Morality, Antonio Llana, OC.
Disinfectant, The New—Formaldehyde Gas, San.
Dogma, The Development of, David Moyes, CW.
Doubt, The Function of, J. H. Willey, MR.
Drummond, Prof. Henry, D. M. Ross, McCl.
Education in the Hawaiian Islands, D. Logan, NAR.
Educational Idea, Evolution of the—I., F. Paulsen, F.
Egg Structure and the Heredity of Insects, J. Loeb, Mon.
Eliot, George—A Sketch, J. B. Kenyon, MR.
Emigrant, The Landing of the, Joanna R. Nicholl, NatM.
England:
The Queen's Parliaments—II., H. W. Lucy, NAR.
Victorian Greater Britain and Its Future, F.
Eschatology in Christian Art, Paul Carus, OC.
Essayists, Some American, H. W. Mabie, Out, July 3.
Ethics: See contents of IJE.

- Evolution, The Principle of Economy in, E. Noble, APS.
Evolution Theories and Christian Doctrine, W. D. Mackenzie, BSac.
- Explosions, F. Steelcroft, Str.
- Farmers, A Club of Millionaire, F. Coates, Chaut.
- Finances, The National, 1893-97, A. D. Noyes, PSQ.
- Floriculture in the Royal Parks, A. Krause, Lud.
- Flowers, Wild, of the California Alps, Bertha F. Herrick, APS.
- Folk-Songs and Tales from Modern Greece, PL.
- Folk-Songs, Forms Spontaneously Assumed by, J. C. Comfort, Mus.
- Food Supply, War, Trade, and, NatR.
- Franco-Russian Alliance, The, J. B. Eustis, NAR.
- Freedom, Milestones of, GMag.
- French and American Constitutions Compared, N. Grön, A.
- French Expedition to Ireland in 1798, D. Sampson, DR.
- Galicja: An Unnoted Corner of Spain, Hannah Lynch, Black.
- Geneva, Higher Life of, L. Waurin, Out, July 3.
- Genius and Stature, Havelock Ellis, NC.
- Ghosts, Famous, E. S. Grew, Lud.
- Gladstone's Life, The Story of, Justin McCarthy, Out, July 3.
- Golf: Its Present and Its Future, Black.
- Grant, General:
Campaigning with Grant, Gen. Horace Porter, CM.
General Grant's Letters to a Friend—L, NAR.
Grant in a Great Campaign, Hamlin Garland, McCl.
Grant's Life in the West—XX., Col. J. W. Emerson, MidM.
- Greece:
Greek Monachism, Z. T. Sweeny, Cos.
The Fate of Greece, E. J. Dillon, CR.
The Greek War as I Saw It, B. Burleigh, FR.
Græco-Turkish War, The, JMSI; G. W. Stevens, Black;
G. Eastman, Chaut.
- The Powers and the Græco-Turkish War, T. S. Woolsey, F.
- Greek, How to Promote the Study of, H. A. Scamp, BSac.
- Greenbacks and the Gold Standard, M. Brosius, NAR.
- Hawaiian Islands, Education in the, D. Logan, NAR.
- Heredity, Natural Selection, Social Selection, and, A.
- Hogarth (1697-1764), J. C. Van Dyke, CM.
- Homes, Improved, for Wage-Earners, J. G. Johnson, BSac.
- House of Commons, Celebrities of the—II., T. P. O'Connor, Harp.
- Housing of the English Poor, Lord Monckswell, NAR.
- Hunting: After Big Game in Africa and India, CM.
- Husbandry in the Greek Dramatists, CR.
- Iceland, A Glimpse of, M. E. Adams, MisR.
- Immigration Question, The, Joseph H. Senner, AAPs.
- Immortality as a Motive in Poetry, F. H. Williams, PL.
- India:
A Plague-Stricken City, F. E. Clark, Lipp.
Victims of Circumstances in India, D. N. Reid, GM.
The Horrors of the Plague in India, J. Hawthorne, Cos.
The Cotton Industry in India, John Wallace, CasM.
- Indulgences, Dr. Lea's History of, R. W. H. Kent, DR.
- Insects, Some Remarkable Habits of, P. H. Grimshaw, CR.
- Insurance, Workingmen's, in Germany, C. B. Roylance-Kent, GM.
- Invention, Forecasting the Progress of, W. Baxter, Jr., APS.
- Ireland, The French Expedition to, in 1798, D. Sampson, DR.
- Israel, History of the People of, C. H. Cornill, OC.
- Jackson, Andrew, at Home, Rachael J. Lawrence, McCl.
- Jameson Expedition, The, Major Willoughby, NC.
- Japan:
Strikes in Japan, Fusutaro Takano, GMag.
Encouragement of Industry in Japan, BTJ, June.
The New Civil Code of Japan, Tokichi Masao, A.
- Jewett and the University Ideal, W. J. Ashley, AM.
- Jewish Poor of London, LH.
- Joseph as a Statesman, James Monroe, BSac.
- Junior Republic, The George, W. I. Hull, AAPs.
- Kangaroo, The Problem of the, E. E. Morris.
- Keats, Two Odes to—II., W. C. Wilkinson, Bkman.
- Lakes: Our Inland Seas, F. W. Fitzpatrick, MidM.
- Lakes of New England, Natural History of the, NEM.
- Lambeth Conference and the Historic Episcopate, V. Bartlett, CR.
- Lanier, Gilder: Two Singers of Sunrise, Grace D. Goodwin, PL.
- Law and Lawyers: See contents of GBag.
- Lee, General, of Virginia, H. Tyrrell, PMM.
- Legal Proceedings Against Animals, E. T. Withington, C.
- Legislatures, The Decline of, E. L. Godkin, AM.
- Life-Saving Station, Life at a, Frances A. Doughty, CW.
- Lighting, Municipal, in the United States, JAEs, May.
- London as Seen by C. D. Gibson—VI, Scrib.
- London in the Queen's Reign, T. A. Cook, CFM.
- London, Play in, Elizabeth R. Pennell, CM.
- Low, Seth—A Character Sketch, Edward Cary, RR.
- Lyrists, The Lesser Elizabethan, S. Gwynn, Mac.
- McKenna, Attorney-General, GBag.
- McKinley Administration, The, and Prosperity, J. L. Laughlin, F.
- Madison, Dolly, Saving the Declaration of Independence, LHJ.
- Man as a Member of Society, P. Topinard, Mon.
- Manual Training, Educational Value of, T. F. Chapin, CRev.
- June:
Marine Carrying Trade, Upbuilding of a, J. Codman, EngM.
Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, C. H. Pirth, C.
- Martha's Vineyard, William A. Mowry, NEM.
- Mayflower, The Log of the, McCl.
- Mediterranean, The Markets of the, Margaret S. Hall, FrL.
- Mecca, The Return from, Eugene Duerr, G.
- Melanchthon and the Augsburg Confession, J. W. Richard, LQ.
- Mexico, As They Do Things in, Edward P. Gaston, Harp, LHJ.
- Middleman, The Triumph of the, D. June 16.
- Missionary Spirit, Measure of the, F. W. Hewes, Out, July 3.
- Missions: See contents of MisH; MisR.
- Mob Mind, The, Edward A. Ross, APS.
- Mohammedans, Persian, and Mohammedanism, MisR.
- Monastery, A Camaldolese, Columba Keenan, R.
- Monetary Reform in Russia, H. P. Willis, JPEcon.
- Money, Honest: A Symposium, A.
- Money Power, The Citadel of the, H. Clews, J. C. Ridpath, A.
- Mood, The American, W. D. Howells, Harp.
- Morals, The Basis of, D. D. Lum, Mon.
- Morris, William, Walter Crane, Scrib.
- Municipal Government, Non-Partisanship in, R. P. Flower, F. D. Pavey, F.
- Music: See contents of Mus.
- Navies: Swift Cruisers of the United States Navy, W. L. Cathcart, CasM.
- Negroes, Booker T. Washington's Work Among the, MidM.
- New Brunswick, Premiers of, Since Confederation, CanM.
- New England, The Future of Rural, A. F. Sanborn, AM.
- Newspaper, The Prehistoric, Edward Everett Hale, NatM.
- New York, The Greater, Charter, James W. Pryor, AAPs.
- Niagara, Fort, Jane H. P. Robinson, AMon.
- Normans, Some Characteristics of the, C. Gibson, CW.
- North and South, Spencer Trotter, APS.
- Norway, A Glimpse of—L, Winnifred Wilton, CanM.
- Norfolk Broads, The, H. C. Shelley, Lud.
- Normandy, Six by the Sea in, Mrs. Moncreiff, LH.
- Observatories, Mountain, Edward S. Holden, OM.
- Opera, The Genesis of a Comic, Cos.
- Orleans, The Princes of, Constance Sutcliffe, FR.
- Overnutrition and Its Social Consequences, S. N. Patten, AAPs.
- Pain, The Value of, W. Hutchinson, Mon.
- Paris Fire and Temporary Structures, H. H. Statham, EngM.
- Paris, The Police of, Major A. Griffiths, CFM.
- Parks: Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, E. A. Meredith, CanM.
- Pascal, Leslie Stephen, FR.
- Patent System as a Factor in National Progress, EngM.
- Pelagianism, The Holy See and, D. J. Chapman, DR.
- Pentecost, The Day of, Eli Huber, LQ.
- Persia, Our Trade with, J. F. Fraser, CR.
- Photography: See contents of AP; RA; PB; PT; WPM.
- Physics, The Century's Progress in—L, H. S. Williams, Harp.
- Plague in India, Horrors of the, J. Hawthorne, Cos.
- Poe, The Personality of, Appleton Morgan, MM.
- Poets, California, at Home, Elizabeth Vore, J. T. Connor, G.
- Police of Paris, The Major A. Griffiths, CFM.
- Presbyterian Church, Liturgical Position of the, PRR.
- Princeton College Administrations in the Eighteenth Century, PRR.
- Prisoners, The Treatment of, W. D. Morrison, JJE.
- Protection, The Philosophy of, GMag.
- Railways in Germany, Construction of Light, BTJ, June.
- Racial Geography of Europe—VI., W. Z. Ripley, APS.
- Racing Boats, Building, S. J. Housley, Str.
- Reform Club's Feast of Unreason, C. A. Towne, A.
- Reigns, Longest, in the World, El.
- Research, The French and the English Treatment of, NC.
- Reunion, The Prospects of, George Tyrrell, M.
- Revolution, Catholics and the, F. T. Furey, CW.
- Robert the Bruce and the Anglo-Scottish Controversy, R. MWR.
- Rosary and Holy Eucharist, J. M. L. Monsabre, R.
- Rousseau and the French Revolution, C. H. Lincoln, AAPs.
- Rubrics Attached to Early Spanish Signatures, W. M. Wood, OM.
- Ruskin, John, B. O. Flower, A.
- Russia, Monetary Reform in, H. P. Willis, JPEcon.
- St. Pierre, Picturesque, Mrs. E. A. Randall, CanM.
- Saturn, The Planet, C. A. Howes, APS.
- Scorpions, Matricides and Suicides, J. Vilaró, APS.
- Serbia, A Plea for, A. H. E. Taylor, WR.
- Sheridan's Ride, Gen. G. A. Forsyth, Harp.
- Shorthand: See contents of Sten, SJ.
- Siam: In King Chulalongkorn's Dominions, P. Standing, GM, June.
- Siberian Aborigines, T. G. Allen, Jr., Dem.
- Silk Trade of Lyons, BTJ, June.
- Sister of Charity, Every-Day Life of, a, Lida R. McCabe, Cos.
- Slavery in West Central Africa, Mac.
- Small-Pox, The Promoters of, A. N. Bell, San.
- Social Standards, Have Americans Any? Frances M. Abbott, F.
- Society as an Organism, The Conception of, J. E. McTaggart, JJE.

- South, North and, Spencer Trotter, APS.
 Spain: Europe's New Invalid, J. Foreman, NatR.
 Spanish-American Colonies, The United States and the Liberation of, NAR.
 Sport, Albanian, Reminiscences of, Bad.
 Sports in the Seventeenth Century, W. A. Baillie-Grohman, CM.
 Sterling, John, E. W. Emerson, AM.
 Strikes in Japan, Fusutaro Takano, GMag.
 Suburban Settlement, A Model, E. R. L. Gould, RR.
 Sugar Bounties and Their Influence, H. W. Wiley, F.
 Suicide Among the Ancients, Lawrence Irwell, Lipp.
 Sumptuary Laws, Old, G. H. Westley, GBag.
 Sunday Observance Legislation, M. H. Judge, WR.
 Switzerland, An American Tourist in, R. H. E. Starr, NatM.
 Swordsman, The Modern, Jerome C. Bull, MM.
 Tariffs, The Battle of, W. L. Wilson, MM.
 Taxation: The Single Tax in Operation, H. H. Lusk, A.
 Telegraph Cables, Girdling the Globe with Submarine, NEM.
 Ten Tribes, Historic Relics of the Lost, CW.
 Tesla, Nikola, the Electrician, C. Barnard, Chaut.
 Theaters and the Drama:
 The Victorian Stage, F. Whyte, PMM.
 The American Drama, Ingram A. Pyle, Lipp.
 The Modern French Drama, A. Filon, FR.
 Theology vs. Science, The Case of, W. W. McLane, HomR.
 Theology, Warfare of Science with, W. Battershall, NAR.
 Trade, New Views of, R. Ewen, WR.
 Trade Combinations at Common Law, J. Goodnow, PSQ.
 Trinity, Old, and Its Tombs, Dem.
 Trusts, Growing Sound Opinions on, GMag.
 Tuberculin, Koch's Improved, T. P. Corbally, San.
 Turkey, Present Government in, R. H. Lang, Black.
 Turkey, The Rights of Foreigners in, A. D. F. Hamlin, F.
 Typewriter, The Evolution of the, Str.
 Uganda, Transformation of—IL., T. A. Gurney, MisR.
 United States:
 The Making of the Nation, Woodrow Wilson, AM.
 The Greatest Nation on Earth, W. G. Jordan, LHJ.
 Progress of the United States—III., M. G. Mulhall, NAR.
 Universities, Revival of the French, Pierre de Coubertin, RR.
 Unseen World, The, A. W. Cross, Int.
 Vendetta, The, I. F. Russell, MR.
 Victoria, Queen: See also contents of EL.
 Queen Victoria, J. G. Speed, Dem.
 The Queen and Her Ministers, Emily Crawford, CR.
 Personal Relics of the Queen and Her Children, Str.
 Wales, Prince of, Personal Side of the, G. W. Smalley, LHJ.
 Walker's Work in Economics, A. T. Hadley, PSQ.
 War, Trade, and Food Supply, NatR.
 War, Civil, in America: What it Has Left, E. Porritt, LH.
 Wasps and Bees, Some Facts About, R. W. Shufeldt, APS.
 Water Fermentation, Causes and Prevention of, S. McElroy, EngM.
 Waterloo (Bonaparte and Byron), H. G. Keene, WR.
 Wesley, John, and the Salsburgers, A. G. Voigt, LQ.
 West Indies, The Wrecking of the, M. M. Beeton, NC.
 West Point: The Military Academy, Capt. James Parker, Harp.
 Whist Fads, "Cavendish," NEM.
 Wine in Its Relation to Health, Dr. Yorke-Davies, GM.
 Witch-Scarers, Str.
 Women:
 Women, Countess of Desart, NatR.
 The Raiment of Victorian Women, EL.
 Women's Suffrage Again, Mrs. Chapman, NC.
 Some Women Writers of Canada, M. B. Sanford, G.
 Womanhood, The Ideals of, Charlotte Porter, PL.
 Women's Patriotic Societies, Marion Palmer, LHJ.
 Past Fashions in Woman's Dress, Alice E. Ives, AA.
 The Colored Woman of To-day, Fannie B. Williams, G.
 Wordsworth, William, A. P. Peabody, F.
 Yacht Racing, Solent, Barbara Hughes, Bad.
 Yale, Undergraduate Life at, H. E. Howland, Scrib.
 Zillerthal, Walks and Climbs in the, Bad.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.	Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Music.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)	NatM.	National Magazine.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)	NatR.	National Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology	Exp.	Expositor.	NW.	New World.
AMon.	American Monthly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NAR.	North American Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	FRl.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	OC.	Open Court.
A.	Arena.	FreeR.	Free Review.	OD.	Our Day.
AA.	Art Amateur.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	Out.	Outlook.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GMag.	Gunter's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRer.	Philosophical Review.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)	Int.	Intelligence.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PH.	Photo-Beacon.
BW.	Biblical World.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BRec.	Bond Record.	Kn.	Knowledge.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)	L.HJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	R.	Rosary.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CW.	Catholic World.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
C.	Cornhill.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	United Service.
D.	Dial.	Mon.	Monist.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Monh.	Month.	WR.	Westminster Review.
		MI.	Monthly Illustrator.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
				YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

Our Wonderful Lake Traffic.—The statistics collected at the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, according to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, show that last year the traffic of the Great Lakes was not only the largest on record, but also that the freight rates were the lowest ever known in this or probably in any other country. The freight carried through the canal was estimated at over 16,000,000 tons, or about twice that passing through the Suez Canal, and the ton mileage was 13,582,000,000 miles, the average distance which freight was carried being 836 miles. Based upon these figures, the average on all freight for the season was 0.099 cent—less than one mill—per ton mile. This was a reduction from the average of 1895, which was about one and one-tenth mills per ton mile. It must be remembered that this includes all classes of freight and that on the heavier commodities, such as coal and iron ores, the rate was somewhat lower. Moreover, this rate includes loading and unloading, the charges being from dock to dock. It is the possibility of carrying a ton of ore a thousand miles for considerably less than a dollar that has made the use of Lake Superior iron ores so extensive and permitted so great an expansion of the iron industry in this country. The fact of the matter is that very few people realize what the Great Lakes mean and, what is much more to the point, could be made to mean, to transportation and industry in the United States. The rates quoted are on the average about one-tenth that of the freight rates of the railroads; it is the cheapest freight carriage in the world. But the advantage of these rates is restricted to a comparatively narrow area, and in consequence to a limited number of articles of produce. The Great Lakes are a closed sea; to all intents and purposes they are bottled up at Buffalo. Of the tremendous traffic they bear, equal now after but a few years of development to one-third of the total freight traffic of all the railroads in the country, less than

1 per cent. goes beyond Lake Erie into Lake Ontario and on to the sea. Were it possible to open the lakes to the sea, the United States would then have a waterway the exact counterpart of that which for ages determined the commercial supremacy of Europe—the Mediterranean; it would have a roadway for ships, carrying slow freight at prices at which the railroads could not dream of competing, that would penetrate from New York and the Atlantic seaboard half way across the continent. Duluth and Chicago would practically become seaports. For a long time, however, it was firmly believed that this magnificent project was physically impossible—that the enormous cost would be simply prohibitive. And undoubtedly up to a very few years ago this was true. But the application of new and modern methods to canal-building, the invention of new dredges and excavators, the use of dynamite and compressed-air drills, the cheapening of supplies and tools, and finally the invention of the pneumatic self-acting, high-lift steel lock—a single pair of which will surmount the 326-foot drop from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario—all these have combined to effect the same sort of a revolution in inland water transportation that the introduction of the steam locomotive did for transportation on land. It only remains now for Congress or capital, or both coöperating, to go ahead and build this outlet to the sea, and a new and most powerful factor will be added to the forces which work for the industrial development of this nation.

The Northwestern's Refund.—These columns have noted the fact that refunding transactions within the last six months, of which the Lake Shore's sale of \$50,000,000 of refunding bonds was the most notable, may be said to have established $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the standard rate for gilt-edged securities. As tending to confirm this fact, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway has completed its plan for the issue of a new ninety-

year mortgage for \$165,000,000, to bear interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and it is announced that several firms stand ready to take all of the issue that will be offered at the present time—probably about \$18,000,000. The latter will replace bonds falling due in 1902 that bear 7 per cent. interest, and one issue that even bears 8 per cent. The consequent saving is obvious. It is altogether probable that the refunding movement thus inaugurated will go on without check wherever the management of a railroad has established a reputation for honest, business-like methods; and no doubt the new rate will become general on all securities of similar standard values. The important bearing of this alike upon the incomes of bondholders and the net earnings of railroads and other corporations, it is needless to point out.

Prosperity in Sight.—According to *Bradstreet's*, domestic wheat crop reports point to a harvest of 575,000,000 bushels—more than 100,000,000 bushels above the yield of last year. On the other hand, the world's stocks of wheat now amount, in round numbers, to only 75,000,000 bushels, one of the smallest totals at a corresponding date for many years. This is the more significant in view of the fact that available stocks, not only in this country, but in Europe also, represent to-day a much larger proportion of the total supplies, visible and invisible, than they did ten years ago, owing to the increased facilities for public storage. Reports from other countries indicate that India will hardly produce more than she requires for her own consumption, that Russia, Germany, and Hungary will have decreased harvests, and that little can be expected from Australia or Argentina. This brings the United States to the fore as a wheat exporter under conditions similar to those of 1879, when foreign supplies were generally short and those of this country unusually bountiful. It is pointed out that this was about the beginning of the great revival after the long depression which resulted from the panic of 1873, and the inference is that with advancing wheat prices and consequent agricultural prosperity, together with the most favorable conditions in all lines of industry, we are on the eve of a like revival now.

**WE
PAY
POST-
AGE.** All you have guessed about life insurance may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth, send for "How and Why," issued by the PENN MUTUAL LIFE, 921-3-5 Chestnut Street, Phila. AGENTS WANTED.

New England Loan AND Trust Company,

34 Nassau Street, New York.

Capital and Profits, \$950,000

D. O. ESHBAUGH, President.
W. W. WITMER, Vice-President.
W. F. BARTLETT, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY D. LYMAN,	R. B. FERRIS,
F. K. HIPPLE,	HENRY WHELEN,
H. J. PIERCE,	G. W. MARQUARDT,
JOHN WYMAN,	E. D. SAMSON,
D. O. ESHBAUGH,	W. W. WITMER,
W. F. BARTLETT.	

A large number of Insurance and Trust Companies, Savings Banks, Universities, Colleges, Trustees, Guardians, and private individuals have invested with the Company for years, and not one of these investors has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest in the Company's securities.

The Company offers its own Debenture Bonds, collaterally secured by carefully selected first mortgages deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee. The Bonds are issued in denominations of \$200 and upward.

THE 6 PER CENT.

10 Year Gold Bonds OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

HEADQUARTERS CUBAN LEAGUE OF THE U. S.,
No. 115 Broadway, New York.

The Cuban Republic, under authority of the Constitutional Assembly, has issued six per cent. Gold Bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, \$100 and \$50, which are now offered for popular subscription.

The Coupons are payable on the first days of April and October in each year, with the provision that payment thereof may be deferred until six months after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish forces.

The total issue authorized by the Cuban Assembly is \$10,000,000. When it is considered that Cuba has, under Spanish rule, been paying taxes to the amount of \$26,000,000 to \$34,000,000 annually, and that the interest on these \$10,000,000 of Bonds is only \$600,000, it will be seen that, with independence secured, the Bonds will be a most desirable investment.

That Cuba will gain her freedom and that these Bonds will become the national debt of a prosperous republic few will deny. Indications now are that the Bonds will be recognized as first-class securities and be worth par within a year.

The Bonds above mentioned are offered at 50 per cent. of face value.

We also offer at par only, \$5 and \$10 Bonds of the same issue, and the same in all respects except that no coupons are attached, and the interest is payable January 1st and July 1st of each year on presentation.

All the revenues of the Republic are pledged for the payment of the principal and interest of this issue of Bonds.

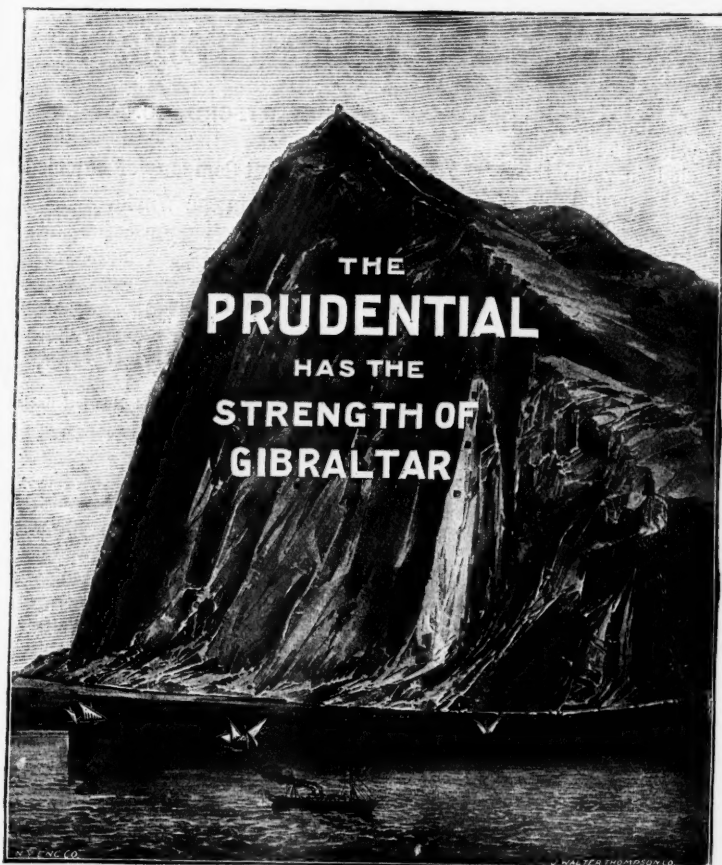
WM. O. McDOWELL,
Agent for Sale of Cuban Bonds,
Room 121, No. 115 Broadway.

THE WORLD OF THRIFT.

Profit-Sharing Life Insurance

FOR

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN



ORDINARY POLICIES

include

Whole Life,
Limited Payment,
...and...

ENDOWMENT PLANS

Amounts

\$50,000 to \$500

INDUSTRIAL POLICIES

FAMILY
INSURANCE
of

The Most Liberal
Kind

Amounts

from \$15 up

The PRUDENTIAL

ONE OF THE LEADERS { ^{is} of — THE GREAT LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES OF THE WORLD

Assets	Income	Surplus	Policies in force, nearly	Insurance in force	Claims Paid, over
\$19,541,827	\$14,158,445	\$4,034,116	2,500,000	\$320,000,000	\$26,000,000

Send for information.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

Our Increased Exports of Manufactures.—The returns for the ten months ending April 30 show that there has been an increase in our exports of various lines of manufactures over the same period of 1896, as follows: Chemicals, \$718,000; copper and manufactures of copper, \$10,299,000; cotton manufactures, \$4,092,000; iron and steel and manufactures of these, \$13,199,000; wood and manufactures of wood, \$5,512,000. There have been more iron and steel and manufactures of these already exported in ten months of this year than for the entire fiscal year of 1896. A notable part of this latter increase comes from bicycles. The exports of the latter for April exceeded in value those for the entire ten months of the period under view of last year. The total increase of all classes of imports for the ten months has been in round numbers \$150,000,000, so that over one-quarter of the increase has been due to the progress of our manufactures abroad.

When America Economizes.—Quoting a saying that "when America takes to wearing its old stockings it puts the whole world under tribute to it," the *Financial Chronicle* adduces some very interesting figures as regards exports and imports in recent years, demonstrative of the truth of the above saying. For example, our exports of merchandise for the eleven months ending June 1 (\$977,000,000) were the largest of any similar period in the Government's record. The *Chronicle* calculates that the total merchandise exports for the fiscal year will exceed in value by nearly \$150,000,000 any year's total except 1891-92, and will be larger than even the total for that year, notwithstanding the fact that prices of almost all commodities, and especially of food products, have been notoriously lower. When we turn to the imports, the very reverse of these conditions exists. Customs receipts have been abnormally swollen during the last three months under the anticipation of higher duties from the new tariff. Omitting these three months and comparing the other eight months of the current fiscal year with the same period of last year, we find the total merchandise imports to have been only \$422,000,000, as against \$541,000,000 in 1895-96. This is a falling off in the purchases of this country from foreign nations of nearly 25 per cent. from a year ago, and last year our purchases were small as compared with the years immediately previous. In 1892-93 our merchandise imports for the twelve months were valued at \$866,000,000. In short, the mere prevalence of a disposition to economize among the people of the country (there are something like 71,000,000 of them) easily makes a difference of hundreds of millions a year in our national balance sheet.

THE Travelers INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Original Accident Company of America.
Largest in the World.

ISSUES

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

Best in the Market, World-wide, and Non-forfeitable.

ACCIDENT POLICIES,

Covering Accidents of Travel, Sport, or Business, at Home and Abroad.

ACCIDENT TICKETS,

25 cents per day, \$4.50 for 30 days. Just the thing for travelers, but not limited to accidents of travel.

ASSETS,
\$20,896,684.63

SURPLUS,
\$2,976,424.36

PAID POLICY-HOLDERS,
\$31,742,954.31

JAMES G. BATTERSON,
President.

JOHN E. MORRIS,
Ass't Secretary.